

The People.

John W. Holmes, Editor and Proprietor.

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

It is too hot to manufacture editorials.

We prophecy that our convention struck colored brethren will find that all their work will be vanity and vexation of spirit. Their day is past and the political places that have known them shall know them no more forever.

Our impecunious representative the Hon. G. D. Tillman, has announced his purpose to vote for Mr. S. J. Randall for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. We are sorry that he did not postpone this statement until cooler weather. The big brained and big hearted old statesman may be right but there are many doubting Thomases in his district. No one will doubt the honesty of his patriotism and he will have a fair hearing and a just judgment. When the thermometer weakens we will coolly examine his argument and either become a convert to his views or put in some solid missionary work upon our good and great friend.

On Thursday last at noon, the demand of the Telegraph's Brotherhood for an increase of fifteen per cent. in the wages of the operatives and a reduction of the hours of work having been refused, 12,000 men "struck" and ceased work in obedience to the orders of the executive committee. Public sympathy is on the side of the strikers and they seem certain of success. The organization has been secretly preparing for the strike for a year and has sufficient money in their treasury to support all the operators on the commercial lines for six months if necessary. The daily papers have realized the condition of the country before "the taming of the lightning." Important commercial messages are being transmitted now and nobody is uneasy except the news gatherer and speculator in futures.

Now that the discussion of the tariff question has become popular we submit the following summary of the position of the Democratic National Convention since 1840:

The democratic national convention which met in Baltimore May 5, 1840, resolved that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

The democratic national convention which met at Baltimore May 27, 1847, was to the same purpose.

The democratic convention at Baltimore May 22, 1848, resolved that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

The democratic convention at Baltimore June 1, 1852, resolved that it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

The same resolution was adopted at Cincinnati June 2, 1860, at Charleston April 23, 1860, and at Baltimore June 18, 1860.

The democratic convention of 1864, at St. Louis, on August 29, passed no tariff resolution.

The democratic platform of 1868, in New York City, has the following resolution: And a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imposing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

The national democratic convention of Baltimore, July 3, 1872, resolved as follows: We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expense of the government, economically administered; the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof.

The St. Louis convention of 1876 declared that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

The platform of 1880 at Cincinnati declared "for revenue only."

THE POWER OF A SMILE.—If there is anything in the world that has more power than a smile, when it is shot off from the right kind of a gun, we have never seen it. The smile of a girl will draw a young man from his mother and bad company. It will teach him to be a man and he will, if he loves the girl, do nothing that would chase the smile away. The smile of the mother will conquer the wayward child and compel it to come into camp to be spanked or censured. The smile of the teacher can do more with a pupil than a bundle of birch brush. A good conditioned, natural smile, unaffected smile costs nothing, wears out no costly machinery, but rather oils it and makes it run smooth, and is a medicine that he will like to take, and it leaves no bad taste in the mouth.

Senator Willie Hampton, who is trout fishing in the mountains of Virginia, says in a letter that he expects to be thought a fish lar, if not called one, when he reaches home.

PROVE ALL THINGS.

A Lesson in Favor of Building up the World.

Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good. And when you find a good thing keep it and nurse it and build it up. It is better to be a builder than a pull-downer. Some men go about hunting for all the bad they can find and look with an eye of suspicion and are disappointed if they do not find something wrong. Some men are always on the lookout for insults, something to get mad about. Some men are jealous of their wives and watch round for the very thing they do not want to find. Some men went to work in harness unless they work in the lead, and they try to make character by pulling down what other people build up. All that sort of thing is wrong, but still it is right to prove things when it is done in a good spirit.

I see that some of our law makers are moving to investigate the agricultural departments. That is all right, I hope they will do it carefully and thoughtfully and see if they can do something more for the farming interests of the state than has been done. If there ever was a patient, long suffering class of people it is the farmers of Georgia. Every reasonable man knows that on a prosperous agriculture depends the wealth, the vigor and the virtue of a people. The farmers are in the main the bulwarks of liberty and good government. Simple in habits, industrious, humble, dependent more upon God than man; their sons grow up manly and vigorous and their daughters, modest and virtuous and are not carried away with the fashions and temptations of life. A dollar made upon the farm by a farmer's boy is a very different sort of a dollar from one made in speculation or clerking in a store or traveling as a drummer or from a five dollar fee in a justice court. It lasts longer and has a more solid ring. One Sunday suit is enough for a farmer's boy a year or two and one hat and one parasol and one pair of gloves will keep his sister or his country sweetheart happy just as long. There is a freedom about farming that no other occupation can boast. His time is his own. He has no employer and belongs to no man and can come and go when he pleases. The pure air and water are his and the sweet south wind and the creeks and branches and flowers that perfume the meadows and fields. I read the other day that Jay Gould's son said the old man was going to take a little trip around the world to look at it and if he liked it he intended to buy it. Well, of course that was a kind of a joke, but Jay Gould with all his money can't buy contentment nor create one gushing spring like mine. But still the farmer is a long suffering man. He gets no encouragement except what nature gives him. He gets less protection and less consideration than any other class. He makes a scanty living by sweat and toil and gets a power of advice. He tries cotton and wheat and fruit and truck of all kinds and the editors keep telling him exactly how to get rich and he keeps pegging away, but can't. The editors know exactly how to do it and I wish some of 'em would come out and show us. Farming beats a saw mill on paper, but somehow it don't pan out in the pocket. Every year the state gets up a boom for high schools and colleges which is all right I reckon and the town boys go there and get an education and then go back to the town again and settle down at something, something that keeps their pretty hands white and clean and wears out the seat of their britches. It ain't one college boy in twenty that settles down on a farm and goes to work. If a farmer's boy is sent to town to school he soon learns town ways and town habits and goes to the shows and joins a brass band and the first thing anybody knows he wants to study law or medicine or seek in a store and speaks of his father as the "old man."

Now what we want is to make farming more inviting to the young men. The state encourages everything else. It builds up railroads and colleges, but lets the farmers struggle along. The agricultural department has done us a power of good cramped up as it is, but that don't cost the state anything. The fees from the inspection of fertilizers more than runs the machine and the farmers pay that, for of course the men who make that put much more onto the price. But still we are grateful for the department is well organized and has protected us from many a fraud. I never knew a more conscientious and laborious set of men than have for years been running that branch of the public service and they have taught the intelligent farmer a great deal. Of course they cannot reach all the farmers for the means are very limited, but if they teach my neighbor Lowry I can watch him and talk to him and do as he does. Somebody has got to go in the front and some of us must follow. No intelligent farmer can talk to Jack Henderson or Newman or Redding or Tom Howard one half an hour and not learn something that will save him time and money and be of value to him. I am sorry that Newman has left us. We have got a good man with a good

heart and a basket of brains when she got Newman and put him at the head of her agricultural department. He will make his mark anywhere and give more than value received for all he gets. What we want is for that department to be enlarged and encouraged, we want an experimental farm that will make a fair test of every new product that is offered to the farmers. Why should a trouper of us waste our time experimenting on one thing when it can be better done at one place. Governor Brown sent me some very fine yellow corn from Washington last year and I planted an acre of bottom land and it wasn't worth a cent and Jack Henderson told me after I had planted it that it would do no good down here. A few years ago the agricultural department of Kentucky offered a thousand dollars as a premium for the best essay on practical agriculture suitable for that climate and soil and a practical successful farmer got it and his essay was printed in circular form and distributed all over the state and his system has been generally adopted and has been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers. That is the way to encourage farmers; offer premiums for the best acre of corn and cotton and wheat with mode of cultivation, and let Judge Henderson inspect the acres from time to time or have it done by competent agents and make his report. A little money will stimulate the boys more than anything else. The legislature is full of good farmers. Why not give them a showing and say now you men who represent the greatest, grandest and most vital interest of our state, tell us what you want and we will give it to you. Where is my old friend Green Foster from Floyd, a live farmer and a practical successful progressive man. Can't he rise forward and put his demands upon the minutes. Green has got sense, common sense, lots of it and abundant energy, and the best of all he does not think he knows everything but is always willing to learn. I never have much hope of a man who thinks he knows it all.

Now about that new school they want to get up, I hope they will give it a fair start and locate it up here among the mountains. I believe in these schools where boys can learn trades. Peter the Great quit his throne and went off to learn how to build a ship and he learned from stem to stern, from hull to mast and that was the beginning of his greatness. I know a young man who was poor and smart and a friend sent him to one of these schools up north and he stayed two years and came back as a mining engineer and a bridge builder and last year he planned and built a cotton factory and is getting a large salary. What a grand opening there is in this region for boys who have mechanical genius or have a fancy for minerals or for mining. How many college boys are there in this state who can tell what kind of native timber will bear the heaviest burdens or why you take white oak for one part of a wagon and ash for another or what timber will last longest under water and what out of the water. How many know sand stone from limestone or iron from manganese. How many know how to cut a rafter or a brace without a pattern. How many know which turns the fastest the top of a wheel or the bottom as the wagon moves along the ground. How many know how steel is made and how a snake can climb a tree. How many know that a horse gets up before and a cow gets up behind and the cow cats grass from her and the horse gets to him. How many know that a surveyor's mark upon a tree never gets any higher from the ground or what tree bears fruit without bloom.

There is a power of comfort in knowledge, but a boy is not going to get it unless he wants it and wants it bad and that is the trouble with most college boys, they don't want it. They are too busy and haven't got time. There is more hope of a dull boy who wants knowledge than of a genius, for a genius generally knows it all without study. These close observers are the world's benefactors. Men who think and reason upon everything they see. I was talking the other day with David Nichols of Alatoona about drainage and how to recover these galled spots that are on most everybody's farm and I believe in his plan for the reasons and no reasons well. Our hill tops are washing away. The top soil is going off to the low grounds and into the creeks year by year and thousands of acres are already gone and if Mr. Nichols' plan of redemption don't save us I don't know what will. I believe it will and if his plan proves a practical success his name and his farm will go down as one of the benefactors of the age. Then let us enlarge and expand our agricultural bureau and give it more means to work with. It is better to build it up than pull it down.

BILL ABT.
Cholera is spreading rapidly in Egypt. Between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday there were 481 deaths in Cairo. An outbreak is expected at Bouday as there were 37 sporadic cases there last week. Six deaths have occurred from the disease in London. The British and European wheat crop will be from 10 to 15 per cent. below that of last year.

The Colored Convention.

A colored convention, composed of seventy-three delegates from twenty counties, met in Columbia on the 18th inst. and indulged in the usual abundance of wrangling and speech making. Fred Nix, Jr., Jack Hankinson, P. B. McKnight and Ben Meyers were delegates from this county. In the call for the convention the following definite charges were made:

1st. Negro labor at the South is not fairly remunerated. The Southern negro is not protected by law in the collection of money due him.

2nd. In most parts of the country the negro does not have a fair show in the public schools.

3rd. The negro is not protected in his civil rights, notwithstanding the laws passed by Congress.

4th. His political rights are ignored; six and a half millions of people are without representation in Congress.

5th. The negro does not get his share of Executive protection and encouragement.

From the "Address" adopted by the convention we make the following extracts:

While acknowledging the benefits received, we are compelled to indict the Republican party for its omissions in the past six years, as far as it relates to its administration in connection with our race.

We wish the American people to understand and be informed that we are cursed with the most damnable form of State Government to which a free people have ever been subjected. By legislation the right to enjoyment of an honest vote and a fair count has been taken from us.

The right of a fair trial by an impartial jury is denied us. The rights of our people in the civil and criminal side of the courts are not protected.

The verdicts of the juries and the sentences of the courts are determined by the condition and color of the parties accused of crime. The lynching of our people for suspected offenses has become prevalent in this State, and its tendency being to disorganize and distrust the public mind.

We wish the American people to understand and be informed that we are cursed with the most damnable form of State Government to which a free people have ever been subjected. By legislation the right to enjoyment of an honest vote and a fair count has been taken from us.

Our public school system is by no means efficient. The schools are in operation but a few months during each year. Inefficient teachers are largely employed for the sake of cheapness, and they say on account of poverty, not being able to await payment, are frequently under the necessity of selling their claims at a discount. The best qualified teachers, on account of their meagerness of salaries and the shortness of the session of the schools are forced to forsake the field of instruction and follow other avocations.

The present system of bringing out and working convicts upon any other than public work is condemned. While we cannot deny the power of the Legislature to enact laws to the detriment of even convicts, yet we would set upon them the seal of condemnation and ask the Legislature to wipe out the infamous system at its earliest session.

As representatives of that race most victimized by the avarice and greed of heartless corporations and individuals we thank the press of the State for the unanimity with which they have condemned and stigmatized this inhuman and barbarous system.

A Sermon that Lifted Him.

A distinguished clergyman in the leading church here one morning finished his sermon, when one of his church impressed hearers came forward to thank him for it, and this dialogue followed:

"It is fifteen years since I heard you last. In this very place, fifteen years ago, I heard you preach a sermon that I have never forgotten. It struck by me, and I have always wanted to thank you for it."

"Ah, indeed?" replied the pleased preacher. "Such evidence of my power as labor is very grateful. I should like to know what sermon it was. Do you remember the text?"

"Well, no, I can't tell what the text was now, but it was the greatest sermon I ever heard. It just lifted me. I never forgot that sermon."

"I should really like to know what sermon it was," replied the clergyman, much interested in so decided a case of the power of the pulpit. "If you cannot recall the text, what was the subject of the sermon?"

"Well, now, doctor, it's gone from me. I forget what the text was, and I can't take up the subject now, but I tell you it was a great sermon. It did me more good—it was the most powerful discourse I ever heard. I shan't forget it if I live to be 80."

"But can't you recall anything in it? You excite my curiosity. Can't you give me a clew that will identify it?"

"No, I can't tell what was in it exactly; the subject has slipped out of my mind. I don't know exactly what you said, but it was a magnificent sermon. It did me more good than all the preaching I ever heard. It has just stayed by me for fifteen years."

"And you cannot recall a word that will help me to identify it?"

"Well, I can't now bring up what it was about, but I remember how it wound up. You said: 'Theology and religion—not by a sign!'"

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.—During a fight between some of Longstreet's men and a detachment of Federal cavalry at Dandridge, Tenn., in 1864, Professor Seaford, of North Carolina, was killed. He was a private in the Washington Light Infantry from Charleston S. C. and would not accept a commission, though it was tendered him several times. He was buried on the spot where he was killed, and his comrades returned to their quarters, several miles away. About two weeks after the fight a letter came to his address. The captain of the company opened it, and it proved to be from a young lady to whom Seaford was engaged to be married. It was written on the very day the fight occurred at Dandridge, related a dream the writer had just had, in which she saw Seaford lying dead on the battlefield shot through the left breast—describing the death wound exactly as it was, and even the topography of the field, though she had never seen it, and in all probability knew nothing about the battle. She begged him to send her a lock of his hair as a sacred memento, should anything happen to him.

SLATE NEWS.

Cholera is playing havoc with the boys in Hampton county.

The State debt has been reduced \$41,000 in the last six months.

One-third of Eastern Island, one of the famous sea islands of this State, is now owned by negroes.

It is proposed to erect a fine marble monument to the Conf. d-rate dead in the public square of E. g. field.

Bishop Wilson will preside at the annual Conference of the M. E. Church to be held in Sumpter in December next.

The town marshals of Florence are waging war upon the dogs without a collar, and are shooting them in the streets.

The session of the Legislature will begin two weeks earlier this fall than usual, and everything else will be a little ahead of time.

Sixty five thousand dollars have been subscribed to the Union cotton factory, and no subscription below \$1,000 is on the list.

Last fall Capt. W. W. Riser, of Newberry County, sowed eight bushels of wheat which yielded this year 28 bushels, an average of more than 35 bushels to one.

The families of Mrs. Boyden and Mr. Van Thessel of Orangeburg were poisoned last week from the eating of canned beef. A cat, to which a piece of the meat was given, died from the effects.

Capt. J. M. Humbert, of Colleton County made on To-morrow this year 608 barrels of marketable fish potatoes on eight acres, which with 150 barrels small fry, would make a yield of over 100 barrels to the acre.

A South Carolina Baptist church contains in its old record the mention of a woman being excluded from the church for "doing too much talking in the neighborhood." Sober rule universally applied would shut out our churches very much.

The survivors of Co. A, 22d S. C. Infantry, having for the second time met for the purpose of perfecting a survivors' association and finding that the small number had dwindled until it is not only able to muster but is unable to keep company of no inessential organizations, have adopted a resolution asking all survivors of the Confederate Army now living in Edgefield county, irrespective of the commands to which they belonged, to organize a survivors' association.

In Sumter county has lived for many years a family consisting of man and wife, named Calwell. The couple had lived together until age was beginning to tell on the verge of the grave. Recently, from some cause not known, the wife expressed a wish for a separation from her husband. The persuasive powers of her friends were of no avail. She threatened to appeal to the law. When this fact was communicated to her husband, who has an economic turn of mind, he suggested that the costs of a lawsuit might be obviated by a mutual agreement. The suggestion met the approbation of the wife, and the work of dividing things was at once begun. The husband allowed her to choose the form of her clothing, which she did, taking the best one. Then followed an equal division of the horses, the cows, the calves, the mules, the furniture, the bedding and the entire household and farmhold of goods, including two yellow dogs and a Thomas and a pussy cat.

STOP AT THE WAVERLY HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Situated on KING STREET, the Principal Promenade, and nearly opposite the Academy of Music.

The "WAVERLY" is a favorite Family Resort, with good appointments, Excellent Table, Roomy and comfortable Apartments.

RATES, \$2.00 AND \$2.50 PER DAY.

G. T. ALFORD, July 26-6m

PURCHASING AGENCY.

A chance is now offered the people of Barnwell and surrounding counties to replenish their homes with second-hand furniture, in some instances as good as new, from Auction.

Also any thing in the regular course of trade from a retail store.

Send me your orders for any thing you may want and I will guarantee good value for the money sent.

I am regularly established in the purchasing agency business and at all times prepared to execute orders promptly, having an extensive acquaintance among the business men of Charleston in a position to get as low figures for anything I may want as is possible to get.

Send for circulars giving terms and city references.

N. B. Merchants wishing my services can make special arrangements for the purchase of general merchandise.

G. T. ANDREWS, 18 Hayte Street, Charleston. July 26 2m

Fire Insurance Agency, Allendale, S. C. H. T. FARMER, AGENT FOR

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE CO.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Office of the COMPTROLLER GENERAL, Columbia, April 1st, 1883.

I certify that H. T. Farmer of Allendale, Agent for Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. and Rochester German Insurance Co. has complied with the requisitions of the act of the General Assembly, and I hereby license said H. T. Farmer, Agent aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of insurance in this State, in the county of Barnwell for and in behalf of said Companies.

Expires March 31st, 1884. (Signed) **W. E. STONEY,** Comptroller General. July 20-1m

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT AND FINAL DISCHARGE.

By permission of B. T. Rice, Esq. Probate Judge, I will settle the estate of William Ross, deceased, at his office at Barnwell, S. C. on the 20th day of August, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at the same time will apply for a final discharge.

GEORGE HARTZOG, Executor. July 19-4d

NEW HIGH ARM DAVIS

It is the most perfect working and the Lightest Running Sewing Machine ever produced. So simple that it can be used by the poorest of the New DOMESTIC and Improved WHITE Sewing Machines. A Full Hand Attachment furnished free with each machine.

50 good second-hand machines at \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Needles Oils, Pairs and Accessories for all Machines at wholesale and retail. Agents for Domestic Patent Pattern.

THOMAS & KEY, 928 Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

A. J. THOMAS and S. M. KEY, Mr. J. W. BLANTON is our Agent at Barnwell for the sale of the NEW HIGH ARM DAVIS MACHINES. July 19-6m

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINES.

TWINE BINDERS, SINGLE REAPERS, COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

Bones, Dougherty & Co. AUGUSTA, GA.

Ashley Phosphate Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Offer their ASH ELEMENT made of FLOATS and other materials of best quality. Specially adapted to Peas and growing crops of Cotton and Corn.

For Terms, Hand Books, Agricultural Primers and excellent articles on Peas, Ash Element, Flocks, Kainit, &c., address the

Ashley Phosphate Co. CHARLESTON, S. C.

J. W. Strickland, South Carolina Railway.

Wh everlight and Blacksmith, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

Isrow and at all times prepared with first class workmen and first class material to do all work in his line in first class style and at reasonable figures. He solicits public patronage and confidently refers to all persons who have favorably spoken of his work. He is always at home and always at work. July 26-3m

W. R. KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLACKVILLE, S. C. Promptness a specialty. dec 21-4f

BLACKVILLE BUSINESS

WANTED TO BUY. Fowls, Hides, Eggs and Berewas, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

WANTED TO SELL. An excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Groceries and General Merchandise at the very lowest rock bottom prices.

MEAN BUSINESS, Ignats Keeler. June 1-3m

A RARE BARGAIN IN Blackville Property.

THE HARDEN HOUSE FOR SALE.

This residence, one of the largest, best built and most convenient in the flourishing town of Blackville is now offered for sale.

It contains seven large rooms, all well finished, broad piazzas and halls, and its location is the most desirable in the place.

On the premises there are a choice selection of fruit trees, a garden of select flowers, productive vegetable garden and a pump of excellent water.

On the lot there are all necessary out-buildings. Price \$1500. Payments to suit purchasers.

This is the chance of a life time. Don't let it pass. Apply to J. P. O'NEILL, Blackville, S. C. July 12-4f

AUGUSTA HOTEL, BROAD ST. AUGUSTA, GA.

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING. Bar and Billiard Room in the Rear. Choice Wines and Liquors always on hand. Table Supplied in Best Style on European Plan. Attentive Servants, Large and well Ventilated Rooms.

ELECTRIC BELL, LEWIS & DOOLITTLE, PROPRIETORS, G. W. EVANS, Clerk. July 20-1f

Central Hotel,

BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA. MRS. W. M. THOMAS, Centrally located, convenient to business. July 20-1f



NEW HIGH ARM DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE

It is the most perfect working and the Lightest Running Sewing Machine ever produced. So simple that it can be used by the poorest of the New DOMESTIC and Improved WHITE Sewing Machines. A Full Hand Attachment furnished free with each machine.

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	WEST.	(Daily)	(Daily except Sundays)
Leave Charleston	8:35 a.m.		
Arrive at Blackville	10:45 a.m.		
Leave Blackville	10:50 a.m.	5:55 p.m.	
Leave Blackville	11:00 a.m.	6:05 p.m.	
Leave Midway	11:10 a.m.	6:18 p.m.	
Leave Graham	11:17 a.m.	6:27 p.m.	
Leave Lees	11:40 a.m.	6:42 p.m.	