

THE INCOME TAX.

This feature of the Wilson tariff has perhaps evoked severer criticism, in and out of Congress, than any other.

Annexed to the original tariff bill to make up a deficiency, it looked out of place, had an aggressive appearance, and thus invited the violent opposition it has received. As might have been expected the opposition comes principally from the North and East where lies in largest quantity the greatest wealth.

The South and West are in favor of this tax, and their united efforts will cause it to maintain its present position on the bill.

The burden has been on the man of small income. By reason of "tariff for protection" the consumer has borne the brunt of the fray, paying his for the necessities of life, while the man of large means or of large salary, who consumes no more than his poor brother, adds the untaxed to his already plethoric purse.

But we do not like the tax as it is proposed. It does not go far enough, it comes not low enough as to income.

As it now stands it appears to be an attack on the rich to appease the poor. Let it not stop at \$5,000 incomes, but drop lower to \$2,000 or less, and the burden will not only be more equally raised, the deficiency the more readily raised, but there will be more justice in the measure.

Notwithstanding Hill's opposition and the New Jersey Senator's severe attack the bill is apt to become a law.

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

Now that the Supreme Court has decided the Dispensary Law unconstitutional we are as much "at sea" and seem to be as much at liberty, as before we were cramped and beleaguered.

Although the decision was long looked for and anxiously expected, we were not prepared for it when it came. Somehow or other we cannot locate.

Whether prohibition is to be the order of the day, or bar-rooms may again be licensed to throw open their doors, we can all be good citizens and true. Now, above all other times, should we be law loving and law abiding.

Where there is a doubt it is always safe to be on the side of order and sobriety.

The eyes of the entire country have been directed toward us through circumstances beyond our control. We can show to the world that we know how to suffer and be strong.

While some towns have already licensed the sale of spirituous liquors, and others are apt to follow their lead, we deem it premature and unwise. Wait at least until the Supreme Court can have a chance to decide whether our laws are decided for prohibition or if incorporated towns are permitted to grant licenses.

We hope that our people in Gaffney will oppose any effort to open avenues that lead to degradation and to death.

TRAMPS ORGANIZED.

After the vernal equinox, the tramp, like vegetation, emerges from his winter quarters.

Fearing no longer the cold of winter, and cutting loose from the soup houses, he commences anew an independent existence and roams at large without any idea save of life. Living from hand to mouth, he cares only for the present and is never guilty of a thought for the morrow.

But Gen. Coxey hits upon a novel idea, and he shares it with the tramps. Organize!!

In union there is strength. In large numbers march to the national capitol; overawe Congress, dictate legislation.

Alone, the tramp is but a worthless fellow, not wishing work and never working unless he has it to do.

He is unemployed, but unemployed because he wishes it. Thus, so long has he roamed up and down and threatened every thoroughfare that work is of all things farthest from his thoughts.

Oh no, Gen. Coxey, you have no grievances to redress, no wrongs to have righted. Were Congress to offer work to the dupes of your quixotic plans, not one tenth of one per cent would answer to the roll call.

There are unemployed men and women who really wish work and who have thoughts not centering in self, but they are not found among those who are crowding the ways that lead to Washington.

What means this rush to the center? What but that there should be work?

Again we ask, where should work be?

the floors of Congress, and let each Senator and representative be intent on performing his sworn duty to his country, and the healthy circulation that would follow in wise legislation would render impossible the sad spectacle that we are now called upon to witness and lament.

COUNTING A QUORUM.

The republicans have for some time been rejoicing over the fact that the democrats had to resort to "counting a quorum" as a means of continuing the work of Congress. Ex-Speaker Reed, while not the originator of the idea, was the first to enforce it and make it effective. If the democrats dislike it they can but blame themselves for making it, or something like it, a necessity.

The country by a loud call placed the power of the legislative and the executive departments of government in the hands of the democrats. This transfer of power from the republicans was a condemnation of their policy and a virtual acknowledgment that the democrats would correct abuses. A change of places in the two parties makes the republicans the watchers and puts the responsibility upon the democrats. They must act, they must legislate, and legislate wisely, or they in turn, will be condemned by an exacting public opinion, so easily expressed at the ballot box.

If democratic members absent themselves from their places in the ranks in order to further their private interests, and thus the party loses the advantage that numbers give, there should be some means of bringing them to their seats and when they are counted as more than cipher. If only ciphers, let them remain permanently away from Washington.

However much the democrats may regret embracing the policy that they condemned as practiced by republicans, there is consolation that it helps them to move forward by unlocking the wheels of legislation.

PACOLET POINTS.

[Correspondence of THE LEDGER.]
PACOLET, May 1.—The stock holders of Pacolet Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting at their mills, April 26th.

Mrs. Jas. A. Thomson has been very ill for some time, but is recovering very rapidly now. Dr. H. B. Tate is now prescribing for her.

The stock holders of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company paid Mrs. Glasgow, the proprietor of the hotel at this place, \$75 for their dinner, April 26.

On the night of the 27th, three negro boys, Sonney Peeler, Gilbert Peeler and Babe Knuckles, entered the store of Mr. J. V. Horn by means of a key and drank as much cider as they could and carried away some candy and tobacco. They were suspected, arrested and acknowledged their guilt. It was settled in the old time way, Uncle Burk Peeler gave his two boys a severe whipping which was witnessed by several of our citizens. It is not yet decided as to what steps will be taken in regard to Babe Knuckles, son of Ferdinand Knuckles.

Last week Mr. Kennedy set up a jewelry shop at Elmore's, this week J. L. Sherrill of Charlotte, N. C., set up one in Mr. Jno. H. Morris store at Trough, S. C., one-fourth of a mile from Pacolet Mills. It is supposed from his outfit that he is a first class jeweler.

Mr. H. S. Lipscomb has engaged one of his front windows to a jeweler from Union, S. C., who will probably set up another shop next week. Pacolet will be on time for a season.

There was quite an exciting fight occurred at Elmore's Saturday night April 28th the quarrel was raised between Wm. Kizer and Thos. Stevens about a difficulty which Stevens and Kizer's wife had gotten into about their work in the mill. Kizer grossly insulted Stevens in Elmore's store, and Stevens and some of his friends left the store and started home, Kizer followed and overtook them about 100 yards from the store and the fight started in which were pistols, knives, knuckles and rocks were used. Stevens and all of his friends doubled on Kizer beating him in the head with knuckles, and rocks and cutting a severe gash about 6 or 8 inches long across his abdomen and several other smaller ones. Some one struck their knife clear through the back of a coin silver watch in Kizer's vest pocket. Kizer realized his situation and tore loose from the mob, and made his feet carry off the remains of his body. Kizer says he has got plenty of grit in his body but he can't get any in his feet to save his life. Drs. Orr and Settemyere were immediately summoned and dressed Kizer's wounds with their usual skill, they say the wounds are not serious.

Little Horace son of S. Mc.D. Hall, stepped on a nail about three weeks ago and has not walked a step since. He has a fierce gash much pain since the accident occurred.

JED HUSTLER.

The half million dollar ducking factory at Columbia was completed last week and put to work. There is talk of tree moss large mills on the canal.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. per large bottle. At W. B. DuPre's Store.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Letter From the Nation's Headquarters.

[Correspondence of THE LEDGER.]
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Coxey's army has crossed the Rubicon, and is today in camp upon the soil of the District of Columbia. The small number of men is quite a surprise, the probabilities now being that there will be many less than one thousand men in line when the army tomorrow marches into Washington. The electric railroad running out to where the army is camped could well afford to feed the army during its stay, if they could do as big a business carrying passengers every day as they did yesterday. Comparatively few of those who went out to the camp were sympathizers, either with the army or its objects. The great majority went merely to gratify their curiosity to see the widely advertised army.

While there have been some contributions of money and food, the quantity has been such as to make it certain that if the army remains for any length of time it cannot hope for food from Washingtonians. So far no complaints have been made of the behavior of any members of the army, but some straggling tramps have been arrested for committing depredations.

There is not the slightest indication at the present writing that the army will have any influence with Congress, or that even any serious consideration will be given to its petitions by either the Senate or the House. While there are a number of Senators and Representatives who feel the deepest sympathy for the members of the army whom they regard as representatives of the great army of unemployed at present in this country, there is not so far as known a single man in Congress who endorses Coxey's good-roads bill. The populists are anxious that Congress should do something for the men, but it is because they think that they should have come. The members of the local labor organizations as a rule take about the same view of the matter.

The "Press Claims Company," of this city, which claims to be under the management of a number of big newspapers, has had its claim upset by a bill which Mr. Wm. R. Hearst, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, has filed in court against Mr. John Wedderburn, manager of the "Press Claims Company," and also of the "Examiner Claims Bureau," which it seems to have succeeded, and in which Mr. Hearst was a partner, asking for the appointment of a receiver for both concerns. According to the charges in Mr. Hearst's bill there has been no management, only mismanagement both of the business of the concerns named and of that of the people who sent their business to them because of their supposed connection with prominent newspapers. This mismanagement, together with a questionable scheme offering prizes for inventions, has, Mr. Hearst says, injured the reputation of the San Francisco Examiner; hence his desire to put Wedderburn out and a receiver in, to wind up the business. He charges Wedderburn with having misappropriated money; creating a large indebtedness; signing without authority the firm's name to a note for \$8,000, long overdue and not paid, and with general mismanagement.

Representative Meyer, of La., does not take kindly to the turning down of his combination bill to coin the seigniorage and to issue bonds by the House committee on coinage. He claims that a majority of the House favors his bill, and he proposes to put it to the test by offering the bill either as an amendment to or as a substitute for the free coinage bill that is expected to be reported to the House from the coinage committee in the near future. It will greatly surprise me if the House passes such or any other bill providing for the issue of bonds.

Senator Peffer believes, of course, as a populist that government ownership of railroads would be a good thing. He has introduced a bill that, if it ever becomes a law, probably lead to government ownership of at least one big railroad and its branches. The bill instructs the Attorney General to begin proceedings at once for the collection of the money the Union Pacific railroad and its branches owe the government, and if it can't be gotten in any other way to have the road sold, and in the absence of a bid high enough to pay the government indebtedness to bid it in and sue the stock holders for any balance that may remain. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to take charge of and operate the road should it be purchased.

The democrats and the republicans in the Senate have been bludgeoned other for several days, about taking a vote on the tariff bill, but as a matter of cold, hard fact neither side is ready to take a vote. The republicans will never be ready, although there are a number of them who have said that they will take no part in filibustering to prevent a vote. The democrats are not ready because the bill is not ready. It cannot be passed

until the amendments covering the concessions now being made to objection Senators to get enough democratic votes to pass it are completed. That may be this week or next. There is a probability that the bill will be voted upon early in June, but it is far from being certain.

Agood News Notes.

[Correspondence WEEKLY LEDGER.]
ALCOON, S. C. May 1st.—[Our young brother G. W. Hammett, preached at Macedonia on the 4th Sunday in April. Arrangement has been made to have preaching twice a month at Macedonia. Rev. R. J. Tate, the Pastor, preaches on the 2nd Sunday, and Bro. Hammett, the 4th Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Sunday School Union which convened with the Buck Creek Church. They report a pleasant trip. Miss Nora Byars read an essay before that august assemblage. Eula, the darling baby of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Teal, after intense suffering from a combined attack of diphtheria and croup, was freed from her suffering by the arrival of the Death Angel. The messenger of death came and called for her about six o'clock p. m. on the 28th inst. The remains were interred the next day at the Petty Cemetery. Train up a child in the way of the Lord, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Also, "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

Rev. T. J. Campbell has been here several days. Mrs. Alfred Harris is still suffering from rheumatism. She is unable to walk without some assistance.

Mr. R. B. Powell, from North Carolina, has been visiting Mrs. C. P. Wilkins and family.

Rev. Tilmor Moss and family, of Forest City, N. C., have been visiting the families of Messrs. A. W. and Lee Smith. They returned home yesterday.

Mr. Chas. Scruggs, who has been painting the residence of Mr. J. W. Byars, has completed the work and returned to his home at Gaffney.

Mrs. Sam Babers of Spartanburg is visiting her grandfather, Wm. Wheelchel.

Mr. A. W. Smith is recovering his health, and is preparing to build a dwelling on his place.

Mr. R. J. Hawkins is preparing to build a dwelling on his place.

Farmers, as a general thing, are up with their work. They are about done planting. Corn is up and looking very well. Some have begun working it out. Cotton is coming up. Wheat is looking well, but oats are not showing up so well.

Mrs. B. P. Wilkins and daughter, Mrs. L. E. Dorman, have quitted since they gathered their crop last fall, about thirty quills. That is to say, they made about thirty dollars during the winter season, when almost all ladies and a great many men are making nothing. If we had a great many more such workers, the seigniorage bill and such questions would be of little importance to many of us, and Coxey's army would not be so large.

Well, according to previous arrangements, "our boys" met near the "Graveyard" and had a very interesting game of ball. We were glad to have with us Messrs. Wm. and Marian Phillips and Barney Clary, the old reliable of the Corinth Club. We are to meet again next Saturday p. m. Come on boys, help us out.

Weather Crop Bulletin No. 4.

The past week has not been a decisive or decided one, although the prevailing weather conditions were on the whole unfavorable except in a few counties where the weather was favorable. The same is true of certain other more limited regions throughout the middle belt somewhat of an excess of sunshine over the normal amount, but this was more than offset by the cool nights and drying winds of the first of the week, although the temperature for the week, as a whole, was about normal. Rain is needed in every part of the State. There were a few scattered showers during the week which were highly beneficial for the limited areas where they occurred. In the counties that had the heavy rains of the previous week rain is needed to soften the crust which now retards cotton and corn from coming up freely. In the two tiers of counties next to the coast the need of rain is most urgent as the drought is becoming serious. Throughout this region the rainfall has been but 4 to 6 of the usual amount in April and but from 1.5 to 4 of the usual amount since March 1st. The soil being for the most part of sandy nature, and porous, permits the sun to penetrate beneath the surface, and it is therefore less capable of sustaining a prolonged drought than a clayey soil. Crops are from ten days to two weeks behind the season while farm work is well up.

Cotton planting is nearly finished, the weather having been all that could be desired for this purpose. But the same cannot be said for the seed that is up or that of late planting, for with the exception of a ready noted the ground lacks the moisture to supply the needs of the growing plant or to germinate the late planted seed. The stand will depend on the weather conditions of the next two weeks. Sea Island cotton is reported a complete failure.

In general corn is not making a good stand. Where there were showers it looks only fairly well owing to the cool nights and drying winds. It will also be a very uneven stand, for while some is up and being worked other lands in the same vicinity are just being replanted. Cut worms are doing much damage in the central and western counties.

Scattered reports indicate that there will be but little fruit of any variety, and the berry crop will be a very short one. This corroborates the first estimates after the March freeze.

What has improved in appearance and is beginning to head, but the heads are small and the straw very short. Rust has shown in a few places, but is not general. The outlook for cuts is less encouraging than last week. The drought has affected it more seriously than any other crop, and it is far advanced in heading will be less quick to respond to more

favorable weather. The straw will be short. Garden truck is as a rule doing well, except on the large truck farms in the low counties where the drought has caused a complete standstill in growth. The seeds of late planting in the ground without showing the least signs of germination. Cut worms doing some damage. What was said of gardens is true in particular of potatoes. Irish potatoes have been greatly damaged in places by the Colorado beetle. Melons are doing well and have improved very much during the increased heat of the latter part of the week.

The rains of Sunday night were not helpful, or general over the State, and did but little towards relieving the drought.

J. W. BAUER,
Director, S. C. S. W. S.
Columbia, S. C., May 1st, 1894.

TRAINING COLORED CHILDREN.

Rev. J. L. Dart Gives His Race Some Excellent Advice.

At the Morris Street Baptist Church last Sunday evening the Rev. J. L. Dart preached an interesting sermon to a large audience on the important and timely subject of the duty of parents to train and bring up their children aright. The well-known words of Solomon found in Proverbs 22:6, "Train up a child in the way of the Lord, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Also, "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

The preacher said in part: "Nothing is more fully and carefully inculcated in the Old Testament Scriptures than the duty of parents to train and educate their children morally and religiously. It is sad to see how generally our parents are neglecting the early moral and home training of their children. And right here, because many of our children are left to themselves and to wicked associates and influences, is the cause of so much and so shameful crime, wickedness and shiftlessness among many of our young people."

"But it is not every parent that is qualified to train up their children aright, for many can neither exercise any restraining or elevating influence over their children, nor can they set any proper example for or healthy influence over them. It is sad to see how few are precept is not constantly put before the eyes of our children in the home they will never rise up and call us blessed, but the opposite. In this important manner of training children the divine ordinance of the Lord should not be set aside."

"A large and important part of the proper training of children devolves upon the Sunday-school and upon the day school teacher as well as upon the parents. That is the most needed today by the hundreds of idle and mischievous colored children roaming our streets is more school advantages, more teachers, and a law that shall compel all the children of school ages to attend school. Too many of our children are left alone to idleness, which is the mother of crime, and thus they bring their mothers to shame, and their fathers' gray hair down to the grave."

"I must refer, before closing, to that large section of our city above Line street, known as the Neck, that has no school facilities. It is in this region that many of our people live. Every day colored boys may be seen up there under trees and car sheds engaged in wicked practices. Most of the murders, outrages, and blackest crimes are reported from the suburban part of our city."

"Now, what this lower class of our people in that community need and should have is moral, elementary and manual school training. It is a pity to denounce these culprits for their ignorance and waywardness, and to imprison them for their crimes, when they might easily be reformed and elevated if ample school advantages were offered and furnished them. Let us direct our efforts to the moral improvement of the people living in the upper wards that work mainly on the truck farms and in the phosphate mills, whose children receive no moral or school training. Their crimes and outrages will diminish."—Charleston News and Courier.

Hicks the Healer is Palled.

Hicks, the Indian medicine man, was arrested and carried before Trial Justice Sarraitt Tuesday and tried for exhibiting without license. He afterward took out license and paid the cost of the suit. The police had some trouble in affecting the arrest—that is, he did not submit quietly—and Hicks had his clothing torn. He immediately took down his lights from the stand and gave no more exhibitions. We do not know whether or not there is any virtue in his remedies but are constrained to believe there is not. At any rate his charges for medicine we think too high even if they are any good. The city council should place such heavy licenses on those people that they could not afford to stop, for they not only take money from the regularly established business but they invariably swindle those who buy from them.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Young People's Bureau.

What is Urbanity.

The Spanish and French nations are characterized for this sunny and courteous quality. The Irish gentleman has a heart brimming full with it, while his neighbors (always exceptions to a rule) are brusque, cold, indifferent, and though polite they are minus a warm, genial manner that is so acceptable, and in every clime so refreshing. We boast in our own land of an atmosphere that breathes the sweet perfumes that make social and business life a pleasant garden. Urbanity is the twin sister of tact; they hold hands affectionately. The former bows, and smiles, and musically utters sweet words, while the latter skillfully gives the situation and nicely discerns the persons whose manner is strictly polite, but freezing—no magnetism, because of no appreciation of pleasant, no reciprocity of affability. They are wrapped in winter's blanket, while spring with bright blue sky, flowers and singing birds o'er shadow and surround them. Some of our fellow pilgrims never smile on us, and yet, "I feel in every smile a chain."

As in tact, we again find woman an actor, but man is an important factor over in life's drama. In one of our Southern cities famed for its chivalry, a lady was in the act of stepping from her carriage when a perfect Chesterfield with quick pace and extended hand bowed and asked permission to assist her. With haughty mien she rudely declined the proffered kindness and the veteran cavalier walked away not a little chagrined. But the sequel tells the result. The independent woman fell in stepping on the curbstone and was seen prostrate by a gaping crowd; the old gentleman only turned and looked!

A lady in church saw two gentlemen in the "stranger's pew;" they were not supplied with books or fan; (they were suffering from the intense heat). She put herself to great inconvenience in procuring these marks of attention and modestly rose and handed them to the visitors; alas! they refused open book and fans. The smiles of friends who saw the pretty face suffused with blushes saw the rudeness, shall we call it thus? of the two well dressed men.

In our daily rush and crowd of calls on time, and brain, and heart, let us remember the power of civility, not only in words, but in face and manner. How much cheer we can give to some tired, wayfaring brother. Ah! "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for urbanity, or courtesy."

A Lesson in Manners.

It was a bright, sunny, golden October day, when a party of friends started out for a long walk. In a wood back of the house of a friend, of one of the walking party were discovered a little boy and a girl about four years old, pretty as a picture and attractive as a wood-nymph. She had been hunting chestnuts with her little brother, and nurse sat not far off, and a magnificent St. Bernard, who barked a warning the moment the group of friends stepped near the children, was also on guard. Each member of the party shook hands with the little girl and spoke to her. The little boy, some two years older, stood in the background enjoying the attention bestowed upon his little sister, who called herself "Queen of Brothers." The little man looked into the faces of each one with his big, soft brown eyes, and then, walking up to one he knew best, he stretched out his little hand and said, "Good afternoon!" Every member of that group was mortified; all had been rude, and the school, gentlemanly little fellow had taught the lesson by his own innate spirit of good fellowship. He did not resent the attention paid his sister, but he wanted to be friends." How often are children hurt through just such thoughtlessness! The pretty one, or the most attractive one, for some reason receives all the attention, utterly ignoring the timid or the shy one, whose little heart is beating for the crumbs that fall from the banquet of affection spread before it. Certainly every member of that group learned a lesson in good manners from that gentlemanly little boy.—The Outlook.

A Basket Picnic.

Invitations will be issued next week for a basket picnic to be held at Ellis' Ferry on the 26th inst. The following is the committee: Misses Lottie Goforth, Ella Jolly, Ida Lemmon, Bertha Swafford, John Goforth, Ella McLaw, Messrs. J. Jones, Joe McCraw, Charlie Alexander, Ben Humphries. The Managers will be Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jolly, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. M. E. Alexander. That all who are fortunate enough to participate will have a great time there is not the least doubt, as the names of the committee and managers is an absolute guarantee. May the occasion be a jolly good one.

It is stated that the colored people of the United States support seven colleges, seventeen academies, and fifty high schools, in which there are 30,000 pupils. They have 1,500,000 children in the common schools, and 24,000 teachers. More than 2,500,000 of the race can read and write.—Detroit Free Press.

LOCAL LEDGERITES.

Items Which Are Too Short To Be Bunched Together.

D. W. Cooper was arraigned before Trial Justice Sarraitt yesterday on the charge of trespass, but was acquitted.

The Gaffney Choral Club meets to night in Woods Hall a full attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

Miss Minnie Harris gave a sociable to a few of her admiring friends last Tuesday evening. Those who were favored report a most enjoyable occasion.

The season of picnics and fishing excursions is at hand. Wednesday the Gaffney City Male and Female Seminary went on their annual jaunt.

The young ladies of Cooper Limestone Institute are anticipating a pleasant time to day it being their annual picnic day. They will spend it at Pacolet.

Mr. A. N. Wood moved into his new quarters yesterday. He has the most convenient, as well as the prettiest, banking house of any one in the State. It will compare with any.

A protracted meeting will begin at the Baptist church next Sunday. Rev. H. C. Ruckholz, of Chester will assist in the meeting. Every body is invited to attend the service.

It looks like business in the telephone line. The putting up of the poles was completed Wednesday, and they are now ready for the wire which are here. Surely we are growing to be a city right.

Mr. D. R. Lavender reports that the hail in his neighborhood two weeks ago did not all disappear Saturday afternoon. Also that farmers in his neighborhood have been blessed with good rains the past week, and that crops are in good condition.

None of the young ladies seem anxious to capture any of the members of the Bachelor's Club. At any rate THE LEDGER has received no communications on the subject. But the time yet, and we will regard communications as strictly confidential, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. R. O. Ballenger, the town dispenser here, went to the home of the country yesterday. He says he received no instruction as to what to do with the stock on hand. Mr. Ballenger made many friends while he was here, and we doubt whether the board of control ever made a better selection as attested by the fact that there are only 28 cents difference in the depletion of the stock taking.

Architect Hook went to Gaffney City yesterday with plans and specifications for two handsome residences one for Mr. A. N. Wood, president of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company; the other for Mr. H. D. W. treasurer of the same company. He returned last night with orders to prepare plans for another fine residence there, for Mr. W. C. Carpen.—Charlotte Observer of May 1st.

Postmaster Littlejohn showed THE LEDGER a letter this week that probably had the longest address or that has ever been written. There were thirty-three words, including the name of the person to whom it was addressed. The sender was evidently anxious that the epistle should reach the destination intended, looked very much like it might have been to some fellow's best girl.

There is a crowd of boisterous young men who have sought to make hideous, by their roving the week. They congregate in from the home of some one and use profane and indecent language. We have even so far forgotten them as to commit depredations on their property. Young men, be more and more considerate, for your sin will find you out, and the law will deal harshly with you.

There came near being a serious accident last Saturday. The girl Mr. and Mrs. Byers was lowering his mother across Logan's when a Mr. Jolly, not the commissioner, came into town, driving tolerably fast, and nearly over it. It is not known whether the child was knocked down by the and stunned or frightened into sensibility. At any rate it was little time before it regained consciousness.

Two negro women were arrested the police yesterday for shoplifting. They visited the stores of Mr. Carroll & Carpenter, Sarraitt, & Co., and Wilkins Bros. At Carroll's they secured several pieces of prints, at Sarraitt & Co., they got two hats, and at Wilkins Bros. they lifted an umbrella and some lace. Just as they were leaving the last named place they were detected by W. W. Gaffney, the book-keeper, and turned over to the police. They were taken before Trial Justice Sarraitt and fined.

Colored physicians of Baltimore with a number of other people formed an association for the purpose of that race, and hopes that it will be a colored college of medicine.

NOT WHAT HE SAYS.

What Hood tells the story of Roman.