-BY Y. Z.-

"Well do I recollect the time," said my graudma to me, one cold winter evening as we were seated by the bright hickory fire whose ruddy flames leaped cheerily up the wide-mouthed chimney, shedding a cheerful light upon the old-fashioned furniture of my grandmother's room, and casting flickering shadows upon the ceiling, "when crazy Nell was young and fair as any girl in all Westfield. Yes, young and beautiful—you would hardly believe it now, would you, child? But, deary me, time and sorrow make sad changes!"

And my grandmother passed her hand

sent a shower of sparks out all over the prison for ten years," answered my nicely swept hearth. prison for ten years," answered my grandfather; "but his friends were rich nicely swept hearth.

I had come down to grandma's to

boarding school romance; and the prospect of a story, where the heroine promised to be "young and beautiful," seemed very delightful. Crazy Nell seemed at once invested with an interest which, an hour before, I had not thought it possible the poor village wanderer could have inspired. Al-ready imagination had converted her matted hair, wild eyes and bent figure into a vision of youth—her faded gown

fallen fortune.

"Oh, tell me the story, grandma!" I and I awoke to behold grandpa hastenexclaimed eagerly, drawing my chair nearer her own, and disturbing her favorite tabby cat at her feet, who purred a decided negative to such advances. "What! Did you know her—
vances. "What! Did you know her—
"I b'lieve, Neighbor Rutledge, we've cott. Grazy Neighbor Rutledge, we've came and took away, creeping back in the winter morning's twilight to replace the basket where she had found Grandma and I ran to the closet for it. And grandma had told me in an-swer to my queries regarding her, that Nell to the fire.

and vexing her, for such a straggler not bring poor Nell back to life. And was before unknown in our village. I when old Dr. Kittredge came, he only was walking over from the store one shook his gray head, and said, solemnwas before unknown in our vinage.
was walking over from the store one
day when I first saw her. A crowd of
ly:
"It is all over! Poor Nell—she's got she had sat down to rest. I stopped home at last!"

"Award Carey had not been in town a week before he was a favorite with every one—and, singing-school nights the old school house was crowded with young folks from far and near, the country round. Right pleasant it was, child, on moonlight nights to hear the sleigh-bells jingling, and by-and-by the good old-fashioned tunes ringing out from the old school house.

"At first the new singing-school."

"At first the new singing-school-master seemed shy and bashful—though all along there was a wicked, hidden look about him which I never liked, and your grandfather, dear, who then first began seeing me home, used to say that Edward Cary was a 'good singer. but I could never get him to say any-thing better in his favor. I declare, child, it makes me young again to think And my grandmother's cheeks kindled with the crimson flush of "Well, all the winter Edward Carey

which I saw her looking at that day, sitting by the wall. Well, by-and-by they were married by old Parson Abbott, and Carey took Nelly off to a distant city, where he said his father and mother lived, and where she should have a beautiful home of her own.

About a year after, the strangest story came out about Carey. Somebody read it in a paper, that some people had come from the South and arrested him for bigamy! Nobody could believe it till one day poor Nelly came back with her baby in her arms, pale and broken-hearted. Her mother had died that year, and Farmer Simpson was a changed man, and his health was failing fast, when Nelly came home a poor, betrayed woman. She went about the the neighbors who came in to see her, and a smile was never seen upon her face. The doctors said she was in a hopeless state of despair—and days and

weeks went by yet she was no better.
"Then the baby, a little wan creature who lay and mound all day long, died. Then poor Nell went crazy—the blow was too much for her failing mind, and Dr. Williams said it would be not doctors said her mind was gone forever. but as she was harmless it was cruei

And my grandmother passed her hand slowly over her forehead, and absently let fall her knitting, and I knew by the kindling of her faded eye that her thoughts were wandering back to that past when her own youth was fair and bright.

It was snowing fast without—a wild storm—and the driving wind sifted the white flakes against the window panes, into every crevice of the shinged, gabled roof—and sometimes a sudden gust whirled down the chimney and sent a shower of sparks out all over the

I had come down to grandma's to spend my short winter vacation, with my seventeen-year-old head filled with boarding school romance; and the prospect of a story, where the heroine to foreign parts, as he was never heard from since that day. Phew, how the snow blows! I hope old Nell will keep close till this storm's over, or she'll be ikely to suffer. I'll go over there in the morning, mother, and see if all's comfortable. 'Tain't right for her to be left there alone to herself, to my

regarded as antiquities worthy of a museum, into relics of better days and fallen fortune. quiet doze, when suddenly the stamp-ing of feet was h ard on the doorstep,

vances. "What! Did you know her—
Crazy Nell?—and is that the reason
you are so kind to her, and always set
apart food for her? For I had noticed

To vileve, Neighbor Rutledge, we've
got Crazy Nell here stark and stiff!
Stumbled over her on the 'turnpike,
right in the road, and the snow driftever since I had been at grandma's, a nicely filled basket set out at dusk on the platform of the old well at the back door, which the strange woman dark you can't see your hand before ye

Grandma and I ran to the closet for estoratives, while they brought poor swer to my queries regarding her, that she had never crossed any threshold, save her own tumble-down hut by the river's side, for many years.

"Tell me the story—do, grandma?" which grandma had just put away the grandma, "It is near to thirty years now since Crazy Nell first came to our town. Then the boys would follow her through the streets, calling after her through the streets, calling after her.

through the streets, calling after her water which grandma brought, could

and looked at her too, for there was a familiar look in her face; but it was a sad event of the evening was talked familiar look in her face; but it was a long time before I could bring myself to believe the poor creature was one whom I known in my youthful days—whom I known in my youthful days—lage. And when I had looked at an old faded miniature which she held gazing steadily on it, while the boys stood by in wonder, then I remembered something which I had heard since I was married and left home—that Nelly Simpson had gone crazy and been shut up in a mad-house. The picture she held in her hand I remembered too. It was the face of Edward Carey, a hand-

LETTING LANDLIE IDLE.

an Experienced Farmer Gives Good Reasons for Occupying Land All the Time With Growing Crops. Country Gentleman.

Farmers are beginning to see the adantage of occupying their grain fields with some growing crop after the grain is harvested. Land in a state of nature is occupied the season through. There is no "rest," as is held necessary by some, with cultivated soil, for the reaone evening she came to a party with his picture around her neck—the same ago, where land has been tilled appearance. son that no effort is required for growth. ly for generations, bearing as good crops now as at first, and better where the land has been properly taken care of. The practice of keeping the ground unoccupied the latter part of the season from the time the grain crop is removed, has nothing at all to recommend it, "About that time your grandfather and I were married, dear, and moved over to Greenwood, where we have lived together for so many years."

The land is not only idle, but there is a chance for weeds and coarse grasses to grow and ripen their seeds, especially in moist weather, which sometimes occurs in the latter part of the season. This, in a large proportion of land, is a great source of evil, as our fields abundantly attest. To have the ground exposed during the heat and droutn of August and September, is not likely to benefit it. On the other hand, to cultivate and harrow it is a benefit, no doubt more than paying for the trilling expense of the work, which is soon accomplished. If the plow is needed on account of grass and weeds, all the greater will be the hencifit

be the benefit.

Immediately after the ground is worked when yet moist, sow it to some crop so as to get it started in case of drouth. During the rest of the season the growth will be drawing fertility from the atmosphere, and shading the ground no doubt furthers fertility. This crop turned down in the fall ratablow was too much for her failing mind, and Dr. Williams said it would be necessary to send her over to the asylum. Five years passed before I again heard from Nell, when somebody from Westfeld told me that she had come home to live with her old father; that the decrease and her mind was cone forever. the land will be cleaner and in better condition. This practice continued yearly will be a constant benefit, requiring less manure and the vegetable mineral thus added will further favor fertility by retention and chemical effect upon the mineral matter of the to keep her shut up there.

"I heard no more until I read Farmer Simpson's death in the country newspaper—and a few months after saw Crazy Nell sitting there by the roadside. I took her by the hand, and said:

"I took her by the hand, and benefit to the crop that follows."

I have known stubble ground bearing coarse grass and weeds turned down with success for wheat, and this with-

coarse grass and weeds turned down with success for wheat, and this without manure, the soll not very rich, and for years cropped and reduced.

The point of importance to be always kept in view is the amount of vegetable matter in the soil. In old worn out land it is always here or less wanting, and here it has the greatest effect, and a comparatively small amount doing much to increase the growth. I have seen this done in not a few cases, and it has always been satisfactory. Rye and peas are the plants mostly used, and millet, where the ground is not poor, is recommended. Any quick growing rich plant will do. With rye and peas no mistake can be made, as they are of quick growth and rich in fertilizing material. The pea is best adapted to summer growth, to follow after wheat or rye. As it is a faster grower a larger amount of material is secured to be turned down in the fall or spring. Another thing with this grain is of special value; it is adapted to poor or run down soil; with the aid of plaster which, where it has its full effect, more than doubles the growth, and hence should always be need for this purpose. than doubles the growth, and hence should always be used for this purpose. In such cases nothing approaches it for fertilizing land cheaply in a short time, and no time is better than after the

Where the time of growth is shorter, as after late crops, rye is the plant, growing on till winter, and early and rapidly in the spring, affording a rich and abundant mass of matter to turn down on land not too much impover-ished, otherwise manure must be used, and it is a paying operation where the time will allow of its application; the manure instead of being frittered away, is retained in the soil. It should be the study of the farmer how best he may fill up this gap of the season—a great advantage long neglected. Much can be done, and in various ways, and it should be made a regular work on the farm. There is a wide range of treatment, from simple harrowing the land and swing the seed. and sowing the seed, as on sandy soil, to more elaborate working and manuring which clay requires. For experiment take light soil, harrow well, weighting the harrow if necessary; sow peas, using gypsum for manure. This is soon done with little cost. Omit the experiment on part of the field so as to see the difference in the effect if any. Let the experiment cover several seasons in the experiment cover several seasons in

succession. THE STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Strong Fight Will be Waged on the Cotton-Tie Trust-Every Farmer Ought to Join in the Fight.

The State Farmers' Alliance held its annual session in Columbia last week. Pres. Jos. L. Keitt submitted a report for the past year, showing an increase of interest in the Alliance. The an-nual election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. J. L. Keitt was unanimously re-elected president. Hon. J. C. Wilborn was re-elected vice president and State lecture. J. W. Reid was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer. Dr. J. L. Shuler, of Lexington, was elected a member of the executive committee to succeed E. R. Walter, of Orangeburg, who declined re-election on account of his health. President Keitt was elected delegate to the National Alliance.

The committe on cotton-ties made its report, which was unanimously adopted and is as follows:

Whereas, the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cotton-ties have advanced prices of ties about 95 per cent. over last season's while the market price of steel only justifies an advance of ten per cent, thus furnishing us with another evidence that this is a day of trusts and combines against all producers; and where-as suitable wire can be had at a cost of 12 cents per bale against 28 cents a bale for ties, thus effecting a saving of 16 cents per bale on the crop, which amounts to a saving of \$128,000 on one year's crop, therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask all Alliance-men and farmers interested in the baling of cotton in this State and the Cotton States to co-operate with us in held in her hand I remembered too. It they found a laded miniature upon her was the face of Edward Carey, a hand-breast—the beautiful, but false, face of by placing their orders at once for wire days before the general election. It

> ties and report to all sub-alliances. that our agent also be directed correspond with the agencies of the Southern States.

J. B. DOUTHIT, T. W. SHANNON, C. A. PLYLER, Committee.

The committee in charge made a report on the condition of the Cotton Plant, the organ of the State Alliance, which was unanimously adopted, and includes the following: "The committee in publishing the paper in this city on their own account did it at a cost of about \$50 per week. This expense they found they could not continue to bear and they made a contract with Mr. J. T. Gantt, of Spartanburg, a practical printer, beginning March 1, 1896, to print the paper for \$50 per month for the present year. This arrangement has proven very satisfactory to your committee. The subscription list has about doubled in the past two years. Your committee desires to call your special atten-tion to the State organ and bespeak the hearty and cordial support of all Alliancemen for its advancement and usefulness. We think Mr. Gantt is to be commended for the earnest zeal with which he has entered into this work and the improver of he has made in the paper, and we all assured the paper will continue to improve and only needs the hearty co-operation of the order to make it one of the best Alliance and agricultural papers in the country."

The committee on State Exchange made a verbal report, stating that the institution was in the best of shape and that it was doing a flourishing business.
It was decided that the next meeting of the State Alliance be held in Columbia on the fourth Wednesday in July, 1897. Columbia was chosen on account of being in the central services.

The thanks of the Alliance were extended its officers for their faithful and efficient services. A resolution was adopted endorsing the sentiments of President Keitt's address.

We would like to look into the pleasant face of some one who has never had any derangement of the Dysperties and pale thin people are literally starving, because they don't digest their food. Consumption never develops in people of robust and normal digestion. Correct the wasting and loss of fiesh and we cure the disease. Do this with food.

His hair, as wintry snow, is white; Her trembling steps are slow: His eyes have lost their merry light, Her cheeks their rosy glow; Her hair has lost its tints of gold, His voice no joyous thrill; And yet, though feeble, gray, and old, They're faithful lovers still.

Lovers Still.

Since they were wed, on lawn and lea, Oft did the daisies blow, And oft across the trackless sea Did swallows come and go. Oft were the forest branches bare, And oft in gold arrayed; Oft did the lilies scent the air,

The roses bloom and fade. They've had their share of hopes and fears, Their share of bliss and bale,

ince first he whispered in her ears A lover's tender tale. Full many a thorn amid the flowers Has lain upon their way; They've had their dull November hours As well as days of May.

But, firm and true, through weal and wo Through change of time and scene, Phrough winter's gloom, through sum-

mer's glow, Their faith and love have been. ogether hand in hand they pass Serenely down life's aill, n hopes one grave in church-yard

grass May hold them lovers still.

-Chambers Journal. IMPORTANT TO ALL VOTERS.

he Registration Books are to be Opened Three Days in October-One Week in August and Septem-

It has been thought all along that there would be only two more occa-sions upon which the registration books could be opened for the registration of voters in this State—the first Mondays respectively in August and September, when they are kept open for one week. The law has been carefully examined in regard to the matter, and below is given a statement from the assistant attorney general which shows that the law allows several more days than has been supposed, and that the books are not opened on the days indicated the whole registration might be invalid. Here is Assistant Attorney General Townsend's statement:

"The question is asked by one of the boards of registration whether the books of registration shall be opened in the month of October. On November 3 the general election will be held, and the registration law requires the books to be closed 30 days before the election. The first Monday in October will be the fifth day of the month, and there will not be 30 days between that and the general election.

'The constitution provides : 'For the first registration to provided for under this constitution the books shall be kept open for at least six consecuto time at least one week in each month up to 30 days next preceding the first election to be held under this consti-

tution. Section 7 of the registration act provides: 'The registration books shall be opened in each county on the first Mondaysin April, 1896, and kept open for six consecutive weeks from that time at the court house. They shall be opened also at the court house on the first Mondays in June, July, August and September, 1896, and kept open continuously for one week in each of said months, and in the month of October, in the same year, up to 30 days next preceding the election, and the same shall be closed before the general election of 1896.

'It is a mandatory provision of the constitution that the books shall be closed 30 days before the general election in 1896. The act carries out this provision. It also carries out the provision of the constitution, that the books, after they have at first been kept open six weeks continuously, shall be opened from time to time at least one week in each month until 30 requested to at once obtain all information as to the supply and cost of the election, without requiring them using this wire as a substitute for iron to be opened on the first Monday in onth. The manifest purpose of

e at eversy which will happen in 1896, and to comply with the mondate of the constitution to have the books opened in the month of October. "The boards of registration must

open the registration books on the 1st day of October, 1896, and keep them open until 30 days before the general election in 1896."

THE FARMERS WILL WIN. The Cotton Trust Will be Feught to a Finish.

The farmers of South Carolina will never submit to the extortions of the cotton tie trust if there is any way to spect to their avocations. Col. D. P. Duncan, manager of the State Exchange, was entrusted by the Alliance with management of this fight and he is pushing it for all it is worth. Col. Duncan has received letters from a with the war and promising to back him to the last ditch. One of his correspondents, a gentleman who manages one of the biggest merchandise stores in the up co ntry, suggested the use of cotton ropes as a substitute for the flat iron ties, but Colonel Duncan says this idea is impracticable as ropes would not stand the immense strain that is put on the binding of compressed bales, and, moreover, the insurance companies would object to the use of rope of being in the central portion of the State. shape that the insurance companies would not write policies upon it.

Colonel Duncan is enthusiastic over the idea to substitute wire ties for the flat iron ties whose price has been advanced by the trust. He says that it is his firm conviction that upon trial the wire ties will be bound to be as good as, if not better than, the flat iron ties hitherto used exclusively. The kind of wire he proposes using requires a strain of 1,565 pounds to break it. Six such ties around a bale will hold it till the cows come home. There is com-plaint that heads of bales frequently burst open. Colonel Duncan says two wire tires could be put around the bases lengthwise and that even then the cost of the wire ties would be much less than that of the flat iron ties.

side. I took her by the hand, and said:

"Nelly, don't you remember me?
You are tired after your long walk-won't you go home with me?"
She looked up with a strange look in ber black eyes, and smiled in a way that ache, and said, and you go home with the season. The earlier crops, like wheat and and ye, being removed, a large mass of the ball tonight.—Edward is not here to go with me—they have carried him off to trison! They have got my hard, and defined and the plant of the plature is her booms the plature is her booms the potture is her bo

convinced that bales bound with wire

ties will be a good delivery.

An agent of one of the largest wire manufactories in this country was in the city yesterday and called on Colonel Duncan to consult with him about the use of wire ties. There is no doubt that an abundant supply can be obtained

The flat iron ties cost \$1.30 in carload lots at Columbia and the average cost to the farmers will be about \$1.40 for a bundle of 30. On the other hand, there are 250 wire ties in a bundle and their cost will hardly exceed \$2.50 and may be much cheaper. Even at \$2.50, it would cost much less to bind a bale of cotton with them than with flat iron ties.

An Indiana Ice Cavern.

One of the most remarkable natural phenomena that have been discovered in recent years has just been reported in the southwest corner of Brown coun ty, Ind., near the village of Elkinsville It is a cave and is on the farm of Billy

At its entrance, which is completely overlapped by the trees, cold air is plainly perceptible. The opening appears not unlike a mine shaft long disused, but the steep, rocky descent shows nothing of an artificial construction. The winding way leads to a cavern which is fully 50 feet below the surface. This is like a broad, vaulted corridor and is known to the natives as the Devil's chamber. The air in this apartment is near the freezing point. From this point quite a number of halls lead off in a confusing manner, but the one to the ice vault is evident from the cold blast which comes from it.

The descent in this natural corridor is similar to the rocky decline at the entrance of the cave, but not over a dozen yards within the ice is plainly visible, and farther on it is thick on all sides. like the crust that is formed on the pipes of an ice plant. A little farther on the descent entirely ceases, and here the walls are frozen hard, like the ground in the middle of the winter. Then the narrow way leads into a mammoth chamber known as the ice yault. This extends fully 100 feet. The ice towers in a miniature mountain. It stands in a solid mass, extending downward to a depth which it would be folly to conjecture. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two dollar bills that have been raised into fives are being circulated in this part of the country just now. The work is very clumsily done and would not pass minute inspection. But in a rush they can be worked off for \$5 worth of goods. The notes are the silver certificates with the picture of William Windom in the center. The figure 2 in each corner has been changed to 5. The words "two silver dollars" by a stroke of the pen and a little acid are made to read "five silver dollars." Mr. Early, who has charge of the subtreasury while his chief is in Chicago, says that there are a good many notes affoat of the kind described. All altered notes are redeemable according to their original value. Recently a \$5 bill which had been raised to \$100 was presented at the subtreasury and redeemed for \$5. This note is retained for exhibition. The work upon it is well done, the words one hundred dollars," the figures '100" and the letter "C" being all neatly executed. The bill is one of the old fashioned national bank notes with a picture of the "Landing of Columbus" on the back and an Indian scene in one corner of the face of the bill .-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Famine In Tonquin.

Letters from Hanoi give a very doomy account of the state of famine prevailing throughout the northern districts of Tonquin. During the last six months there has been scarcely any rice in the populous Lang-Son province, and the people have been selling their stock for any price they could get in order to some young man who had come to our village one winter to keep sirging.

Perhaps on the threshold of the unschool in the old school house at the Point.

Peward Carey had not been in town

The ward Carey had not been in town

The betrayer of her youth!

Perhaps on the threshold of the unschool house at the Point.

The ward Carey had not been in town

The betrayer of her youth!

The betrayer of attack and plunder shops in the small towns. Notwithstanding all this, many deaths are reported daily from absolute starvation, and worse is expected, as there has been no harvest for two years in the northern parts of Tonquin. Bac-Ninh suffered in particular, first from floods and then from drought. The local papers are asking why the French authorities, in face of these calamities, have not hastened to begin the project ed railway, on the embarkment of which alone 30,000 or 40,000 persons might be given employment. It is computed that Tonquin will need three good years to recover from the effects of this famine.—London Times.

A Novel Golden Wedding. Christian Almer, oldest of the Grindelwald guides and well known to Alpine climbers, celebrated his golden wedmake a winning fight against it. The Farmers' Alliance of this State has taken the initiative in fighting that is 74 years of age and his wife 75. Actrust, and it will be backed up by companied by two of their younger sons every farmer of the State, whether an and by the village doctor, the sturdy old Allianceman or not, and the moral support of all the citizens, without re- horn, 12,150 feet high. Starting at a very early hour on Sunday morning, they reached the Wetterhorn but in the evening, their safe arrival there being made known to their fellow villagers by a signal light which shone in renumber of citizens in various sections sponse to the many rockets fired by the of the State telling him to go ahead sympathetic villagers below. Here the veteran climbers and their companions passed the night, and, starting soon after midnight for the remainder of the ascent, they reached the summit at 6:80 on Monday morning. A cloudless sky and magnificent panorama of the Oberland rewarded their courage and endurance. The aged couple returned safely to Grindelwald on Monday evening .-Exchange.

Victoria In a Siamese Drama.

Queen Victoria is the heroine of an exciting drama now being enacted in the leading Siamese theaters. In this she is about to be married in Ceylon, her capital, to the king of Siam, when that monarch breaks off the match, and in revenge the queen invades his coun-She is repulsed with great loss, in spite of a hand to hand combat between the Duke of Cambridge, armed with a battleax, and three Siamese fairies, and after an explanation of the misunderstanding marries the king of Siam.

M. Le Bon, a French experimenter, reports that he has obtained outline photographs on a dry plate through a sheet of iron simply with the aid of an ordinary kerosene lamp. He gets the best effects by backing the iron with a

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Val Baking Powder

Rules for Hospitality.

Do not monopolize any good thing. Do not intrude into your host's

Go directly when the call or visit is ended. Do not make a hobby of personal

nfirmities. Do not overdo the matter of entertainment.

not too much so.

Do not forget bathing facilities for the guest. "Make yourself at home"-but

In ministering to the guest, do not neglect the family. Do not make unnecessary work for others, even servants.

Do not gossip-there are better things in life to talk about. Let no member of the family intrude in the guest chamber. Conform to the customs of the

nouse, especially as to meals. Be courteous, but not to the extent of surrendering principles. When several guests are present

give a share of attention to all. Introduce games and diversions, but only such as are agreeable. Better simple food with pleasure Ar Greenwood. 12 17 pm

than luxuries with annoyance and Have a comfortable room in readiness, adapted to the needs and tastes of the guest.

A guest need not accept every proposed entertainment—he should be considerate of himself and of his host.

-Gen. Raleigh Colston died last week at the Camp Lee Soldier Home at Richmond, Va., at the age of 71 years. He entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the war and was in command of the Department of Lynchburg at the conclusion af hostilities. For several years thereafter Gen. Colston was in the service of the Khedive of Egypt and made an expedition into the Soudan. He held a department posiin Washington during recent years, until incapacitated for work.

Every mother hates to make her children take Castor Oil. Laxol is sweet Castor Oil.

THE LAURENS BAR. H. Y. SIMPSON. C. D. BARKSDALE

SIMPSON & BARKSDALE, Attorneys at Law, LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA

Special attention given to the investigation of titles and collection of claims B. W. BALL. L. W. SIMKINS. W. W. BALL

BALL SIMKINS & BALL, Attorneys at Law, LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Will practice in all State and United States Court. Special attention given collections.

W. H. MARTIN. Attorney at Law, LAURENS, - SOUTH CAROLINA.

Will practice in all Courts of this State Attention given to collections. W. R. RICHEY JOHNSON & RICHEY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. O FFICE-Fleming's Corner, Northwe side of Public Square. LAURENS, - SOUTH CAROLINA

ROUGHSTON WITHOUT TOWNS OF THE



Delivered to your railroad depot, all staticharges and, Read this description carefully. This schedid Cooking tye is No. 8, has, four 8 had pot holes; is at buch over; 1 Such hire box 24 the head size; 21 sea this 8 tove peak for my trade, itel bey own idea, combusing at this good olds of all med him gread stoves, and old sea the head of the him gread stoves, and all deals of the test No. 8 cooking as made, for the price, fried with 2 sea 2 peaks, the price, 1 sea 1 peaks, 1 peaks, 2 craidles, 3 stating pars, 1 peaks, 2 craidles, 3 can fine at the price, fried with 2 sea, 2 peaks, 1 peaks, 1 peaks, 2 craidles, 3 stating pars, 2 peaks, 2 craidles, 3 stating pars, 4 peaks, 4 peaks,

I. F. PANDGETT. thona Street, August a. On Addinge the Addinger. Ice Cream Now Made in a Minute.

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute; as it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around, so anyone can make from five to six dollars a day selling cream, and from ten to twenty dollars a day selling Freezers, as people dollars a day selling Freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make mone, by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this connectantly as I feel conwell that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportunity, as I feel confident that any person in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on scalary if you can give them your whole salary if you can give them your whole time.

-Careful and scientific observation shows the average speed of the transmission of an earthquake shock is 16,-000 feet per second.

DORT ROYAL & WESTERN CARolina Railway. "Augusta and Asheville Short Line." J. B. Cleveland Receiver. Schedule in effect July 7th 1896.

Introduction	E F CO 27 27 28 28 1
Anderson 7 30 pm	
Laurens 1 15 pm	7 00 an
Control of the contro	
Greenville 2 55 pm	9 45 am
Glenn Springs 4 05 pm	
Spartanburg 3 00 pm	10 20 am
Spartanouig o oo pm	10 20 am
Saluda 521 bm	
Hendersonville 55! pm	
Asheville 6 45 pm	
Proceedings of the but	
In Ashaulti non	
Lv Asheville 8 20 am	
Spartanburg 11 45 am	4 00 pm
Greenville11 55 am	4 00 pm
Laurena	
Laurens 1 15 pm	7 00 pm
Anderson 10 25 am	
Greenwood 2 28 pm	5 00 am
Ar Angueta 5 05	
Ar Augusta 5 05 pm	9 35 am
Annual Control of the	
TO ATHENS, ATLANTA AND	POINTS
ALDANIA AND	LOIMIS

WEST. Ly Greenville... 4 00 pm Ar Elberton... 2 35 am Abbeville... 1 42 am v Atlanta..... 9 10 pm Greenville...... 9 45 am

Close connections at Greenwood for al points on S. A. L. and C. & G. Railway, and at Spartanburg with Southern Railway. For information relative to ticl.ets, rates adules, etc., address W. J. CRAIG, Gen. Pass. A gent. Augusta, Ga.

South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Co

"THE CHARLESTON LINE

Schedule in offeet March 10, 1895.

COLUMBIA DIVISION .- East Bound. West Bound.

Lv Charleston...
Ar Columbia.
Lv Charleston.
Ar Branchville.
Lv Branchville.
Ar Columbia. AUGUSTA DIVISION .- West Bound.

East Box nd.

CAMDEN BRANCH .- East Bound, West Bound. CONNECTION.

At Columbia with Southern Railway to and from all points in upper South and North Carolina. Through trains between Charles ton and Asheville, N.C.

Any other information, folders, maps, etc will be turnished on application to E. S. BOWEN, General Manager, Countbia S. C.

L. A. EMERSON. 2 raffic Manager, Charleston, S. C.

G. H. PARKS, Traveling Agent. Columbia G. H. PARKS, Traveling Agent. Columbia, Control of S. C.

Columbia, Laurens and Newborn Spartaneous Control of Cont At Columbia with Southern Railway to and from all points in upper South and North Carolina. Through trains between Charles ton and Asheville, N.C.
Any other information, folders, maps, etc will be turnished on application to

	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM	* Outili	COULTRE
pm	am Statio	ns. pm	hm
4 13	10 30 Colum	bia 4 30	
4 00	10 02 Leapl	nart 4 55	11 28
3 54	9 46 Irm		
3 46	9 27 Balent		1 1 45
3 42	9 15 White	Rock 5 35	11 60
3 34	8 34 Chap1	ain 5 55	12 02
3 24	8 30 Little Me	ountain 5 15	12 18
3 21	E 00 611.4	47 (34)	12 18
3 12	8 00 Prosac	erity 641	12 29
2 59	7 30 Newbo	erry 7 08	12 48
2 17		pa 7.85	112 59
241	6 55 Gray's		1 05
2 40	6 46 Kina		1 10
2.35	6 35 Goldy		1 1 17
2 20	6 22 Dove		1 25
2 25	6 15 Clint		1 30
	the contract of the contract o		1 00
	F. E. S	CHUMPER	r,

Agent at Prospe

Who is Will Whitener



He is our Fashionable Hair Cutter and Shaver. N BENDALLA HOTEL

-It looked like it: "Why did Solo mon marry a thousand wives" asked the Sunday school teacher. "Perhaps he wanted to be the father of his country," replied one of the older

-----It is a misdemeanor to the ow upon any road in New York State glass, tacks or any sharp substance likely to injure bicycle tires.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. Wilmington, N. C. May 16th, 1896

FAST LINE

BETWSEN -Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carc-

lina, and Athens and Atlanta.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE oing West. Going Mass. No. 52. No. 52. No. 52. 700 am Ly. Charleston 7 8 50pm 7 12 5 58 Lages 7 12 Surpter 5 58 Ar. Columbia Ly 4 40 Prosperty.... .. Winnstore, S. C. Charlotte, N. C. . 2 20pm Ar... Anderson, S, C., Lv 12 20am 4 35 Greenwille 10 36 2 40 Spartanburg 11 28 5 36 Hendersonville N, C, 9 23

* Daily.

Nos. 52 and 53 Solid trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and carry through coach between Charleston ar 2 Atlanta.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agt.

R. KENLY, T. M. EMP RSON,
Pen'l Manager.

Traffic, Flanager.

... Greenwille Spartanburg ... Hendersenville N.C. Asheville, N.C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Elbot JUNE 14, 1898. STATIONS. narleston

Abbeville Bolton.... r. Greenville Ar. Atlanta , STATIONS. conville Auderson Abberlie Lv. Hodges
"Greenwood.
"Ninety-Six.
Lv. Yewborry
Prosperity
Ar. Columbia J. S. Gureton, Agent, C. H. Spaights, Gen. Agent, Greenville, S. O. Charlenton .. STATIONS. 7 10a Ly. Charleston...

6 Sep. 7 193 Jr. Charleston. Ar 8 00p. 11 038
8 303 11 15a " Columbia. " 3 85p. 6 85b.
9 67a 11 55a. " Alston. " 2 90p. 8 50a.
10 43a 12 55p. " Santuo. " 1 85p. 7 45p.
10 23a 1 35p. " Union. 12 50p. 7 10p.
10 10 10 12 1 55p. " Jonesvillo. 12 50p. 7 10p.
10 10 10 1 1 55p. " Jonesvillo. 12 50p. 6 45p.
11 20 2 60p. Ar Spartanburg. Ly 11 60a. 6 25p.
46a 3 15p Lv. Spartanburg. Ar 11 25a. 6 60p.
46p. 6 45p. Ar Ashevillo. Ly 3 20a. 8 14p. "P," p. m. "A," a. m.

Tains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:18 a. ph., 8:22 p. m., 0:18 p. m., (Vestbule Limited); southbound 1:00 a. m., 8:00 p. m., 11:37 a. m., (Vestbule Limited.)

Tilas leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:25 s. m., 2:18 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., (Vestbuled Limited.); southbound, 1:50 a. m., 4:40 p. m., 12:25 p. m. (Vestbuled Limited.). Pullman Service. Pullman Service.

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Tasins 35 and 86, 5 and 35, on A. and C. division.

W. H. GHEEDN,
Gen. Superintendent,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

H. HARL WICK,
Gen. Pass. Agt.
Washington, D. C.

Ast Gen. Pass. Agt.

Ast Gen. Pass. Agt.

Astanta, Gag.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PREDMONT AIR LINES.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trainer Northbound. June 14, 1896. Ves. Fst. M1 No. 38 No. 36 N . 18 Ex. Daily. Daily. Dally Sun.

Ar. Richmond ... 600 a 6 40 p 6 00 a

Ves. Fst.M1 No. 87 No. 35 No.14 Ex. Daily. Daily. Delly Sub, 10 48 p 11 15 a

Lv. Richmond ... 2 00 a 12 55 p 2 Q) a

"A" a m. "P" p. m. "M" noon. "N" night.

Nos. H and 38-Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited. Through Pullmas sloopers between New York and New Orleans, via Washington, Atlanta and Montgomery, and also between New York and Memphis, via Washington, Atlanta and Birminghasn. This train also carries Richmond-Augusta sleeping cars between Danville and Charlotte. First class throughfare coach between Washington at land and Atlanta. Dining cars serve all meals en ronte.

Nos. Sand 86—United States Fast Mail. Pulbman steeping cars between New York, Atlanta and New Orleans.

man siconing cars between New York, Atlants and New Orleans.

Nos. Iland 12—Pullman sleeping ears between Bichmond and Danville.

The Air Line Belie train, Nos. 17 and 18, will from June 1st to October 1st, 1696, be operated between Atlants and Mt. Airy, ea., daily are cept Sunday.

W. H. GREEN,
Gen'l Supt.,
Washington, D. O. Washington, D. G. Washingt