

THE WEEKLY LEDGER,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
The Limestone Printing and Publishing Co.
Incorporated.

\$1.50 per Year.

R. O. SAMS, Editor.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

CHARLESTON.

Charleston is stirring herself. It is time. The old conservative "city by the sea" cannot rest on her laurels any more than can the man or woman who has done one noble deed. Life means activity persevering and continued, and of all Southern cities, Charleston should have learned the lesson. Charleston has done well, but she must keep on doing well. Her increasing prosperity put her to sleep. But she is now waking up, and we are glad of it.

It is true that Norfolk has stepped in and curtailed her export trade; Savannah has not been idle during these years, as her increased growth, business enterprise and increasing facilities bear testimony; Brunswick has fallen into line, and is keeping step to the music of commercial progress. But all of these, her neighbors, did not rouse her by the din of traffic.

How is it that all at once there is a cry for the erection of grain elevators, why the announcement that there is 23 feet of water on the Charleston bar, and that the jetties will soon increase the depth; why has the cost of pilotage been examined into, and, when found excessive, steps taken to reduce the charges; why are her business men arousing themselves, and her newspapers urging facilities to correspond with the demands of the West for the export of her surplus product? Why?

Has Port Royal's magnificent harbor had anything to do with it? Has the thirty feet of water that nature has given her at her entrance way in any wise stimulated the sleeping city? Perhaps not, for these have been as they always were. But we have had ocular demonstration that the largest ships afloat enter with ease this doorway to the Atlantic. This fact is not to be overlooked, and Charleston recognizes that unless she can deepen her water way, erect grain elevators, and otherwise increase her facilities, she will lose forever the great prize.

Rapid transit; facilities for rapid loading and unloading; safe and easy ingress and egress for ships of heavy burden, are now a necessity.

Perhaps Charleston may be equal to the emergency.

PROTECTING SHADE TREES.

Our Town Council has very wisely passed an ordinance protective of our shade trees. Had this been done during the early life of our town we would, like those who live on Frederick street, be rejoicing in well shaded streets and front yards and lawns.

Often have trees been planted with great care and at much expense by our citizens in front of their residences when some vandal hand with ready knife has cut them to the ground, with muscular arm broken in two their slender bodies, or even pulled them up by the roots. But it is often the careless hand of an unthinking mind that nips the young tree-life in the bud by breaking off the top or wrenching a limb that weakens the tree or keeps it a dwarf.

To take a tree from the forest and plant it where you wish it to grow, either as an ornament to your home or as a protection to that home, or as furnishing shade to the children that grow up around your knees, and after you have watered and trimmed and directed its growth, to have your hopes destroyed by one who has no music in his soul is to feel the bitter pangs of disappointment.

We have shade trees that we raised from the seed and they are growing just where we want them.

We value them more than if we had paid for them in dollars and cents, and have watched over them with increasingly tender care, but one half of them have been ruined by the careless hand or the vicious mind.

To see them scarred and bleeding arouses a kindred feeling to that which rises when your own flesh and blood has been imposed upon.

We know not why our former City Fathers in decorating our park set out trees that, like church spires, point heavenward, unless it was to put their tops beyond the reach of evil doers and thus preserve their valuable lives. If so, the idea was a novel one, but the trees are standing and still pointing heavenward, living witnesses of their foresight.

We are glad of the ordinance, and hope that it may be the means of encouraging everyone to plant shade trees.

COXEY AND BROWN.

The General and his lieutenant are still in "durange vile."

To an outsider, and especially to a sympathizer, it might look like a slight offence for which they were arrested in Washington. Coxeey was handled firmly but carefully, while Brown, who is a more dangerous, suf-

fered from the baton in the hands of the police.

Perhaps ordinarily these offenders might have been warned to keep off of the grass and not to injure the shrubbery. But this was an extraordinary occasion.

The movement of the Commonwealth army was heralded with sound of trumpet, and many bold assertions were made, even by its leader, as to what he would do when he reached the Capitol.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia warned the "army" against coming to Washington.

It behooved the authorities to be on the alert, and to suppress by its strong arm the first signs of insubordination, or violation of law.

To "nip in the bud" this movement of unrest that pervades our entire country, was not only wise, it was a necessity. Had Coxeey and his commonwealthers been permitted to do as they pleased, soon this first wave would be followed by another, and still another, until a tidal wave would sweep away the foundations of government and the country be in the hands of a mob.

It is bad enough as it is. Men without employment, and not wishing any, are congregated here and there in large numbers, and by their very presence are a menace to society.

The communities through which they pass are glad to get rid of them by contributing to their support. If violators of law, whether in California or Michigan or South Carolina, let the strong arm of the law be called forth to maintain the law's supremacy.

Would that we could make good citizens, law loving, law abiding, out of these annual "tramps." There are thousands of acres that are lying idle, and that would bring them a good living. But everyone mistrusts a tramp.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

Men all over the State are organizing themselves into companies, and they are being commissioned. There are not arms enough in the State to supply the demand that has suddenly risen. Were this a spontaneous movement of the people, inspired by a desire to preserve order by their presence, or to serve their State in case of emergency, it were well and good. Every good citizen must believe in order, and he ought to work to that end. One of the best ways to do this is to organize, be provided with the best weapons, and know how to use them with the best effect.

There is something peculiar about this movement. It is confined almost entirely to the country.

This ought not to be. The cities and towns need military companies even more than do the country districts. They are centres of influence, centres that are more readily reached, and centres that must bear the brunt of any disturbance that might arise.

We ought to have two military companies in Gaffney. Their presence would be a standing warning to evil doers, and great good would be done our young men in the severe discipline that brings order out of confusion, and would enable them to act as a unit, and therefore with greatest effect.

Two companies would keep alive the spirit of emulation. We would like to see these companies organized in our midst.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. T. Crawley gives some good reasons why the teachers of Spartanburg county should have a county Normal Institute this summer. We copy the piece from the Spartan and commend its perusal by all.

School Commissioner B. B. Chapman is out in a card that he addresses to teachers. Mr. Chapman wishes an expression from the teachers. The school will continue three weeks. But read Mr. Chapman's card.

DR. R. H. GRIFFITH.

We regret to learn of the severe illness of Dr. R. H. Griffith, now of Yorkville, and hope that he may be restored to health and family, and friends and work.

Few men have so grown in our affections as has Dr. Griffith. We feel it an honor to be numbered among his friends. He is a noble and good man—good in every relation of life.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

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 CATARRH CURE.

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

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh 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.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is now the law of the State. So has the Supreme Court of South Carolina decided. This has not come about in the way that the friends of prohibition desired. When two years ago they cast their votes overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, it was natural for them to expect that the legislature would heed the voice of the people. But the dispensary law was enacted.

While, in the main, it was much to be preferred to open bar rooms, its provisions were maintained in such a way as to give offense to a large part of our people.

It was soon seen that this would not do unless a change were made in the act. What a relief then when the highest court of the State decides it unconstitutional!

And this last decision, that there is no authority in the State to grant a license to sell spirituous liquors, puts at rest the mooted question as to whether we have prohibition or open bar rooms.

But it does not put at rest the question whether liquors will be sold or not. This we know will be done in spite of, and in violation of law. Still, as true, law abiding citizens we should not only not violate law, but oppose any violation of it.

We are under the law and protected by it. No sooner do we break it in one particular than we feel free to do so in others, and license reigns and ruins, where law ought to reign and protect.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting was begun in the Baptist church last Sunday. Rev. B. P. Robertson preached morning and evening to large congregations.

His sermons were introductory. Rev. H. C. Buckholz, of Chester, arrived on Monday, and at once by his pleasing manners and his deep earnestness secured the respect and love of all who heard him.

Mr. Buckholz presents the truth with great simplicity but with power. He has not only learned how to get the attention of his auditors, but what is more, he knows how to keep it.

Already great interest is shown through the forcible presentation of the Word.

We were pleased to print in THE LEDGER the cards of three of Spartanburg's law firms. Messrs. Carlisle & Hydrick, Bomar & Simpson, and Nichols & Jones are all good men. They take pride in their business and are alive to the interests of their clients, as well as to every interest that is to help their fellow men.

Teachers' Institute.

EDITOR CAROLINA SPARTAN: In the last number of your paper you ask the question as to whether the county Normal Institute will be held in Spartanburg this summer, and invite an expression of opinion as to the desirability of holding such an Institute. I have recently learned that sufficient funds for conducting this Institute could very likely be secured, and that an effort to secure them would certainly be made should the teachers of the county desire it.

It is a question then for the teachers to decide, and it is hoped that a full expression of opinion will be called forth.

The school board desire to do every thing in their power to assist the teachers in improving educational methods, but naturally are not willing to spend money where it will do no good. Education here, as everywhere else, is expensive, and money for educational purposes, as everyone knows, is usually scarce, so that is the wise plan to spend it where the most good will be done.

The question is if an Institute should be held would it be appreciated and would it be attended? As an aid to the proper appreciation of the work of teachers' meetings, I beg to insert the following paragraph taken from the last issue of the Spartan:

"President Eliot of Harvard, says that there is scarcely a single subject taught nowadays in the same way it was taught thirty years ago, and that even law, the most conservative of studies, is now treated in an entirely different method from that which prevailed in former years. That method, he adds, is being adopted all over the country and is making its way into the English Universities. Then, too, the teaching of the sciences and languages has been greatly changed. Evidently the college graduate of twenty-five years' standing must soon consider himself as a back number."

President Eliot is one of the best informed on educational methods and his opinion is worthy of belief. Although he devotes himself in a great measure to college and university education, yet he has done a great deal in recent years in attempting a perfect system of common and high school education, and what he says above applies pre-eminently to common school methods. Of recent years it has come to be realized that there is a philosophy of education, and he that best understands this philosophy and theory of teaching will be the most successful as a teacher. If this were not so, why have there been founded so many so-called "Normal Colleges" where teachers are taught and shown the best methods of teaching? Almost every State supports a normal college, and most of the large colleges and universities have a teacher's course specially adapted to the needs of teachers.

The country teacher of twenty-five years ago would find himself lost in a modern graded school, so different are the methods used from those in vogue in his day. Indeed, I might say that the methods of teaching have in recent years undergone a complete revolution. How necessary is it then for teachers to come together and compare methods, learning from each other, those which have failed and those which have succeeded. If the graduate of twenty-five years' standing must soon consider himself as a back number, how must the teacher who never attends normal Institutes, nor teachers' meetings, consider himself? This is a matter that cannot be neglected. The responsibilities are on the shoulders of the school teacher are too great to allow him to neglect any opportunity to increase his knowledge and improve his methods of teaching. Education is too important to the material prosperity and mental development of our people to commit it into the keeping of men and women poorly and improperly prepared for the trust. All cannot attend normal colleges, but yet a county Institute brings opportunity to all to give a part of that which would be gained at the colleges. These county Institutes, as is well known, are held not only in almost all the counties of this State but in other States where the advantages of education are appreciated.

Spartanburg county is, in material prosperity, in the foremost rank. With her railroads and cotton mills and other evidences of prosperity she bids fair to take the front rank. We cannot, therefore, allow her educational interests to suffer, for it is only through her mental training that she shall ever realize her resources and reach the full measure of success.

Let us by all means have a teacher's Institute. Let the teachers come together, exchange views and improve their capacity for imparting instruction, for it is only by meetings of this kind that we shall keep pace with the progress in education and educational methods. J. T. CRAWLEY.

Weather Crop Bulletin No. 5.

The general trend of the reports for the past week indicates an improvement in planted crops and natural vegetation. This is not universal for the State, as the showers from which the greatest benefit was derived, were very light, and entirely missing in many sections of the State, even where contiguous townships or farms were drenched with rain. There were, however, but few places that had no rain either during the fore or after part of the week, yet in most places it was too little to penetrate to the roots of plants and to relieve the drought. Even where the rain was most copious more is still needed to give the growing crops a good stand, or to help small grain which will soon be in the "milk" and beyond help. The extreme western and northern tier of counties report the greatest improvement, where showers were quite general. The only adverse factors were hailstorms which along narrow paths did some damage to young plants and tender vegetation, and cut and bud worms that damaged corn and gardens to some extent.

There was very little cloudiness during the week, and no day but that there was some sunshine. With the exception of a few formid winds accompanying thunderstorms that did a little local damage in the northwest part of the State, no damage is reported from that source. The first two days of the week were about normal but after Wednesday the heat was steadily above the normal, averaging 3 degrees a day on the coast to six and seven in the central and western portions. Warm nights caused a very decided improvement in the color of vegetation. In Charleston, Berkeley and the surrounding Colleton counties, there was very little rain, and the drought has parched vegetation in general; the only two crops that appear to be doing well are rice and melons, the former promises very well while the latter only fairly. Melons in the northern part of the State are a failure in many places.

Early planted cotton is not making a good stand although from some sections the reports indicate an average stand: that of later planting promises better, but is not all up yet being retarded by the surface crust and lack of moisture. In Charleston county this crop can hardly be anything but a failure. Chopping out and working has begun in places. Corn has improved in color and stand, especially on bottom lands, upland corns as a rule has not shown as marked an improvement. Worms are doing much damage. Oats have not improved except for very late sown fields which took on a better color and made rapid growth. Fallow corn nearly if not completely, a failure. Wheat is looking much better and there is a prospect of a full yield although it will not be a full crop. Where tobacco is cultivated the reports indicate that the plant is about ten days in advance of its season and doing well. Potatoes are growing rapidly where the vines have not been injured by bugs, and can be said to be doing well. Only a few reports mention fruit and those are not encouraging. The acreage of cotton, corn and other grains has been slightly increased in Anderson county, but it is thought the total of all crops will approximate the average of other years. Showers on Monday night will prove highly beneficial.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at W. B. DuPre's.

The Young People's Bureau.

A Parable.

The Phenological Journal relates this parable: Then shall the Kingdom of Satan be likened unto a grain of tobacco seed, which, though exceeding small, being cast into the ground, grew and became a great weed, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms found habitation thereon. And it came to pass that the sons of men looked upon this weed, and the eyes of their understanding being darkened, thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be desired to make youths of tender years look big and manly.

And moreover it came to pass that those who chewed thereon became weak and sick, and could not deliver themselves free from the desire of having bits of it continually in their mouths, which aforetime had been clean and ruddy, but now became foul and black; and, besides, the chewsers were seized with a violent and constant spitting of unclean humors, and they did spit in all places, even in ladies' parlors and the courts of the Lord of Hosts. And the good and the true, and all who led pure lives were grievously plagued thereby. And came to pass that men were disgusted with merely chewing the strange weed, and sought out other and cunning devices for using it. Some, indeed, did make it into a fine powder and filled their nostrils therewith, and they were taken suddenly with fits and did sneeze with great and mighty sneezes, inasmuch that their eyes were filled with tears and their faces with wrinkles.

And yet others cunningly made the leaves into rolls and did set fire to one end and snuck vehemently at the other, and did look very grave and calf-like, and the smoke of their burning and sucking ascended forever and forever. And there were men whose wisdom being that of the fox, beholding the multitude which did chew and snuff and smoke, said among themselves: "Come, let us plant and water and increase the production of this weed whose name is tobacco, for therein is a mighty and increasing business." And they did so and the merchantmen waxed rich in the commerce thereof.

And it came to pass that even the servants of the Most High became bond servants to the weed and defiled themselves therewith; even the poor, who said they could not buy shoes and books for their wives and little ones, spent their substance therefor. And the anger of the Lord was greatly kindled by such wickedness, and He said: "Wherefore this waste? Why these little ones lack bread and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat, and put the evil thing far from you, and be separate and defile not yourselves any more, and I will bless you and cause my face to shine upon you." But with one accord they raised their voices and exclaimed: "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing; we are slaves."

Introduce the Children.

It is common oversight in too many households not to introduce the children to visitors. Guests are formally presented to the adult members of the family, but the younger boys and girls are either ignored altogether or else introduced in a general way without giving their individual names. This course is almost certain to result in awkwardness and constraint on their part, when grown. There is a difference between putting children forward unduly and giving them their just need of recognition. And pray, speak pains, in making introductions, to speak to the adult members of the family, and above all things else, do not omit their mention. How many of us have been annoyed by a hostess greet an intimate friend, to whom we were entire strangers, with some such salutation as, "O Henry, so pleased to have you meet Miss Blank," leaving us to discover his surname as best we may. It is not a bad plan for the family to rehearse by themselves some of these little social formalities.—Congregationalist.

Immigrants.

Of the present population of the United States more than sixteen million are immigrants.—Sel. During December, 11,262 immigrants landed at Ellis Island, N. Y. Of these, 3,000 were unable to read or write, and more than half without a trade or visible means of support. It is high time we stopped importing patrons of free soup houses.

The city of Augusta, Ga., will build a new hospital for colored people.

The mother of Leonidas Polk, the Confederate General, was one of the earliest promoters of railroad enterprise. She projected the first line of railway in North Carolina. It was a cheap tramway, costing \$2,250 per mile, running from the east portico of the capital at Raleigh to a stone quarry, but it was the precursor of greater things, and was called the Experimental railway. Mrs. Polk was one of the principal stockholders, and the soundness of her judgment was amply vindicated when her profits of her enterprise amounted to 300 per cent of the original investment. At a banquet given in honor of the first train drawn by steam entering into Raleigh, a special toast was drunk "To the distinguished lady who suggested the construction of the Experimental railway; she well deserves a name among the benefactors of the State."

In Search of a Husband.

To THE LEDGER: We notice that some of the dear old Bachelors are in search of a wife. Well, there are some fair girls around here, and I think if the Bachelors will be up and doing that they are not left yet. What do you think, Bachelor?

A GAFFNEY GIRL.

REAL MERIT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

Pacolet Points.

[Correspondence of THE LEDGER.] PACOLET, May 8.—Miss Lelia, daughter of Mr. Cicero Brown, died at her home at Pacolet Station Tuesday and was buried Wednesday, May 2nd. Pneumonia and heart trouble was the cause of her death. She leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

News came to us last Friday, May 4th, that the twelve or fourteen year old daughter of Mr. Gilmer Fowler was outraged by a Joe Vinson, Fowler's son-in-law. Dr. Jno. Chalk was called to attend the girl, and says he does not think the brute succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Vinson was burnt off new ground, and there was snuff on the child persons supposed to come off of Vinson's hands. Vinson married one of Mr. Fowler's daughters and has two children. Vinson has been arrested and placed in jail at Spartanburg.

The young ladies of Cooper Limestone Institute gave us a pleasant visit last Friday, May 4th. We heartily welcome all such parties, and will do all we can to make it pleasant for them.

Mr. Henry Geter and Miss Sis Hodge eloped last Thursday, May 3rd. We have not learned anything more in regard to the affair.

We had a severe wind storm here last Saturday 5th. The wind blew the roofs off of two of Mr. H. S. Lipcomb's houses and blew another one flat to the ground, blew down several trees and a thirty six inch metal watch sign of our jeweler, breaking it into pieces. There was some hail, but little damage is reported.

We are needing rain very badly at this writing.

Another severe storm passed over this place Monday, May 7th, but no hail is reported. Mrs. J. T. Fowler was frightened at the storm and fainted. The family thought her dead for a while.

Mr. Wm. Griffin says the hail of last Saturday ruined his cotton so much that he will have to replant the whole crop; his first crop had been worked the first time and chopped out.

Two Gospel preachers, traveling in a large hack gave us an interesting sermon in the open air last night. They left for Yorkville today.

Babe Knuckles was arrested today. He acknowledged his guilt of being with the Peeler boys and going into the store of Mr. J. V. Horn on the 27th of last month. JED HUSTLER.

Etta Jane Notes.

[Correspondence of THE LEDGER.] ETTA JANE, May 9.—On last Monday afternoon during the storm Mr. "Son" Buntley was killed by lightning. Nine other persons were in the house at the time but none of them hurt, I understand.

We have had rain more or less throughout this county during Saturday and Monday last. In most places, though, it did not amount to a good season, as the ground was very dry. Most farmers pronounce the oat crop a failure. Wheat may make a fair crop provided the rust don't cut it off.

At the convention of Reformers of this county held at Union last Monday Hon. G. Walton Whitman offered a set of resolutions condemning Chief Justices Melver and McGowan for their decision of the dispensary law and sustaining Chief Justice Pope. These resolutions provoked an animated discussion among the members of the Reform party, many of whom endorsed them in strong terms, while others denounced them in language more forcible than elegant. Finally they were laid on the table with an understanding that their substance would form material for the coming campaign. In substance they were endorsed by the convention but the conservative members held that to denounce them would have a revolutionary tendency, and we were by no means prepared for a revolution.

Cotton is coming up tolerably well where there is sufficient moisture in the ground. There is talk that we are to have a bar room in this township. Who the license (if any) is to be obtained from is not made sufficiently clear for me to satisfy our readers on it. We are all at sea on the liquor business and our people are getting awfully tired of the situation. J. L. S.

Mr. Chapman's Circular.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, SPARTANBURG, S. C. April 28. The County Board of Examiners are anxious to offer to our teachers the advantages of a Summer School during the coming vacation. It is proposed, not to provide for an ordinary Institute of a few days, but, in addition to lectures upon methods, that special attention be paid to regular instruction in the branches of which the teachers desire a more thorough knowledge. The school will continue for at least two weeks—likely June 11 to 29. The only cost of attendance will be board, which, it is hoped, can be secured at reduced rates.

Please write me at once whether or not you would likely be able to attend during the time indicated. The success of our undertaking must depend largely upon the interest manifested by the teachers. Very truly yours,

B. B. CHAPMAN, School Commissioner.

South Carolina takes the lead in the manufacture of cotton goods of any Southern State, and is also ahead in the number of new plants established during the year 1893.

A Lexington cow had her tongue bitten off by a horse on whom she was trying to steal his feed.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at W. B. DuPre's drug store. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.00.



Corrie Orene King

Save the Children

By Purifying Their Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc.

"My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores."

Two Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal and the sores healed off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. As a family medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and is recommended by W. L. King, Bluff Dale, Tex.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and is recommended by W. L. King, Bluff Dale, Tex. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

Carlisle & Hydrick,

Attorneys at Law,

JNO. W. CARLISLE, DAN'L E. HYDRICK, HOWARD B. BARLISLE.

Spartanburg, S. C.

CARROLL & STACY,

BANKERS,

Transact a General Banking

Business.

Careful attention to collections

on all points.

Safety Deposit Boxes Inside.

Fire Proof Vault for Rent.

Your patronage Solicited.

A. N. WOOD,

BANKER.

Gaffney, - - S. C.

Having just purchased a

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE

—WITH—