women of Rock Hill—those whose pluck, self-reliance, far-sighted busi-ness instincts and patriotism made them enter the race for the prize and come out winners. If, as is already clearly apparent, the prize is a great-er, more valuable one than they them-selves ever dreamed, then I know every one of you who comes to cele-brate the public installation of this grand institution will join me in con-gratulations to the people of this ambi-tious, progressive little city, and your heart sympathy is shown by this out-pouring of people to witness her tri-umph.

We have met to celebrate with fitting ceremonies the laying of the corner-stone of this grand State institution of learning. It is, as it were, the public and official birth of the Woman's College. As chairman of the Board of es the task has fallen to meand I perform it willingly—to make a few introductory remarks. And first let me say that in casting about in my mind for something fitting the occa-sion I thought it would interest you to know something about the ceremony itself, and I went to work to look up the subject. I soon found that I had gotten into very deep water—so deep in fact that I have never touched botencyclopedias and Masonic dictiona-ries, I can find nothing very clear on the subject, and absolutely nothing as to its origin. We read every day of the laying of the corner-stone of this monument or that edifice or church, and it is always done by the Free Masons, but the Masons themselves, while they empley a most imposing ritual and use symbols that are very impressive, are equally in the dark with ourselves as to when, where, or by whom the ceremony was instituted. In tracing the matter up I got as far back as the Book of Job, one of the oldest books in the world. He lived more than fifteen hundred years before Christ, according to the accepted chronology, and in that remarkable poem occurs this awe-inspiring query, propounded by God himself to the Man of Many Sorrows: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare if thou hast under-standing. Who has laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fast or who laid the corner stone thereof, when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy?"

Here we find mention made of the

corner-stone of the earth, as though it were an edifice built by God himself; also of the "line" which Masons use for their measuring. Of course the Book of Job was written by a man and necessarily his similes had reference to pre-existing conditsons and customs, and the beautiful ceremonial which you will shortly witness will excite in a little to speak of Clemson. As you ing nature. The mind will dwell upon Imagination will picture brightest ing genius that I wish to speak. In dreams and anticipations for the future 1850, Daniel Webster, Calhoun's great of the institution which we propose to compeer in the Senate, was made t here, and the boundless benefits

state and people.

Victor Hugo, in speaking of the the pyramids, describes them as "so old that they have forgotten the names of their founders," and while, as we have seen, there is nothing in history touching the origin of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, the first beginnings of Masonry, the origin of the claimed by some that the Masonic fra-ternity first became an organized or corporate body at the building of Solo-mon's Temple, which was dedicated nearly 2,900 years ago. Whether this be true or false, there is absolute proof that the Masons are the most ancient guild or order in the world; and, while Hugo's apothegm is applicable to the fraternity, it is certain that a cere-mony similar possibly to the one which you will witness to-day, was performed at the beginning of the erection of that magnificent edifice, which David's son erected to the Most High.

In the days of old it is true that the

Manson was the man who hewed the stone, fitted it to its place, tried it with his level, measured it with his square, fixed its perpendicular by his plum-met, and placed it in position as a basis and starting point of the edifice. But w. le the stone-cutter of to-day may be a rree Mason, the Free Mason is no longer necessarily a worker with the hammer and the chisel. The history of the transition from the active, pracworkman to the speculative. mysterious philanthropist and doer of charitable works might interest you, but I must hasten on, and you will doubtless be more than willing to have your minds brought back from this ex-cursion into the dim past, with its un-knowable mysteries and its inspira-tions, to the present with its duties and high purposes.

The history of higher education in South Carolina for men is one of which

our people may well be proud. The South Carolina College at Columbia was founded in 1801, ninety-three years ago, and it has always deserved and received a handsome support from the State. The Citadel, another school for boys, was established fifty-one years ago. Until within the last eight years these two colleges which were promptly re-opened as soon as the white people regained possession of the govern-ment in South Carolina in 1876, were considered ample by those who had control to supply all the needs of our people for higher education by the State.

But the wheels of progress were moving, even in South Carolina, and, after a somewhat protracted and bitter struggle, another school for boys—Clemson College—was established in 1889, by Act of the General Assembly. and opened its doors to students last July. This school is a new departure. The three fundamental ideas which have actuated those who plead for and who have opened it so successfully are cheapness, the dignity of labor, and the application of applied science to practical affairs. It is a "bread to practical affairs? It is a "bread and butter" school in every sense of the word, seeking to fit mon for the occupations they intend to follow, while giving a good practical drill in the English branches. It was contended by those who opposed its being founded, that the man should be educated first and leave him to acquire technical or special training afterwards. The fundamental idea of the Clemson curriculum is that the two shall go topether; that while the mind is being drilled to reason correctly and the rether; that while the mitd is being drilled to reason correctly and the with which South Carolina has honored my name had already fulfilled the expectation of the state of the with the south Carolina has honored my name had already fulfilled the expectations and hopes of its friends in socks, one inch; in underwear two inches; in socks, one inch; in the trunk.

The Normal and Industrial College with or bring to it, a Saratoga in socks, one inch; in socks, one inch; in socks, one inch; in socks, one inch; in the trunk.

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The Normal and Industrial College with or bring to it, a Saratoga it in socks, one inch; in sock

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S ADDRESS.

THE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Couled be supported to the State which has so the state of Work and Progress of Higher Learning in south Carolina-An Appeal for Peace Among the People.

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is a great and glorious day for South Carolina. It is a day of promise and bright hope for York County, but the men and women whose breasts should seel and throb with deepest emotions of gratulation and pride are the men and women of Rook Hill—those whose pluck, self-reliance, far-sighted business instincts and pariotism maked. These youths are the seed on of the self-reliance of the reliance and in Formal women of Rook Hill—those whose pluck, self-reliance, far-sighted business instincts and pariotism maked. These youths are the seed on of the reamsor success in life requires self-reliance and particism maked. These youths are the seed of the form association of their manes with the two colleges. Let us hope that the control our country. They are being themselves; that success in life requires self-reliance and particism maked in the second of their mines is settincts and particism maked in the second of their mines is settincts and particism maked in the second of their mines is settincts and particism maked in the country. They are being themselves; that success in life requires self-reliance and instincts and particism maked in the second of the form association of their manes with the two colleges. Let us hope that the very second of their mines is settincts and particism maked in the second of the form association of their manes with the two colleges. Let us hope that the very second of the form association of their manes with the very man woman and child in this second in the splendid corps of cadets, number in the scale that the college is and file the want and in the work shop. I will say there by wait of the training school for teachers, the training school for

themselves; that success in life requires self-reliance and labor; that work is honorable; that work is nec-essary, and that South Carolina will never achieve greatness except through the efforts of her own children; that knowledge of books is good, but not that knowledge of things is better and that skill, energy and persever ance, with diversified pursuits, wil alone make South Carolina great and

We find, when we come to recapitulate, that the South Carolina College, late, that the South Carolina College, hoary with age and rendered illustrious by the famous men it has educated, stands strong and sturdy among its clustering elms in our Capital City. The Citadel, equally honored by its alumni, is doing its special work in Charleston. Clemson, which is spanned by such a bright rainbow of promise, is fanned by the mountain breezes of Oconee. All for boys.

What have we done for our women?

What have we done for our women? ture mothers? The answer to the one question is "nothing;" the answer to the other is alas! too often, "no where." But, thank God, this great wrong will soon be righted. This reproach on our justice and our states-manship will no longer cause us to blush. We have waited long—too long—but tardy justice will be done to the sisters of the boys for whose education the State has spent hundreds of cation the State has spent hundreds of cation the State has spent hundreds of cation the State has spent hundreds of dellars, while the girls —teachers trained specially for that —teachers trained specially for that

Grander in design than any or all of lege of its kind in the Union.

Be it said to the credit of the men of the State that, whether from shame at their long neglect, or from a sturdy realization of the necessity and im-portance of the system of training which we propose to inaugurate here, that there has not been one dissenting voice thus far raised against the building and equipment of this college, since the idea first took shape three years ago. Before I proceed to give a brief out

line of the scope and plan of the in-stitution as it has been mapped out by your hearts and minds sensations and all know, that college is located at thoughts of the most solemn and inspirgreatest statesman, John C. Calhoun. The history of its endowment by Mr. foundation and a wise adaptation of means to ends, while the heart will be necessary to be given as you are all lifted in gratitude for the blessings we familiar with it. It is of the connecenjoy in this world and the hope of a tion of the school with Calhoun's higher life in the next; and, then, the memory and spirit, which is its presid-State in Fillmore's cabinet, and his place was filled by ap-pointment of the Governor of Massachusetts. In March of that year Calhoun passed to the land of shadows, and this successor of Webster, a man of noted ancestry, of ripe scholarship, the highest integrity and character, the broadest statesmanship, eloquent and every way fitted to do the subject justice, pronounced a eulogy upon the dead Carolinian in the House of Representatives of which he had been a member for ten years previous, which was eminently worthy of both. This is the bond of union between the two men. Disgusted with the trend of political affairs, for he was a friend of the South, this man retired from public life and devoted himself to such other pursuits and good works, as have made his name a household word

in America. So that, when George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist who has done so much for education in the South, died, this gentleman was appointed chairman of the board of trustees to carry out his will. This was tees to carry out his will. This was more than twenty-five years ago, and you can readily see that he must be very old. At his home in Boston he is calmly awaiting the call of the Master. It was our hope and purpose, and we used every effort to have him grace this occasion with his presence, but his physical condition did not permit. In response, however, to our urgent invitation, he has sent us a letter, which

I will read: BOSTON, Mass., 3rd May, 1894. His Excellency Governor Tillman, the Hon. W. D. Mayfield, Prof. Edward S. Joynes, Committee—Gentleman:
Your most obliging letter of the 30th
ult., reached me last evening and I
hasten to acknowledge it with my
sincere thanks. When my illustrious
friend Mr. Peabedy to where means friend, Mr. Peabody, to whose memory all the tributes of Southern schools and colleges rightfully belong, placed in my hand his great instrument of endowment more than a quarter of a century ago, and appointed me the permanent chairman of his trustees, I did not dream for a moment of the duties or distinctions which that appointment would involve. My heart, like that of Mr. Peabody, was wholly engrossed with the welfare of the children of the South, and with the restoration of brotherly love among the people of the Union I could not have imagined that I should enter my eighty-sixth year, if at all, to be so highly honored as your communica-tion announces, in the old State of South Carolina. Conscious of having co-operated to the extent of my ability vith my fellow-trustees and with our

The Normal and Industrial College

the association of their names with the two colleges. Let us hope that the youths of our State from associa-tion will emulate their illustrious example.

here that will tend in the slightest degree to rub the bloom off of the peach. God forbid that this school shall ever send forth a woman who has been unsexed. We would have the clinging, helpless creture able, to stand erect and walk; we would have the birds given wings—to fly from home—seek avenues of independence; but never, never, never have any of the daughters of South Carolina who shall be trained in those walls, by reason of

be trained in those walls, by reason of the strength and self reliance which

the strength and self reliance which we hope to impart here, become other than helpful wives and happy and self respecting mothers. Woman's special providence in life is of a homemaker. Her greatest glory, her proudest distinction, the object of her creation in fact, that is that of motherhood. "Woman, God's last, best gift to man," is associated with all that is brightest and noblest and best in men's lives. As daughter, sister, sweetheart.

lives. As daughter, sister, sweetheart, wife, mother, she is inspiration and a solace. As a wife she doubles man's

solace. As a wife she doubles man's joys and halves his sorrows, simply by sharing them; but the highest, purest, most self-sacrificing love in the world is that of a mother. It is to fit women to be mothers—high, noble, properly trained mothers, the natural and proper guardies of children that this calculations of children that this calculation.

guardians of children, that this school is founded. We will start it in that path, give it the bias and direction to

which it should be held, and thus best discharge the high duty imposed upon us by those who have placed us in

Contrast the picture I have drawn of a woman trained in all the domestic

arts and economies, and some bread-winning occupations; self-reliant and

strong, yet withal modest, self-respect-ing and lady-like, with what we some-

times see, oftener read about—a strong

times see, oftener read about—a strong minded, bold brazen, pert, self-asserting female, prating of "woman's rights," "man's tyranny and selfishness," the "degradation of nursing children," and so on, ad nauseam. The first a picture to illustrate Wordsworth's noble lines:

When first she gleamed upon my sight,

"She was a phantom of delight,

Her eyes as stars of twilight fair.

Like twilights, too, her dusky hair,

But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful dawn

For human nature's daily food; For transient sorrows, simple wiles, Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and

"A creature not too bright or good

smiles, The reason firm, the temperate will,

Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;

A perfect woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort and to command.

for poets have never sung her praises

These composite, unnatural, unsexed

women, striving to be like men, have lost all the finer graces and charms, which have always made men the slaves of the sex, and have gained

nothing in exchange except their own

morbid self-esteem. Such women are "simply horrid," and it will be the

ambition and care of all friends of this college that it shall never send forth

or harbor one of these "horrid" creatures. Every true man acknowldeges

men since Adam set us the example in

when the behest was given by a true

woman in a womanly way.

The young men who will be trained

at Clemson, in the manner I have in-

dicated, will naturally look hither and

that it ought to be the fixed policy of

the management of the two colleges to

have frequent migrations to and fro,

for it will inspire and help the boys to come here, and the girls will be equally benefited by an occasional ex-

cursion to Clemson. The alliance is a

pointed out the unanimity with which

though already married.

dwell together as brethern?

been seized and born off captives to be-

come the wives of the latter; so may

the women of South Carolina becom

our peacemakers.

Let them take hold of the work in

earnest—go to all the campaign meet-ing in full force to make their fathers.

usbands and brothers behave them-

selves; and at the end of the summe

we will have something better than prohibition or the sub-treasury;

"Peace in all our hearts,

DEATH OF COL. JOHN D. WYLIE.— After a protracted illness, extending over a period of some months, Col. John D. Wylie, one of the most promi-

nent lawyers in the upper part of the State, died at his residence in Lancas-

ter on the 15th inst., in the sixty-first year of his age.

Col. Wylie was an honor graduate of
the Citadel Academy in the class of
1855. He went into the Confederate

awmy in 1861, as captain of the Lancas-

tor Greys, one amongst the first com-panies in the State to go into active service and be continued in the service

during the entire four years of the war. At the close of hostilities he

war. At the close of hostilities he held the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth regiment, South Carolina

volunteers. After the war, he devoted himself again to the practice of his

profession and was especially success ful as counsel for the defendant in im-

Peace in all our homes.'

obedience, even to do evil, have obeyed

Of the other I have no fit description,

A lovely apparition, sent To be a moment's ornament

control.

This school is to be known as the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College. These two words, "normal and "industrial" are the two leads stars which must guide our people out of the wilderness of poverty, ignorance and stagnation which surrounds us. Within their meaning lies our only hope—the one says educate, the other means work. I would not be under-stood as claiming or intending that the women of our State do not now work, or that they are all ignorant. In fact, some years ago, in discussing the causes of our depressed financial condition, I made the assertion and I stick to it yet, that only two classes of our population did their share of work. No observant or fair-minded person No observant or fair-minded person will deny that our wives and daughters have met the changed conditions wrought by the emancipation of the Where does the State educate its fu- slaves with much greater success and fortitude than the men, and that they ver to do a much larger portion of work than "no we do. On the other hand, it is equally patent that the bulk of the

among the colored people is performed

But to return to the scope and pur-pose of the two lines of teaching which we expect to pursue here. We desire to say that we fully realize and undervocation. There are hundreds and thousands of fairly well educated wothem, larger and more elaborate in men in our State, many of whom are architecture, more beautiful and ornamental, as is fitting, the Winthrop ing. But the mere possession of Normal and Industrial College of South knowledge does not carry with it the mental, as se fitting, the Winthrop ing. But the mere possession of Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina will ere long pierce the sky with its stately spire, and the sky of York will be spanned by another bright rainbow of promise, that will attract the gaze of the people, not attract the gaze of the people, not only of this State, but of many States. The building, whose corner-stone we lay to-day, is one of the largest single school edifices in the South, and, when proved systems which have a genius for imparting knowledge. school edifices in the South, and, when the two dormitories, which are required to complete the plan, are erected, it will be the largest female college of its kind in the Unice. facility with which an entry of that school obtain positions at more remunerative wages than others of remunerative wages than others of equal education, who have not had its advantages, is proof that normal training is an absolute necessity and invaluable. Without reflecting in the slightest upon the work which has hitherto been done in this line, it is our purpose to enlarge and improve on that work, and it will be our ambition to have such professors and in-augurate such a curriculum as will not only furnish facilities for persons already educated to get this normal training, but to take the young girl fresh from home and carry her through all the classes up to the highest pro-ficiency in the normal department, conferring degrees for the varying degrees of proficiency. There will never be any restrictions as to the number of normal students, but we will take all who apply for this specific training.

training.

But along with the normal, co-ordinated and of equal importance, will be the industrial feature of the school. the industrial feature of the school. Somebody long ago said "knowledge was power." In these latter days, we have also come to learn that knowledge is also money independence. And knowledge complete with skill beaked the following the ground. And after Winthowledge complete with skill beaked the following the ground. And after Winthowledge complete with skill beaked the following the ground. And after Winthowledge complete with skill beaked the following the students who will attent to who said the fact of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer. knowledge coupled with skill, backed industry, will always insure any women, however fragile, absolute ex-emption from want and poverty. Every father who thinks aright, would have his daughter, if thrown on her own re-Sources, able to earn her own support.
The effects of slavery upon our habits and customs are still plainly visible, however. We are disinclined as a people to have our women leave home to seek their fortunes or enter into industrial life. The consequence is, that with the system of education which has hitherto prevailed, preparing women solely to adorn the drawing room and shine in society, our women have been altogether helpless and our system of education have been a fatal blunder. How many thousands of our women, tenderly nurtured, carefully trained at the expensive boarding schools, have found themselves by the death of fa-ther, brother or husband thrown on their own resources, left to battle with the cold, hard world by the loss of their protectors? Every day we come across some of these and while an increasing

number have found positions of late years, as clerks in stores, the vast army have had no other avenues open to them except work as seamstresses or in cotton factories. In these latter, owing to the fact that the manufacturing industries of our State have only devel oped in the coarser fabrics, their labor has not been very remunerative, and it is only sought as the dernier resort. Any one who has visited the Northern cities and factories is struck with the painful contrast in the dress, demeanor, intelligence and evident prosperity of the skilled female labor, compared with that which we see here in the South. We can and must change this. South. We can and must change this. In the industrial department of this college it is our intention to teach everything and have the students practice every industrial art that will lead to independence. Music will be taught, but only as an industrial art—in other. words, with such proficiency only in singing and playing as will insure livelihood. As an ornament it will not be taught at all, and those lacking in special talent will not receive tuition in it. But don't understand me as meaning that we intend only to fit

those who enter the industrial departments for making their own support. We will have a laundry, where the girls will do their own washing and ironing. The chemistry and practice of cookery will be taught and everything connected with housekeeping. The dining-room and dress making departments, and all that goes to make up those thousand and one things, which a woman has to do to make a with my fellow-trustees and with our successive general agents, Dr. Sears and Dr. Curry, in promoting the vital cause of education in all the Southern States, which were included in Mr. Peabody's endowment, I have repeatedly excused myself from any personal recognition. I have found an ample reward for all I have done or attempted to do in the signal success with which the efforts of our board have been attended and blessed.

I cannot, however, be insensible as my life is drawing so near its close, to the distinguished compliment arrang-with our aspirations along this line. pleasant home, will be taught in the my life is drawing so near its close, to the distinguished compliment arranged for my approaching birthday. Most heartly do I wish I could be with you at Rock Hill personally on that occasion, but age and infirmities compel me to deny myself and I can only assure you of my heartfelt gratium. This department; but I know every father and husband will sympathize with our aspirations along this line. I will simply say, as a corallary that I will s have to buy another trunk to get back

will cause sorrow to his many friends in every section of the State. -It may be stated purely as a wavier of imformation, that a "size" in a coat home with—and I am determined that no girl shall ever leave the Winthr p College with or bring to it, a Saratoga

students will be required to take industrial training in order that we may be able to have manual training taught by the Winthrop graduates in our free common schools, when this feature shall be grafted on to our school system, as we hope to see done ere long.

Now, I'm going to do some very plain talking. While our aspirations and ambitions are all in the direction of fitting women for self-support, both as teachers and as followers of industrial avocations, I want it understood that I, at least, am irrevocably opposed to anything being done or taught here that will tend in the slightest degree to rub the bloom off of the THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS

Phe Charges Against Bishop Har-grove are Not Sustained–Election of Other Bishops Postponed. of Other Bishops Postponed.

In the general conference of the Southern Methodists on Thursday, 17th inst., the report from the committee on episcopacy was submitted, which stated that they have had under consideration the character and official administration of John C. Keener, Alpheus W. Wilson, John C. Grauberry, Robert K. Hargrove, William W. Duncan, Charles B. Galloway, Eugene D. Hendrix, Joseph S. Key, Atticus G. Haygood and Oscar P. Fitzgerald, and the same were approved. he same were approved.
In the case of Bishop R. K. Hargrove, the committee adopted the fol-

"First, whereas, only three of the

allegations made against Bishop Har-grove in the bill of complaint now be-fore us are such as would, if sustained, affect his moral character, to-wit: Under the head of the ninth error, he is virtually accused of falsehood, and under the head of the fifteenth error o procuring, consenting to, or insti-gating charges in the Tennessee Con-ference Journal, and under the four-teenth error he is accused of being in-fluenced by improvement the second fluenced by improper motives in sta-tioning the preachers, therefore, be it "Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that none of these allegations have been supported by evidence, but that on the contrary they have been thoroughly and com-pletely explained by Bishop Hargrove. "Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that Bishop Hargrove has been guilty of no intentional wrong whatever in the matters complained of, and leaving the purely legal aspect to be determined by the committee of appeals, before which they are now pending, not presuming to pass upon them, we respectfully recommend that his character pass."

The reading of the report was received with applause.

Bishop Hargrove was not in his ac-

customed seat with the other bishops when the report was read, but came in when the report was read, but came in shortly after the reading.

The committee on episcopacy reported that the traveling expenses and salaries of the bishops would remain the same. The bishops' salaries are \$3,000 per annum. The widow of a deceased bishop will receive \$1,000 per annum and carried and the same. \$1,000 per annum, and any salary that may be due him at his death shall go to the widow.

Only a Printer's Dream. A printer sat in his office chair, his A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly around him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and sleeping he dreamed that he was dead, and from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and not even a cowhell toiled for the newernot even a cowbell tolled for the peace-ful rest of the cowhide soul. And as he wandered among the hades that smoke and scorch in lower shades, he shortly observed an iron door that creakingly bung on binges ajar, but

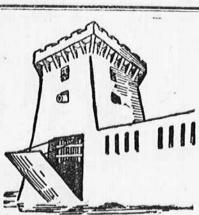
the entrance was closed with a hot iron bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, waiting for travelers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke:

"Come, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they'll find when they're dead it's not too late. I will show you the place where I melt them thin, with red hot chains and them thin, with red not chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead; and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water to drink, the red hot grindstone to grind the existence and pays due respect to their nose and the red hot rings to wear on their toes, and if they mention they her the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and the right to "command," and all don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths are the right to "command," and the right to "command with red hot wire; and then, dear sir, you may see them squirm, while I roll them over and cool to a turn."

With these last words the printer awoke and thought it all a practica joke; but still so real at times did it seem, that he cannot believe it was al meets. They are even here now recon- who save their tin, and never pay the

THE ALLIANCE ORGAN ON TILL MAN .- The Cotton Plant in its last issue makes the following comment upon the answer of Governor Tillman to the Alliance catechism:
"The careful attention of Alliance men is called to Gov. Tillman's reply

natural one and the two schools run to the Walhalla resolutions in another into each other, and are just as much bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh as column. On the essential principles of our demands he puts himself squarely with us and his position will meet with any and his position. Before closing I want to give emphasis to one thought, I have already meet with approval. He argues that money should be issued direct to the people, without the intervention of banks. How he can do that without men of all classes, conditions and ideas have joined hands in aiding to erect this school. It is the one thing and the sub-treasury we can't see. He totally misconceives the sub-treasury the only thing upon which the men of South Carolina are at present united. system when he compares it with the national banking system. The sub-Only alluding in passing, to the divi-sion and bitterness which exist among treasury system is money issued direct to the people by the government. The our 'people, allow me to express the hope that this point of union may grow and spread; that the inspirations national banking system is money issued by private corporations. In the one case the money is based on actual value and in the other it is based on credit. of this day may prove a harbinger and help to hasten the restoration of that The Governor will be turned down by harmony and friendly feeling which once existed and which must necesmost any clod-hopper in his arguments against the sub-treasury, and it would sarily return before we can have any great degree of prosperity. Our interon the subject. The Ocala demand ests are one, our ancestry is the same —let us yield to the rule of justice and were adopted as the State Democratic platform in 1892, because it expresse reason and the government of the ma-jority, for we be brethern. Why not the views of our people and it will be re-adopted this year, no matter what position the Governor takes on it. The As in the days of old the ancient governor has come so far that we hope to see him come the balance of the way and establish a cordial relation Sabines were brought to peace with the Romans by the women who had between himself and the Alliance. The Alliance is well posted and knows exactly what it wants and the reasons therefor."



IT PREVENTS THE ENTRANCE of disease—pure blood or an active liver. How explained? The circulation of the blood is the great highway over which the germs of disease travel, the liver is the quarantine through whose gate any dread disease may or may not pass, as the hver chooses.

portant criminal prosecutions. He took an active part in the work of the Are you watchful? Is your blood in order and your liver active, so as political redemption of the State in 1876, and in 1877 was elected to the to repel disease? If not, you will State Senate from this county and served with distinction upon the floor of that house and as chairman of the judiciary committee, until 1882, when find in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery just the help you need. It comes to your assistance when you have such warnings of impure he declined re-election and retired from political life.

The news of the death of Col. Wylie blood and inactive liver, as pimples, boils or carbuncles; or a feeling of lassitude, weakness and despondency. When your flesh is, from any cause, reduced below a healthy standard. you've only to take the "Discovery, which will set all the organs into vigorous action and builds up both flesh and strength. Avoid nauseous preparations of Cod liver oil. They add fat, but not wholesome flesh or healthy tissue. Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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way near that city, says: "The work done on these reads challenges the ad-miration of roadbuilders from every section. This month 1,760 yards of road has been completed; this, too, in addition to the moving of the camp several times. A mile a month is the standard now. Formerly the work was thought to be going well when only one-fourth of a mile was finished



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The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time I life will interest the reader: "For a long time I life will interest the reader: "For a long time I life will line level a long time I life will be compelled and could not sleep. I would be compelled and colit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and elep well. I weighed £2 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 130%. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1892.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER TRAINS In Effect May 13th, 1894.

No. 38 No. 38 Daily Daily Northbound. Lv Atlanta C time | 12.00 N'n | 9.00 pm | 10.00 pm | 10.37 pm | 10.37 pm | 10.37 pm | 11.06 pm | 11.06 pm | 11.06 pm | 11.08 pm | 10.00 pm | 10 Norcross
Buford.....
Gainesville.
Lula
Cornelia.
Mt Airy 12.45 am
1.40 am
1.40 am
1.40 am
5.30 pm
3.00 am
6.22 pm
4.01 am
7.11 pm
5.00 am
6.23 am
12.27 am
11.45 am
12.27 am
11.45 am
12.37 am
11.45 am
12.37 am
11.3 pm
6.30 am
1.33 pm
6.23 am
1.33 pm
6.23 am
6.30 am
1.23 pm
6.23 am Central... Greenville.. Spartanburg.
Spartanburg.
Gaffneys.
Blacksburg.
King's Mount's
Gastonia.
r. Charlotte. Ar. Danvil.e

Ar. Richmond

Ar. Washington

"Baltim'e P.R.R

"Philadelphia

"New York. Richmond .

Ves.Lim F st Mail No. 37. No 35. No. 11 Daily Daily Daily Southward. Lv New York P.R.R. Baltimore ... Washington... 2.50 a.m 12.40 a 5.40 am 5.40 am 6.55 pm 7.00 am 9.35 am 10.50 pm 12.20 n 11.36 pm 1.07 1.25 1.50

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—North Carolina is having some practical experience in working her convicts on the public roads. The Charlotte Observer, commenting on the improvement of an important high-time improvement of an important high-time improvement of an important high-time in the improvement high-time

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SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY, D. H. Chamberlain, Receiver. Com-mencing Dec. 3rd, 1893. Passeng r trains will run as follows, 75th Meridian or fast

1 EAST Ly Augusta 12 Jopan Ly Charlton 5 G0pm Ar Aiken 11 27am " Columbia 5 30am " Kingsyle 10 32am " Kingsyle 6 19am " Kolumbia 11 Joan " Kingsyle 6 19am " Columbia 11 Joan " Augusta 11 55pm ‡ EAST ‡ WEST

Lv Augusta 3 40pm Lv chart'ston 8 45pm
Ar Aiken 4 27pm Lv columbia 4 20pm
Ar Kingsville 8 17pm Lv Kingsville 5 05pm
Ar Columbia 9 10pm Ar Aiken 4 27pm
Ar Char eston 8 45pm Ar Augusta 3 40pm

CAMDEN BRANCH \$ NORTF | SOUTH.

Ly Kingsville i 0.38am | Ly Cainden | 3.25pm | ArKingsville 5.07pm | ArKingsville 5.07pm | * AIKEN ACCOMMODATION. Ar Augusta 6 topm | Ly Aiken . 8 505m Ar Aiken 7 05pm | Ar August 9 20am

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10 00aw

d 25pm Ar

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STATIONS. Anderson

Ar 12 67pm Lv 11 45pm Ar 11 30pm Lv 11 09pm Ar 11 03pm 8 08am L Belton Belton Williamston Pelzer 8 40pp 4 00pp Piedment 4 40pm Ar 5 15pm Ar Greenville Between Charleston, Jackson ville, avan nah, Columbia, Alston and Spartarburg STATIONS. No. 14 7 lôam Ly Charleston Savannah Columbia

Alsten Larliste 10 24pm eS, art aburg 11 20, m Ar. Between Hodges and Abbeville No. 10 STATIONS. No. 11 3 25 pm Lv 3 40 pm Ar Darraugb's Daily. STATIONS. Mixed

CARPENTER BROS, GREENVILLE, S.C. Lv |2 55 | m Lv |2 85 | m Ar |2 20 | m 12 40am Ar ... 1 00am ... 1 15am Lv Hodges. Ar | 12 251 m 12 053m Abbeville C. nnections via F. C. & P. Railroad. Central Time No. 35 | No. 37 v (clumbia 12 35am 12 37am 4 35am 4 00; m 9 30am 9 00; m Ar Savannah Ar Jacksonville Central Time No 38 No. 10 Ar Columbia 3 50pm 11 05pm 11 50am 7 20pm 7 00am 2 25pm Ly Jacks nyil e... Between Newberry, Clinton and Laurens,

STATIONS. 11 20pm Lv . 12 50pm 1 50pm 2 15pm Columbia . . . Ar Newberry Goldville 4 15pm 2 39pm 11, 35am Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. Division, Northbound, 12 15 a m. 5.21 p m, 6.12 p m (Vestibulea Limited); Southbound, 12.57 a m. 3.09 p m, 11.37 a m (Vestibuled Limited); Westbound, W. N. C. Division, 8.15 p m for Hendersonville and Asheville.

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10 00am 9 20pm 4 00pm 10 20am 4 3 pm 4 20pm 10 32am 4 50pm 4 32pm Ly Greenville Ly Mauldin 10 20am 4 3 pm 10 32am 4 59pm 10 45am 8 05pm Simpsonville: 10 32am Fountain Inn 10 45am Owings Lv Gray Court Lv Barksdale 12am Laurens 30am 6 50pm Greenwood McCornick 07pm Augusta Savannah Ly Jacksonville . 1 35p Ar St Augustine 3 40p STATIONS. Daily. v Jacksonville 8 40; m Augusta Met ormick Greenwood 1 68am | 1 07am | 1 19pm | 6 684.n) | 1 19pm | 7 076.54 | 1 27pm | 7 3 3.56 | 1 30pm | 7 27am | 1 46pm | 8 05am | 1 58pm | 8 15am | 2 12pm | 8 28.55 | 1 25am | 9 20am | 10 25am | 9 20am | 1 58am Laurens. Barksdale. Lv Gray Court Lv Owings Lv Fountain Inn

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