

Mr. TILLMAN says the editor of THE ADVERTISER delights in sticking his pin into him whenever he can. This we deny. It is not our desire to retard for a moment, any good that Mr. TILLMAN can accomplish. We prefer to aid him or anyone else in such work, but we do claim the right to look at these matters through our own spectacles. We give a hearty assent when he is right, but when any public man makes statements which we can not swallow, we claim the right to "speak out in meeting." Throughout this whole campaign, we have occupied the place of a wholly disinterested spectator. Some things in what is known as the TILLMAN movement, we heartily endorse, viz: a general reduction of taxation; some things we have fought with all our power, and one thing was the nomination of candidates by a convention of farmers. We have nothing to bias our judgment; we expect no favors, and hence, what has appeared in this paper was placed there irrespective of its popularity.

Above all things we admire sincerity and freedom of thought, and abhor narrow-mindedness. We try upon all occasions to be just.

THE LIEN LAW.

Unquestionably there is a strong demand for the repeal of the lien law. It remains to be seen if the next legislature will act in accordance with this demand. Inasmuch as this issue will likely be prominently before the people during the present campaign, the primaries must decide the question. When we contemplate a change in this direction, the question always arises, what substitute will be allowed. It can scarcely be expected that in the next twelve months the condition of the country will be such that no credit system will be needed. Indeed, in an agricultural district, more or less credit is always necessary. A majority of the farmers in the State have nothing upon which to base credit except labor. Now, when this class can no longer pledge their crop in order to obtain supplies, the question is, what are they to do.

Merchants cannot advance money or goods to poor men, without security. The result will be that all farmers who are not land-owners, must either give a chattel mortgage on their stock, if they have any, or else look to their landlord for supplies. Most of the land-owners in Laurens County, to-day, cannot obtain supplies from merchants for their hands, without a real estate mortgage in addition to liens on the crop, and whenever they can no longer give the lien, the number of real estate mortgages must increase. Some good farmers occasionally, in bad crop years, fall to pay expenses, consequently, when such years come, probably the merchant can wait no longer, the land is put up and sold by the sheriff to satisfy the mortgage.

Some people suppose that labor cannot be controlled unless the laborer is so poor that he cannot live without the endorsement of his landlord. This is a mistake. Whenever laborers can become independent; whenever they can so manage their own affairs as to live without giving a lien, we may expect prosperity. But the great trouble is, that those who give liens are content with high prices, and make little effort to rid themselves of them. They are not asking for a repeal of the lien law, but this demand comes from those who can live without it. Yet a repeal is a serious matter, and it is well to discuss the question thoroughly before the Primary.

When the Democratic Party elected a President, after twenty-five years of Republican rule, it was naturally expected that those who have heretofore been only lookers on, would rise up and ask to be allowed to occupy some of the fat places awhile. The course of the Democrats in this regard, and especially in the South, has been temperate and modest. While we of this section have not raised a great clamor for positions, it does not follow that we concur in the idea that Republicans should be retained in office. There is no reason why those who, in days gone by, worked in the interest of carpet-baggers and sealawags, now in the employ of a Democratic President, the Civil Service pland in the platform of the Democratic party is not in accord with the sentiment of a majority of the democrats of this State.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The idea of reducing the number of County Commissioners to one, and giving him a salary sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, is, we think, commendable. On an average, the County Commissioners receive three hundred dollars per annum—nine hundred dollars. If one man, instead of three received this money, he could afford to spend twelve months in the year looking after the roads, bridges and ferries. As it is, no man is sufficiently paid without engaging in other matters, and a man who has private business, will hardly neglect it to look after public matters.

Sometime ago we advocated abolishing the office of School Commissioner. Now, to carry out the reform, as the Abbeville Press and Banner suggests, let this one County Commissioner perform the duties of School Commissioner also. By this scheme we have three candidates less at the next election, and the salary of School Commissioner to be applied to the pay of teachers. It is a good scheme.

Mr. TILLMAN says nobody but lawyers and bob-tail farmers are appointed on committees in the legislature. If this is so, no man is more responsible for it than JOHN C. SHEPPARD, who has appointed committees for the last eight years. Strange Mr. TILLMAN wants him Governor! But the fact is Mr. TILLMAN, in this, as in other instances is entirely mistaken. Let us look at the agricultural committee. No lawyer has ever been chairman of that important committee since '76. Col. J. WASH WATTS of Laurens was first chairman, Dr. J. A. BARKSDALE of Laurens was second, and Mr. McIVER of Darlington is chairman now. We submit that these gentlemen are incorruptible, intelligent and as faithful to the cause of agriculture, as the man who has called them "bob-tail farmer." They are all progressive farmers.

The death of Gen. MANIGAULT cast a shadow of sadness over the whole State. He was an excellent gentleman and a faithful public servant. In our judgment, the position of Adjutant and Inspector General is a sinecure office, and should be abolished, but inasmuch as the place for the present must be filled, it would seem that the proper person for the office is Capt. HUGH L. FARLEY. Next to Gen. MANIGAULT, Mr. FARLEY was the choice of the Democratic Convention and should be nominated by the Executive Committee.

How about that TILLMAN-DAWSON Combination? Both parties, we believe, have denied it, yet Mr. TILLMAN lets up on the Citadel, and the News and Courier flops to TILLMAN.

Rev. J. A. SLIGH, of Newberry, says in a speech that he heard Mr. TILLMAN say that there was a tacit understanding between himself and Mr. DAWSON that if he (TILLMAN) would let the Citadel alone, he (DAWSON) would help the TILLMAN movement. Any selling-out to DAWSON in that?

Every candidate in the field for the legislature, is in sympathy with the farmers' movement, yet not one is adhering to the resolutions of Mr. TILLMAN in the Columbia Convention. No one opposes the lien law; no one is willing to appropriate money for the Agricultural College; no one favors a new constitution at this time; nor have we heard of one who wants the Citadel turned into a female college.

If Mr. TILLMAN had spent a few moments of the time he devoted to abusing existing laws, institutions, etc., in giving a remedy for these evils, some people would have thought better of their leader.

Mr. TILLMAN thinks we can have an Agricultural College without increasing taxation. We have no objection to the College, but would like to see where the money will come from, before we undertake to build it.

THE GREAT DAY.

Tillman Speaks! Moses Talks of the Promise Land and This Oligarchy of Lawyers.

The great day set apart for Mr. TILLMAN to address the people of Laurens County opened up a dark murky morning, with lowering clouds and drizzling rain. As it happened however, rain did not interfere with the speech, and the clouds only served to keep back the oppressive heat.

At the appointed hour Capt. G. W. SHELLEY, introduced the speaker in a happy little speech of two minutes. He said the originator of the farmers movement needed no introduction to the people of the Laurens. By way parenthesis he took occasion to say that Mr. TILLMAN has been the subject of abuse and vituperation at the hands of the press of the State.

THE SPEAKER.

Capt. TILLMAN is not a prepossessing man in appearance, he is 39 years of age, with clear cut features. As a public speaker he is plain and a little brusque; by his boldness and originality; the unconstrained air he assumes, he has the faculty of holding an audience. He had no manuscript, so we depend entirely upon memory and notes taken during the delivery for the following synopsis.

After the introduction the speaker arose and said:

I appear before you to-day under peculiar circumstances—in some respects embarrassing. I was invited by the Lisbon Farmers Club to deliver an address to them. Sometime after, I accepted the invitation, I received notice that the speech would be delivered at Laurens C. H. I was informed that I would be expected to speak on "what is the matter in South Carolina, and the remedy." This is a broad field, I could talk till night and point out many things which in my opinion are wrong; but what is the remedy. Although I have made several speeches in this State recently and been met everywhere by a good crowd, I did not expect this outpouring of the people here to-day. In making speeches I find it difficult to give something of interest upon all occasions. One of your newspapers has been unkind enough to reproduce every scrap I have said in other counties. I have made three manuscript speeches and the newspapers have them all. I have made extemporaneous speeches and now you see they have a part of those also. I am only a farmer. I have always managed to stay at home and attended to my own business. I will not, I never made a public speech of more than five minutes in my life, but I am so full of this agricultural reform, that I may keep you here for some time. Al Alken the newspaper reporter said that instead of following the trail of the fox, I occasionally run a rabbit. I don't stick to manuscript but give me time and I will try and cover the ground—but enough about myself.

The question which is deepest in the minds of the people and one that is festering and working like a hot-burial, is, why are we so poor to-day and growing poorer, and how to confront the dangers ahead. We of the upper portion of South Carolina have a grand country with unbounded possibilities. In days gone by we have prospered, but what is now the condition of our heritage. Look about and you see galled spots and gullies, and with the blind eyes of idiots, we cut down and hunt new places, only to be debauched again. You can't go West, yet the West has you by the throat. We see a stream of emigrants going into the West. They, like you, are cotton planters, and make enough to keep down the price of your cotton. It is idle to hope that production will not keep ahead of consumption. The question with you is, how do you expect to make a living. We use fertilizers every year and find we are only churning butter-milk, and go to Charleston to get to get cream. You read agricultural papers, and are progressing to the poor-house. I know men who, a few years ago had good plantations, to-day they are worthless. I know all about him, ing negroes to clear up pine thickets. I have felt the bonds of debt. I have gone all along this road and have found that when I thought I was renting land, I had sold it. Now the fundamental trouble is ignorance. Ignorance is at the root of all our trouble. I went to Bennettsville filled with these ideas. I introduced resolutions: 1st. For the farmers to take charge of the Agricultural Department. 2d. To increase the Agricultural Annex. 3d. To establish a system of holding farmers' institutes. That meeting was composed of politicians looking for offices, and not a man looking for me. They sat upon me. I returned home somewhat embittered, began to study the subject more, and after getting the necessary data, renewed the warfare in the newspapers in November last.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Placing before him the LAURENS ADVERTISER, he said that the editor of this paper seems to take particular delight in sticking his pen into him whenever the occasion offered. He explained about "wood hat" and "bone gullus man." He said that it arose from a telegram to the Northern papers, which stated that the best people were alarmed at his movement. He said if they desired they could call him a "wood hat" or "bone gullus man." He said that in his speeches he had used no such language as the newspapers attributed to him about the men who have governed since '76. He did say he would not mingle with that low crowd in Columbia, and referred to those members of the legislature who voted against the census. There is another class of low dogs, said he, in Columbia, who are boot-licks, lying around to catch the crumbs. The gentleman can put that in his paper. But I say we have got a ring in this State. That ring has followed me to Columbia and lied on me. The farmers listened to these lies; and when they said Dawson had bought me, the farmers scattered. I could do nothing with them. They accuse me of class ostracism, but when I vote for a lawyer, they call me a hypocrite. I do not say Richardson is a ringer, but he was put forward by the ring. Sheppard is a lawyer, but a gentleman.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Now the question is do we need an agricultural college separate and distinct? Can we afford it? This is a large subject, and I am going back to some of the changes I have made as to our treatment at the hands of government and this oligarchy of lawyers.

Here Mr. Tillman went into an extended narration as to the land and script, etc., which I will give more fully hereafter. He then went for lawyers with gloves off. He said of the 816 lawyers in this State, half of them made a living, no man knows how.

The board of trustees of the S. C. College is composed of lawyers. Then on the board of visitors more lawyers are placed to oversee the other lawyers. They have robbed you of your land script and are now tinkering with an agricultural annex. I believe to be a good friend to the South Carolina College as any man, but if they still refuse to give us our rights, I'll go in to killing the whole batch. Here he reads an extract from Dr. Battle's address, and says: No argument from Dr. Battle is worthy of belief, because he is an interested witness. This thing of Latin and Greek is all foolishness, which you and I have wasted the best years of our youth plodding over. You send your boys to these literary colleges and they come home ashamed of you, and expect to live by the sweat of somebody else's brow. What little I know, I got in an academy. I could once read Latin and Greek as well as English, but it is all gone from 't is head of mine. If you want to make a farmer you must have a special training for it. I say boldly you don't know how to farm, the best of you. Don't expect too much from an Agricultural College, but if you don't make a start you must drift along to per-

dition. He then went on to show the superiority of manual labor schools. He read extracts from Dr. Thornwell. My object, said he, is to teach men to think, so that new life can be infused into this old land. Ignorance is the cause of your troubles; that is the cause of your grinding poverty; that is why you go with hat in hand and ask some merchant to "run you every Spring. The butter can be spread thinner in some places and money left to give us an Agricultural College.

That "oligarchy of lawyers" has ranked in some men's ears. Look at the House committees. Whenever a chairman is appointed, it is invariably a lawyer. Nobody is appointed on important committees except lawyers and hot-tailed farmers, who are tools of lawyers. If any jobs are to go through the legislature, the seal is taken in the hotly busy incident to closing the session, and thus the farmers have not time to consider. We want more time for farmers to plod along in the legislature. When you pick men out, don't turn them loose in the legislature, but pledge them. Intelligent discussion is what we need.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department they ex officio everything. As the farmers alone support this department, simple justice demands that they be allowed a showing in its management. It is their duty to see that you are not robbed in fertilizers, yet they analyze the fertilizers after they are in the ground. Bob Toombs said, all that is necessary to make guano is a bag of sand and a skunk. We are using some of that kind now. The professor of chemistry in the S. C. University and President McBride offered to analyze the guano at \$5.00 per brand, but instead of allowing them to do the work, a special chemist was employed at a salary of \$2,000. This board of agriculture looks like a hot-bed to hatch politicians. Some call me a crack, and maybe I am, but I don't feel like one.

Mr. Tillman then went into the merits of the Farmers' Institutes. He explained the operations of these institutes in other States, showing that the cost would be trifling. He then said "now I'll touch upon sores," and spent several minutes upon the question of a new constitution. Our "infernal county government" came in for abuse, also the school system, and he said of all nuisances, the Trial Justice takes the cake. He said we must begin the reform in the county government. And just here, if Mr. Tillman will pardon the editor of THE ADVERTISER, we desire to give a hearty approval of what he said along this line, also do we assent to the doctrine of paying 100 cents on the dollar, and regret that he did not give more of this kind. But this doctrine was not altogether so popular as his abuse of lawyers.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

He then arrived at a question of PERSONAL PRIVILEGE. Placing before him the LAURENS ADVERTISER, he said that the editor of this paper seems to take particular delight in sticking his pen into him whenever the occasion offered. He explained about "wood hat" and "bone gullus man." He said that it arose from a telegram to the Northern papers, which stated that the best people were alarmed at his movement. He said if they desired they could call him a "wood hat" or "bone gullus man." He said that in his speeches he had used no such language as the newspapers attributed to him about the men who have governed since '76. He did say he would not mingle with that low crowd in Columbia, and referred to those members of the legislature who voted against the census. There is another class of low dogs, said he, in Columbia, who are boot-licks, lying around to catch the crumbs. The gentleman can put that in his paper. But I say we have got a ring in this State. That ring has followed me to Columbia and lied on me. The farmers listened to these lies; and when they said Dawson had bought me, the farmers scattered. I could do nothing with them. They accuse me of class ostracism, but when I vote for a lawyer, they call me a hypocrite. I do not say Richardson is a ringer, but he was put forward by the ring. Sheppard is a lawyer, but a gentleman.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

Short, Clear and Unmistakable in its Meaning.

A Complete and Thorough Answer to Mr. Tillman and all those who are clamoring for a New Constitution. It is better than any New One, which we may get.

The Farmers' convention in advocacy the call of a Constitutional Convention for the State did a most wise and opportune act. The present Constitution gives us a cumbersome and expensive form of government which cannot be remedied by amendment, for such a mode of change is tedious, uncertain and calculated to produce unnecessary divisions among our people. The organic law under which we live would suit very well for a densely populated State like Massachusetts or New York; but it provides a number of unnecessary offices, and is in other respects contrary to the genius of our people. We ought to have a Constitutional Convention.—Anderson Intelligence.

To which the Newberry Observer replies as follows:

Like all the arguments we have seen for a Constitutional Convention, the above is exceedingly vague and indefinite. Not a single objectionable item is mentioned, and not a single change suggested. It is said, in a general way, that "present Constitution gives us a cumbersome and expensive form of government." In what respect? What is there cumbersome about it? Or what expensive? Let us see: Article I is taken up entirely

with a declaration of rights, in which no reasonable objection can be found. It contains nothing either cumbersome or expensive.

Article II relates to the Legislature, and the manner of their apportionment and election. We defy our contemporary to suggest any improvements. Any "unnecessary offices" there? It also provides for a homestead. If the homestead law is to be abolished, the way to accomplish it is to submit the question to the people by way of amendment.

Article III relates exclusively to the executive department, and is very plain and simple—could not possibly be made more so. It provides for the election of Governor and other State officers, and there is nothing cumbersome or expensive about it. And no one will contend that there are "unnecessary offices" in the executive department.

Article IV provides for the election of Supreme and Circuit and Probate Judges, Clerk of Court, Sheriff, Coroner, Solicitor, County Commissioners and Justices of the Peace. Nothing "cumbersome" about this. The Constitution does not require that these offices shall be "expensive," for the salaries are left to be fixed by the General Assembly. Are any of these offices "unnecessary?" If so, what ones? A few persons—very few—think the office of County Commissioner is unnecessary. The General Assembly heretofore has regarded Justices of the Peace "unnecessary," and has refused to provide for them; but it has provided for Trial Justices, not required by the Constitution, and conforming in every essential particular to Justices of the Peace, except in name and in the fact that they are appointed by the Governor instead of being elected by the people.

Article V provides for arbitrators, change of venue in certain cases and for the codification of the laws every ten years. Nothing expensive about that, unless it be in the codification of the laws. And we remember that certain Legislators at one time opposed the codification of the laws on account of the expense, and we remember the remark made by Judge Mackey that an economical member from his County had prepared a bill to have the laws codified by convict labor.

Article VI relates in eminent domain—to which no objection can ever be raised by anybody.

Article VII relates to impeachments; is plain and simple, and entirely unobjectionable and incapable of improvement.

Article VIII, relating to the right of suffrage, could not be improved.

Article IX relates to finance and taxation, and we have never seen or heard of the least objection to anything contained therein.

Article X relates to education; provides for a State Superintendent of Education and County School Commissioners—all necessary, and not more expensive than necessary. With the amendment of 1870, it provides for a 2 mill tax for common schools—but in the Constitution by the Democrats, who are pledged to keep it there. It provides also for a State Normal School—which is neither cumbersome nor expensive—it costs \$1,500 a year, and is worth to the State ten times that amount. A State Reform School for juvenile offenders—this the Legislators have regarded as "unnecessary"—it has never been established, because the inmates could easily be made to work and pay for the expenses of the institution—it may not be necessary, but it is extremely proper, and, independent of a Constitutional requirements, should have been established long ago. An agricultural college and the State University; but no military academy provided for.

Article XI provides for an asylum, penitentiary and a deaf, dumb and blind institution, but leaves the details to the General Assembly entirely.

Article XII relates to corporation—no objection whatever.

Article XIII provides for a militia, but leaves all the details to the General Assembly.

Article XIV is miscellaneous. It prohibits lottery and divorcees and gives the married women the right to hold real estate.

Article XVI forbids increasing the public debt except by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State in favor of it—a very wise provision indeed.

The above is a brief summary of the "Radical Constitution." The fact that it is a Radical Constitution is, we believe, the chief and almost the only objection is simply a sentiment. Sentiment is well enough, but South Carolina is too poor just now to pay forty or fifty thousand dollars to gratify a sentiment. Leaving out the question of sentiment, we have no hesitation in saying that the probabilities are much less objectionable material than one that would be adopted now. Better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. Better change the Constitution by gradual amendment rather than to an expense of forty or fifty thousand dollars to get one that may not be as good as the one have.

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Notice of Settlement and Final Discharge.

By permission of A. W. Burnside, Judge of Probate, I will settle the estate of David Reed, deceased, at his office at Laurens C. H., on the 20th of September, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the same time will apply for a final discharge.

All persons having demands made against said estate are hereby notified to present the same in due form, on or before said day, or be forever barred. And all indebted are required to make payment by said time.

A. D. OWENS,
Ex-cutor.
Aug. 18, 1886 3 4t

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AUGUSTA, GA.

State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF LAURENS,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON SENSE.

Long Credit, vs. Spot Cash.

PERSONALLY appeared Long Credit, and on due examination affirmed that on this as on former dates, Spot Cash has fully demonstrated to the public, the economy of buying Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery of him.

Secondly, And is verified by his offering his Spring and Summer Stock at 25 per cent below the market value.

This is therefore to cite you to the fact in the foregoing case.

Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Thirty days will be allowed for answer.

W. H. Gilkerson.
SPOT CASH, Attorney,

Office at the Emporium.

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Minter & Jamieson's Furniture Palace is the place where you can buy the best Furniture CHEAPEST. Just think of it: All Walnut Suit, 10 pieces, one-fourth marble, for only \$29.50; worth in market \$35.00.

Very Handsome Walnut Marble top suit, ten pieces, for only \$45.00. Mohair Plush Parlor Suit, Walnut frame, for only \$32.50. Rockers, with Carpet seat and back, for only \$1.75. Neat set Chairs for only \$2.75.

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NEW FIRM.
The old firm of Boyd, Pluss & Co., having dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned have formed a co-partnership and will keep a full Stock of Family Groceries and Plantation Supplies.
We are also Agents, for Wando Fertilizer and Acia Phosphate.
Mr. Pluss, in behalf of the old firm, takes this opportunity to extend his thanks for past favors, and now solicits for the new firm a liberal patronage.
Our friends will please notice that we occupy the handsome brick building of Mr. G. F. Little, on the corner of Main and Harper Streets, where we will be glad to welcome them.
PLUSS & FERGUSON,
Laurens, S. C., Jan. 25, 1886.