

MR. ISAAC M. BRYAN, of Greenville, having been mentioned for Congress from the Fourth District, declines to run, as he favors the re-nomination of Colonel Evans.

THE CINCINNATI DELEGATION THAT recently visited Augusta and Charleston has not yet finished returning thanks to those cities for their generous hospitality.

CHARLOTTE ELECTED A DEMOCRATIC mayor on Monday and Democratic aldermen in all the wards but one. The Radicals made a still hunt, but their game was discovered in time to block it and to choke off the hoped-for Radical revival in the county.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will contain seven hundred and fifty-six delegates, of whom four hundred and seventy-eight have been elected. Of these two hundred and seventy-one are supposed to be for Grant, one hundred and four for Blaine, sixty-one for Sherman, thirty-four for Edmunds and eight for Washburne. The third-termers expect forty-two more votes from Illinois, and the remaining sixty-six out of the ninety-four votes of Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi and Tennessee. Other candidates say that Grant will lose a number of the votes now pledged for him. As far as the Southern delegations are concerned, the candidate with the longest purse will secure them, regardless of what their instructions may be.

No Nominations in June.

Abbeville and Marlborough have held their conventions. From the former the delegates to the State Convention, in order, according to the votes they received, are J. C. Maxwell, W. P. Wideman, W. Z. McGhee, R. R. Hemphill, Wm. Hood. A resolution was passed, requesting the delegates to oppose the nomination of a State ticket at the June Convention. A resolution endorsing Congressman Aiken was passed. From Marlborough J. D. Murchison, C. S. McCall and P. M. Hiller were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and T. N. Edens, R. M. Pegues and H. H. Newton, alternates. The Convention was opposed to an early campaign. The Hon. C. S. McCall was unanimously re-elected county chairman. Edgefield opposed June nominations. York left her delegates to act as they thought best. Greenville and Sumter elected Hagood delegates to the Convention.

How is This?

In answer to our protest against having such cattle as Shrewsbury accredited to even the Radical party of Fairfield, the News and Courier says "This worthy sat in the convention as a delegate from Fairfield and is of Fairfield officially, but not otherwise of course." Thanks for the explanation. This is news to all the Democrats of Fairfield and doubtless to all the Radicals too, except Israel Byrd, Prince Martin and George Jones. If the Radicals can stand this outrage we can. But we must say that Radicalism has gotten to a low ebb in Fairfield when three men cannot be found to represent it. We ask the colored people, who are called on to support the Radical ticket, whether they will follow any such lead as this, whether they will allow themselves to be sold out in this way, and whether they will suffer Israel Byrd or any body else to pick up such an arrant knave as Shrewsbury, who could not be elected from his own county, wherever that is, and allow him to speak for them, and cast votes in their name when they never saw him and he never saw them and he knows and cares nothing about them. Fairfield Radicals never did tolerate a carpet-bagger, and this is a late day to begin. We hope Israel Byrd will be asked to explain how and why he disgraced his party in this way. If the colored people do not wish to be sold out again they had better let Israel and his crowd severely alone. Send them along to join Shrewsbury and the other pimps and strikers for Bowen and Taft.

Edgefield for Gary.

Edgefield held her County Convention on Monday, and the day passed off without any disturbance. The convention was harmonious, although there was a straight fight between the friends and the opponents of General Gary. Mr. D. R. Durison, a Gary man, was elected chairman by a vote of ninety to sixty for Mr. J. R. Carwile. Messrs. Carwile and Sheppard were chosen vice-presidents. General Gary and Mr. Sheppard, on invitation, addressed the convention. The former reviewed his own record and pledged his sacred honor that he would abide by the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention, and denounced as false the reports of his leaning to or encouraging Independentism. Mr. Sheppard took much the same line, and said he would support General Gary if he went into the State Convention; but he would support no man who ran outside of the regular Democratic nomination. Six Gary delegates were chosen for the State Convention, among them General Gary and Speaker Sheppard, who were not opposed. Ex-Governor Donham, Capt. J. H. Brooks and Mr. T. R. Denny, anti-Gary candidates, were defeated, but were elected alternates. Six

Tillman delegates were sent to the Congressional Convention. The correspondent of the News and Courier says: "Contrary to expectation no wrangling or ill feeling was manifested and the utmost good humor and harmony prevailed. Both parties seem satisfied; the Gary men with their victory, and the others with having (as they express it) 'made Gary show his hand.'" There is no doubt that Gary's speech and the previous assurances given by his friends gained him many votes in the convention that would otherwise have been cast against him."

"This was a good days work for the Democracy. It was not improper that General Gary's own county should give him support, and it was but right that General Gary should have the opportunity of setting at rest the reports that have arisen of his intention to run as an Independent. Independentism has received another mashing out, and the party asserts its supremacy again in no unmeaning tones. And better than all, good citizens of Edgefield met and had a good, fair, family fight, without resorting to violence. The recent tragedy in that place has had its good effects over the whole State."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructions Furnished to the Commissioner of Agriculture. COLUMBIA, April 30.—The State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session here for a day or two, adjourned to-day, after issuing the following instructions to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the guidance of his department:

The commissioner is instructed to communicate with and ascertain from each of the main routes leading from New York and other points North to this State the fare of immigrants coming from such points to the larger cities and towns of this State, and to procure from such routes as low fare as possible for them. There being no authority conferred upon the board to appoint agents to procure immigration into this State, that duty must devolve upon the commissioner. The department is authorized to expend \$300 in the collection of specimens of phosphates and coal, under the provisions of the act creating the department.

The board did not feel authorized to employ a geologist and mineralogist at this time, as the present chemist, Prof. C. U. Shepard, Jr., has volunteered to make such analyses of minerals, &c., as may be required. The commissioner is authorized to employ a suitable assistant to aid him in his duties as fish commissioner at a compensation not to exceed \$10 per month. Permission was also granted to unite with the fish commissioner of North Carolina in establishing a fish hatchery in the waters of the Great Pee Dee or Edisto Rivers, and \$500 was appropriated for this purpose.

The board is of opinion that all commercial fertilizers and all chemical compounds sold or offered for sale, including burnt marl, kainit, guano, bone and fish scrap and Peruvian guano are, by the act, subject to the privileged tax. All companies or individuals applying for privileged tax are required to file their application, the name of their fertilizers, the places where and by whom manufactured, and the guaranteed composition of their goods. The chemist of the department is requested in reporting his analyses of different fertilizers, not only to give the percentage of the three ingredients named in the 19th section of the act (potash, ammonia and phosphoric acid), but also the commercial value of the same in each ton.

Provision was also made for the monthly publication of the analytical results of the chemists. A NEW PUZZLE WITH WORDS.—Students at the Institute of Technology have designed a rival to the Gen puzzle, which is beginning to excite considerable interest about town. Given two words of an even number of letters the problem is to change one to the other by altering one letter at a time of the first so as to make a legitimate English word, continuing the alterations until the desired result is attained. The conditions are that only one letter shall be altered to form each new word, and that none but words that can be found in English dictionaries shall be used. Here are some examples of the changes:

East to West—East, vast, vest, West. Boot to shoe—Boot, soot, shot, shoon. Dog to Cat—Dog, dig, fig, fit, fat. Milk to Mash—Milk, mille, male, malle, late, hath, Insh. Road to Rail—Road, road, root, root, coat, coal, coil, toil, tail, Rail. Soap to Fish—Soup, soul, soil, foil, fowl, fool, foot, coat, east, fast, fist, Fish. The game is becoming quite popular in railroad offices, as well as in family circles and at firesides, and seems to furnish instruction with amusement.

THE MISSING SAW MILL.—The other day T. G. met an old friend who was formerly a prosperous young lumberman up North, but whose bad habits of drinking resulted as they often do, though he has since reformed and is trying to do better.

"How are you?" said T. G. "Pretty well, thank you, but I've just been to a doctor to have him look at my throat." "What's the matter?" "Well, the doctor couldn't give me any encouragement. At least he couldn't find what I wanted him to find." "What did you expect him to find?" "I asked him to look down my throat for the saw mill and farm that had gone down there." "And did he see anything of it?" "No, but he advised me if I ever got another mill to run it by water."

—The New York Evening Post says: "The report that Minister Andrew D. Berlin is dissatisfied with his post at Berlin is authoritatively denied. It arose from the fact that he is coming home in the autumn to attend the wedding of his daughter. —A dispatch from Atlanta, Georgia, dated May 4, says the Supreme Court to-day refused a new trial to Cox, the murderer of Colonel A. J. Dixon; he will go to the penitentiary for life. There is no hope of his being pardoned."

THE RETURN FROM ELBA.

One of the Most Striking Incidents in Napoleon's Career.

On the 25th of February, in 1815, the Princess Pauline gave a banquet to the principal inhabitants of the island of Elba. With great secrecy Napoleon had made preparations to leave the island and return to France. A small brig was at anchor in the offing, and three small merchant vessels. In these four vessels, during the night, a thousand troops were embarked, not one of them the officers, knowing where they were bound. At midnight, under a salute of cannon, the emperor went on board the brig, and the little fleet set sail for the invasion of France, and for the overthrow of the throne of the Bourbons, sustained by the immense standing army of France and all the allied armies of Europe.

When the vessels were out of sight of land, Napoleon gathered around him the whole ship's company of the brig, four hundred in number, said to them: "We are going to France—to Paris." The exultation was boundless, for, notwithstanding past reverses, every soldier had an unlimited confidence in the fortunes of the Emperor. The second day of their voyage a Bourbon man-of-war bore down upon them. The soldiers were concealed below, while Napoleon stood by the side of the captain on the quarter deck. After the exchange of a few words, the man-of-war inquired after the Emperor of Elba, and the Emperor seized the trumpet and shouted over the waters: "He is marvelously well!"

Toward evening of the third day the blue hills of France were seen in the splendor of the setting sun. In the early twilight of the next morning they had reached the shore in the Gulf of Juan, and the Emperor immediately landed his followers on the lonely beach, and bivouacked in the olive grove near the shore. Pointing to an olive leaf, he said: "It is the symbol of peace. It is a lucky omen, and it will be realized."

He only took men enough with him, as he said, to prevent his being "collared by the police." Most of the day was spent in landing his troops and stores, and at eleven o'clock at night the army, now six hundred in number, with six pieces of cannon commenced their march of seven hundred miles for the conquest of the capital of France. Fortresses on their line of march, which the labor of ages had strengthened, and which were garrisoned by two hundred thousand troops, they were first to subdue.

The moon shone brilliantly in a cloudless sky. Traveling rapidly at night and the next day, toward evening they reached without opposition the little town of Grasse, about fifty miles distant. Here the peasants crowded around the Emperor so enthusiastically that he afterward said, "I could easily have taken two millions of those peasants with me to Paris."

The next two days they advanced sixty miles to Digee, still encountering no foe. The next day they reached Gap, thirty miles further on their way. The enthusiasm was now so intense and universal that Napoleon needed no guard.

The next day they were approaching Grenoble. A strong garrison was stationed there. The commander posted his troops, six thousand in number, in a defile flanked by a mountain and a lake. Napoleon, with his retinue, approached and rode calmly along upon a gentle trot until within a hundred paces of the impassable wall of a mountain of granite before him. Then dismounting and folding his arms, he advanced alone to within ten paces of the troops. Every eye was fixed upon him, and there was silence as of death. There he stood, with the cocked hat and gray coat—the little corporal. "Fire!" shouted the commandant. Not a trigger was pulled. Had there been one single man among those six thousand soldiers, he would have received a bullet in the forehead from the Bourbons, and the destinies of Europe would have been changed. Napoleon spread open his breast and said, "Soldiers, if there is one among you who would kill his Emperor, let him do it. Here I am."

He shouted out, "Vive l'Empereur!" It was the signal for a general burst of acclamation from soldiers and peasants, and for a scene of enthusiasm such as no other man on earth ever excited. The troops rushed in indistinguishable tumult around the Emperor, each one eager to grasp his hand, and tears of joy flowed freely. The Bourbon commander stood not far from his horse and disappeared. "I have corce," said Napoleon, "because I rely upon the people and upon you. The throne of the Bourbons is illegitimate; it is not raised by the voice of the nation. The people are threatened with the renewal of the feudal abuses from which your victories had delivered them."

Grenoble was one of the most important fortified cities of France. It was midnight as Napoleon approached the walls. The commandants locked the gates and concealed the keys. They were powerless. The soldiers and people rose as one man, and, tearing the gates from their hinges, in a countless crowd, delirious with joy, rushed out to meet the Emperor. With torches and illuminations, and the ringing of bells and frantic shouts, they conducted him to his quarters. Napoleon allowed his little band twenty-four hours for rest at Grenoble and then continued his journey toward Lyons. His path was thronged with rejoicing thousands, while bonfires blazed all night long on the adjacent hills. The intelligence of his landing had now reached Paris, and the Bourbons were in consternation. Lyons, containing 200,000 inhabitants, was but two hundred and fifty miles from the capital. There were three regiments stationed there, and in addition 20,000 of the national guard, well disciplined and armed. But soldiers and officers alike shouted, "Vive l'Empereur!" and the whole city like an undulating sea, surged toward the gates to meet him. Never before had the streets of Lyons witnessed such a delirium of joy. Here Napoleon remained three days, organizing anew his government, and attending to the myriad cares involved in governing a nation of 30,000,000 people, and in preparing to meet the 2,000,000 troops which allied Europe had in arms against him.

On the 15th of March he resumed his movement toward Paris. He had now entered the most populous regions of France. The roads were everywhere lined with crowds. Triumphant arches spanned the streets of every village, while a continuous roar of acclaim accompanied every step. At Chalons he was surprised to see several artillery pieces and ammunition wagons approaching. "They were sent by the Bourbons," said the Emperor, "to oppose you. We have kept them, and offer them to you as a present."

It was no longer necessary to take any precautions for his safety, and he drove rapidly on, as defenceless as a private gentleman. On the 16th, in his open barouche, he drove sixty miles, from Autun to Avallon. At Avallon, twenty-five miles farther along the road, he met Marshal Ney. Here the marshal abandoned the Bourbons, and joined the Emperor—an abandonment which subsequently cost him his life. On the 19th, the Emperor traveled seventy-five miles to Fontainebleau. It was, however, four o'clock in the morning before he reached the palace. He was now within forty miles of the metropolis. The terrified Bourbons had fled to seek the protection of the armies of northern Europe. They had, however, established at Melun, half way between Fontainebleau and Paris, a formidable force of nearly one hundred thousand troops, here intending to make their last stand. The royal army was drawn up in three lines, the interval of each line being guarded with batteries, to contest the advance of Napoleon and his open barouche. About two o'clock in the afternoon the expectant army saw a carriage, followed by a few horsemen, descending a distant hill. The moment they discerned the cocked hat and gray surcoat of the Emperor all was over with them. "Point us here and enthusiasm burst all bounds. "Vive l'Empereur!" in thunder peals, resounded from rank to rank. They rushed to meet their Emperor. He leaped from his carriage to receive them. Can pen or pencil describe the scene? We must leave it in despair.

The Emperor now continued his progress to Paris, accompanied and followed by a crowd which no man could number. It was nine o'clock in the evening when he entered Paris and drove into the court-yard of the Tuilleries. The moment the carriage stopped he was seized by those next the door, borne aloft in their arms amid deafening cheers through a dense and brilliant crowd of captives, hurried literally above the heads of the throng, up the great staircase, into the saloon of reception, where a splendid array of the ladies of the imperial court, adorned with a profusion of violet bouquets half-concealed in the richest laces, received him with transports, and imparted fervent kisses on his cheeks, his hands, and even his dress. Never was such a scene witnessed in history.

—A woman stung is the nearest approach to perpetual motion. —It must come easy for a photographer to say no. He is never out of negatives. —You never can persuade a man that a paper that has his name in it isn't worth reading. —A young lady in Ohio has been adjudged insane because she fell in love with a college professor. —Harrisburg boys steal false hair for their bald-headed mothers, which is very jute-ful on the part of the boys. —An exchange says the reason Tilden does not get married is because he will not accept the second place on any ticket. —Maud, (an aristocratic child); "How pretty and clever you are, mother! I'm so glad you married into our family." —You can always tell a clerk in a dry goods store from the millionaire proprietor by the good clothes the clerk wears. —The idea that fruit eaten at night is deleterious is proved by the bad effect it had upon Adam from eating an apple after Eve. —They say the difference between a grasshopper and a widow is—by heaviness there is no difference. They'll both jump at the first chance. —A lady for the first time listening to the "still small voice" of a telephone, remarked, "Good gracious, it sounds just like one's conscience!"

The following appears in the All-Ireland Pioneer: "I wanted, in a serious family, N. B.—No objection to look after a camel." —M. Meissonier, the great French artist, "paints very slowly." The same may be said of a house painter working by the day but this doesn't make him a great artist. —"What is the chief end of man?" yelled an excited orator, a la Joseph Cook. "Death," growled a man in the audience, and the orator started a new continuum. —"Wealthly cad—"Look here—bring me some dinner, old man. The best you've got." Restaurant—"Dinner a la carte." "M'sieu!" "What's that?" "Landed! Dinner a la carte!" —"I say, Jim, if five and half pence make a perch, how many will make a perch?" "You just tell me, first, if two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?" —Charles Reade says that all children should be taught to have presence of mind, but haven't they got it. Catch a boy in the sugar-box and isn't he looking for flies. —Members of the Anti-Profanity Society, of Savannah, Ga., wear a white sash. This is to distinguish them from the blue sash that some people wear, profanely.

—After the National Conventions have been held it will be very interesting to see what all the people who are now running themselves for President of the United States will do for a living. —He was watching his neighbor's boy climb a tree and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance. Are you afraid the lad will fall and break his neck?" was asked him. "No," he replied, "I'm decidedly afraid he won't."

—A young man in Maryland started out with horse and lance and battle-axe to champion dance in distress. He had not gone five miles when a red-headed school ma'am pulled him off his horse and rolled him in the mud. —Professor—"Which is the more delicate of the senses?" Sophomore—"The touch." Professor—"Prove it." Sophomore—"When you sit on a tack. You can't hear it, you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there."

As COTTON IS KING in commerce, so the Liver is king in the human system. We cannot live in any peace with this great organ diseased. To function in its condition to perform its function, use Dr. Gilder's Liver Pills. They are sold by all druggists and country merchants. For sale by Dr. W. E. Aiklen.

1880. SPRING. 1880.

P. LANDECKER & BRO. Announce the receipt of a large assortment of Spring Goods in the very latest designs and Novelties, and they offer the following goods as low as any house in the 'Boro.

Wool Bunting in all desirable shades, French Bunting in Black and Navy Blue—the handsomest ever brought to this market. A beautiful line of HAMBURG EDGINGS In entirely new designs, with insertings to match. SPRING PRINTS Just opened and ready for inspection. Call and see.

NOTIONS Of all kinds and of the best quality at the lowest possible figures. Call early.

A large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Spring trade. Call and be satisfied.

SHOES. We would call the attention of the public to our large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Shoes, which we are now disposing of at a remarkably low price. Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere, as we feel satisfied we can suit you in quality, style and price.

TRUNKS AND VALISES. We will sell our large stock of Trunks, Valises, Railroad Bags and Satchels at old prices, although they have advanced fully 25 per cent. AN EARLY CALL Will repay ladies. We ask you only to come to see our stock and to hear the prices, and if you do not find it to your advantage to buy, we will not ask you to do so.

P. LANDECKER & BRO. BUY THE BEST! LADIES', Misses' and Infants' fine Shoes, made by Ziegler Brothers, of Philadelphia. Celebrated "Standard Screwed" Shoes, made by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Co., specialties at the Corner Store. J. M. BEATY & CO.

"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."

The War Over! Peace Declared! Both Sides Victorious. HAWKINS & COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CT. PIANO BLOCKADE RAISED.

The long strike and lockout in New York Piano factories ended. All factories open. 5,000 locked out workmen again - t work. A new piano turned out every ten minutes. Workmen happy. Purchasers who wanted pianos and couldn't get them also happy. We have had a sorry time for the past two months to furnish pianos to impatient purchasers who wouldn't understand that pianos had to be made before being delivered, and it has worried us much, but the "winter of our discontent" is now over, and we are ALL RIGHT NOW.

Back orders will be filled in short metre, and new ones by lightning express. Our stock now on hand is very large, and it is only certain styles that we have been short of. These are "coming," coming, 300,000 more and don't you forget it! Best of all, read this: Present Prices Guaranteed!

Having made new contracts with leading manufacturers, which hold good until July 1 next, we engage to fill all orders received by that date at our present prices. Come what will we shall not raise prices again until fall trade opens and fall prices are established. We have advanced retail prices but a small per cent, notwithstanding the large advance in wholesale cost, and our present prices are still extremely low. BUYERS Can Never Buy CHEAPER And they will lose time and money by waiting. We have special bargains to offer cash buyers. New instruments, new styles, new prices, new terms. Send for Catalogues and Descriptive Illustrations. Address LUDDEN & BATES' SAVANNAH, GA. Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers, April 17.

SPECIALTIES.

JUS' RECEIVED 10 Pieces of Lace Buntings in all the new and desirable shades. Four Pieces Lubin's Black Cashmeres, light weight for Spring and Summer, far below their actual value. Ten Pieces Lattice Lawns, something new. One Piece Machine Tucking at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents. One Piece Hudson Jaconet Tucking at 90 cents per yard, worth \$1.25 everywhere.

Another lot of fine Muslin Sprays at \$2.00. Twenty-five Dozen Turkey-Rod Doilies at 75 cents a job—warranted fast colors. Fifteen Pieces Swiss Muslins, commencing as low as 10 cents per yard up to something at 25, 30 and 35 cents. Two Pieces India Mull Muslin to close out at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

SOMETHING NICE In Guipure Bands and Irish Laces. Ties, Gloves, Crope Lace Ruching and Buttons in all the new designs. Another Lot of beautiful Chromos just received and to be sold lower than ever.

J. I. MINNAUGH, The Acknowledged Leader of Low Prices. April 22

REMOVAL.

OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WE HAVE REMOVED OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE AMONG THE BEST IN THE STATE, TO THE STORE ROOM IN REAR OF OUR DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. All Goods Guaranteed! April 17

SUGENHEIMER & GROESCHEL. Second Arrival of Dress Goods —AT THE NEW STORE. I HAVE received a full line of New and stylish DRESS GOODS, Bronzets, in Heliotrop and Eru; Metallic suitings, Lace Buntings, in all shades, French Buntings, Brocades, Taffeta Cloths, Delaines, new styles in Japanese Silks, and Hertsford Silk Suitings.

A beautiful line of LAWNS, PIQUES, Muslins, Edgings and Trimmings. ALSO, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Agents for Celebrated Eighams Shirt, Gents', Youths and Children's Felt and Straw HATS, Gents' Cassimeres. ALSO, Ladies' FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS, Ladies' Kid Newport Ties, Gents' Southern Ties and Gaiters, hand sewed for custom trade. \$27 Special attention given to orders by mail. DESPORTES & EDMUNDS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

GRAND OPENING

WINNSBORO DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, AND MILLINERY BAZAAR. GOODS are now open and ready for inspection, and ladies will do well to call and see the best selected and largest stock of Millinery ever brought to this market.

Domestic, Straw and Chip Goods, French Pattern Hats, Calicoes, Feathers, Laces, Nets, Lawns, Muslins. White and Colored Piques, Dress Goods in variety, Illusion, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Notions, Hosiery, Lace Bonnets Ruching, Belts, Linen and Lace Collars, Fichus, Ties and everything generally found in a first-class Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Millinery Establishment. You can get all you want as reasonably as same goods can be bought anywhere. Always on hand a FULL STOCK.

Of Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children. Men's and Boys' Hats. All kinds of Family and Plantation Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c. Another large lot of the popular new Davis Sewing Machines. Every family should have one. No one should be without it. Call and see the range of work it will do. I sell it on its own merits. J. O. BOAG, April 1

F. ELDER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the citizens of Winnsboro and surrounding country that they are now in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock. DRY GOODS IN ABUNDANCE. CLOTHING FOR EVERYBODY. STRAW AND FELT HATS. SHOES FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN. NOTIONS IN PROFUSION. JEANS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES AND LINEN DUCKS.

All our Goods are fresh, new and pretty. We will take pleasure in exhibiting our stock to any and every one. Give us an early call. OUR GROCERY STORE Is full and complete as it always is. Prices and Goods guaranteed. Be sure to come to see us, and you will certainly get your money's worth. Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers, April 17.