

**Irby Orders a Primary.**

**He Hopes to Save the Ring by Means of the Party Machinery.**

Columbia State, Feb 7.

The Irby State Executive Committee met in the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, last night with the following members present:

- Abbeville—J Y Jones.
- Aiken—W M Jordan.
- Anderson—J P Glenn.
- Berkeley—R H Sweeney.
- Charleston—P H Gadsden.
- Chester—T H Cunningham.
- Chesterfield—G J Redfern.
- Clarendon—J T Davis.
- Colleton—A E Williams.
- Edgefield—R B Watson.
- Fairfield—T W Traylor.
- Florence—R M McCown.
- Greenville—J W Gray.
- Horry—J P Derham.
- Kershaw—T J Kirkland.
- Lancaster—Ira B Jones.
- Laurens—J L M Irby.
- Lexington—C M Efrid.
- Marion—J D Montgomery.
- Marlboro—W D Evans.
- Newberry—J A Sligh.
- Oconee—W J Stribling.
- Orangeburg—O R Lowman.
- Pickens—T C Robinson.
- Richland—W J Jones.
- Sumter—D E Keels.
- Spartanburg—N L Burdette.
- Union—A C Lyles.

The counties of Georgetown, Barnwell, Beaufort, Darlington, Hampton, Oconee, Williamsburg and York were not represented.

The work of the committee was all cut and dried, and the handiwork of Irby, Tillman and Evans was visible all through the proceedings. The committee was called together to devise a plan to defeat the efforts of the Forty and others to obtain peace and unity among the white people of the State, and the plan selected will prove successful without a doubt.

The meeting was opened with a speech by Senator Irby, who spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: It has not been customary for the chairman of this committee to open its proceedings with any remarks, but on this occasion I deem it necessary to have something to say in brief.

"In view of all that has happened in this State since 1890, it is well that we should take our bearings now and meet the situation face to face like men.

"I cannot congratulate you on a bright outlook for the Democracy. You and those whom we represent, are in no way responsible for this. When the Democratic party came into power in 1876, under a Constitution that was forced upon the people by a Republican government, one of the first questions agitated, the first demand made by the people was for a Constitutional convention to frame an organic law that would be adapted to their wants. The powers that controlled between '76 and '90 for reasons satisfactory to themselves, but unexplained to the people, dallied with this question and refused their reasonable demand. Fortunately for the State, the people took charge in 1890, and after a long and hard struggle, succeeded in ratifying the call made by the Legislature of 1893. The Democratic party of the State, whom you and I represent, and I may say the only Democratic organization in the State, proposed in its last convention of last September to make it a party question. The Republicans and Independents, aided by some loyal Democrats, came very near defeating this call at the last November election. You and I considered it as our imperative duty, representing as we do, the will of that Democratic convention, to urge the people to sustain it. After a fair and free election, it was carried by a short margin. I had hoped when this call was made and the Legislature had passed an act carrying it out, that its white enemies, for the good of the State and white supremacy, would have grounded their arms and allowed a peaceful and harmonious solution of this question; but not so. We are confronted today, first, by a Republican organization, which, outside of a few Congressional districts, has been regarded as a political corpse, though its representatives and its black hosts are now attempting to be marshalled for a desperate struggle. But for some things, which I shall hereafter mention, they could be easily overcome, for the rank and file of the Republicans in this State are tired of politics and cannot be organized in such numbers as to threaten the defeat of this convention and white supremacy.

"Second, there is a quasi organization made up under the leadership of the editor of *The State*. They, calling themselves Democrats, are unwilling and have been since 1890, to submit to what a majority of the white people demand and are ready not only to defeat the call and objects of this convention, but to unite in an unholy alliance with the negro leaders, whom they helped to overthrow in 1876. I rejoice, however, that this number is small and cannot assume dangerous proportions.

"There is still another element: that is the more conservative of the Conservative (so-called) element who are unwilling to unite with the negro, but who are unfriendly to the present administration and its officers.

"There is still another that belongs to what is known as the Reform party, but not all of whom were opposed to the action of Governor Evans.

Lastly, there is the Reform Movement upon whom, thank God, this committee, with all its scattered forces, necessary to maintain white supremacy, can rally and rely; and, even with great defection among the white people, can defeat the Republicans and save the convention.

"It is our duty, and the white people of the State expect us to perform it, to see that the Republicans are defeated in the election for delegates to this convention. There is no use to mince words about it. We must carry this convention or white supremacy is gone forever.

"The Constitution, under which we were elected, does not give us the express power to act in this matter, but it does by implication. It was a party question. This committee took charge of it as such and urged its ratification at the last election. They talk of peace and harmony in the Democratic party. There is as much peace and harmony in that party of South Carolina as there is in any other State of the Union. It is only the will of the minority who will not submit to the will of the majority.

"I would not dictate. I have tried since I have been chairman of this committee to avoid even the appearance of dictation, but there is only one way in which peace and harmony can be had in South Carolina and only one way by which success can come to the white people in the election of delegates to this convention, and that is, for this committee to order a primary election for white Democrats of the State to be held in July or August for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

"If the factions have grievances, let them settle them at this election, and let every true white man of the State abide by its result. Otherwise, we go into the fight disorganized and split into several factions to meet the Republicans who are organized. I beg pardon for this departure and announce that, a quorum being present, the committee is ready for the transaction of business."

Gov. Evans and Senator-elect Tillman were invited to be present and a committee was appointed to wait on them and escort them into the room.

Dr. Lowman, of Orangeburg, then offered a resolution providing for the holding of a general primary election to choose candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, in every county where it was deemed practicable by the county committee and for the appointment of a committee of seven to draft suitable rules and regulations governing such a primary.

Senator Irby said as he understood this resolution it provided for a general primary.

Mr. Gray said that the resolution should make it clear that there should be a primary unless otherwise ordered by the county executive committee of any county.

Mr. W. D. Evans—Do you propose to make any provisions for a campaign before this primary is held?

Dr. Lowman—My idea is that each county can act as it sees fit with regard to that.

Mr. Evans then went on to say that this was above all else a matter in which the people themselves should have a say. He was opposed to men being chosen by any caucus or small convention that represented nothing.

Mr. Efrid brought up another matter. He doubted the right of the committee to go ahead and order a general primary for this purpose. He did not see that the Constitution of the party was clear on the subject. They ought not now at this time take the responsibility of issuing a mandatory order, without first consulting and seeing what their authority was. He was in accord with the plan and he only wished that they should put themselves in the proper light. The committee ought not to lay down an ironclad plan for each county.

Mr. Gray offered an amendment that the candidates should be chosen by a primary unless that be deemed impracticable by the county executive committee.

Mr. Efrid did not think that the committee should adopt the last part of the resolution. He did not think that they should decide to go into a primary at this time any how. He moved that the resolution be so amended as to strike out the entire latter portion.

Mr. Efrid's amendment was voted down.

Mr. Lyles motion to strike out the "practicable" portion met the same fate.

Mr. Gadsden of Charleston then offered an amendment that the rules and regulations should be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the whole committee. He said that this convention matter would require other rules than those which usually governed the primaries.

**THE PRIMARY CALLED.**

The resolution was then adopted in the following form:

Resolved that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention be nominated by a primary to be held in all counties, unless deemed impracticable by the county executive committee, under the auspices of the State executive committee, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the committee to draft rules to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of this committee.

There was some discussion about the date, but a motion by Dr. Williams that the primary be held the last Tues-

day in July was adopted. There was fear of running the primary and the general election too close together and there was much talk about it. Some wished to leave the matter of fixing the date till the next meeting of the committee. It was decided that the second primary should be held two weeks subsequent to the first.

Senator Irby on motion of Dr. Lowman was made chairman of the committee of seven. He appointed the rest of the committee as follows: Dr. Lowman, J. D. Montgomery, J. W. Gray, P. H. Gadsden, J. A. Sligh and W. B. Watson.

On motion of Mr. Efrid the committee decided to issue an address to the Democratic party of the State and a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Efrid, Gentry, Ira B. Jones, Glenn and W. D. Evans, was appointed to prepare it.

Mr. Evans wanted the address submitted to the next meeting of the committee. This was voted down and the address will be issued as soon as prepared.

A resolution offered by Mr. Efrid was adopted urging Democrats throughout the State to register, and further urging every county committee to take the matter of registration in hand at once.

The committee then adjourned.

**Shooting Affray in Barnwell.**

**An Outrage by Gamblers Over Which the Town Was Excited.**

BARNWELL, February 5.—The town was thrown into wild excitement this evening at 5 o'clock over one of the biggest shooting scrapes that has occurred here in quite a long time. The shooting was done principally by Charles B. Swan, the ex-constable and Alfred Sease, a farmer. Mr. Sease is the only one seriously shot. The ball entered just below his left nipple, and the doctors are now trying to find it. Swan is shot in the arm.

It is a thousand wonders that several men were not killed outright. The whole matter originated about gambling, which had been going on during the morning in Jake Goldberg's shoe shop, in the rear of Cave's store. Sease and Swan drew their pistols on each other in the streets after leaving Goldberg's store, but did not use them.

This evening Sease went to Trial Justice Holman's office to take out a warrant for Swan. He met Swan in the office and hot words were passed. Judge Holman sent for Sheriff Lancaster to arrest the men, but in the meanwhile pistols were drawn in the office, and Holman pushed Sease by the side door into the Messrs. Paterson & Holman's law office. Swan went to the front door and both met again in the hallway in the Ryan building, just in front of Patterson & Holman's office.

The shooting then began and about ten shots were fired. One shot took effect in Mr. W. A. Holman's finger, and one went through his hat. One ball hit Mr. J. O. Patterson's cravat, took out about an inch, and one hit Sease and one hit Swan as stated.

During the shooting Capt. Lancaster had hold of Sease and was trying to arrest the men. At one time Barney McLemore had his pistol pointed at Sease, but Lancaster yelled to him not to shoot. The sheriff arrested Swan, McLemore and Diamond and put them all in jail, where they are now. This will show whether Lancaster is afraid of his duty or not.

Messrs. Paterson and Holman were in their private office, and both came near being accidentally killed in trying to get Sease, who had a drawn pistol, out of their office.

This is the outcome of the town council allowing gambling to go on publicly every day and Sunday. There is a regular gambling room for whites and blacks, and it was rumored in the streets this evening that there would be an indignation meeting called to denounce the gambling. If this is not done it is to be hoped that the grand jury will take the matter in hand, for there is more gambling here than in any town in the State of its size and the gamblers are never molested, yet the town authorities are fully aware of the fact.

Geo. Pullman has gone to Florida to get away from the Debs trial. He will be taken up for contempt of court when he returns.

Senator Laxow says of Dr. Parkhurst and the other reformers in New York: "I am sick and tired of the whole gang." But the senator isn't half as sick of them as they are of him. They have discovered that he is a fraud. While he has been posing as a reformer he has really been only a henchman, and he is now employed by Boss Platt to try to undo all that was accomplished by the committee and counsel that worked in his name.—*Buffalo Times*

The American tramp makes up quite a respectable portion of the population—respectable as regards number; nothing else. Prof. McCook of Trinity College who has been making a study of the subject, says there are in this country an army of tramps approximating 50,000 male persons. Eleven-twelfths of them are under 50 years old, hence in the prime of life. Five-sixths of them are able-bodied; perfectly healthy and capable of doing as good a days work as any farm laborer. Three-fifths of them are tradesmen or artisans, and many of them possess a considerable degree of skill. More than nine-tenths of them can read and write, and probably one-half of them are fairly well educated. A small percentage of them have classical educations, and a great number are skillful accountants.

**They Are Defaulters.**

**Nearly All the Dispensers Are Short in Their Accounts.**

Columbia State, Feb. 7.

When the newspaper men stepped into the executive chamber yesterday Governor Evans made this announcement: "You can say that we have found nearly every dispenser in the State behind in his accounts, some of them considerably behind." The Governor went on to say that, under the provisions of the new law, the county supervisor of each county had been made a member of the board of control of each county, and this necessitated the dropping of one member from each county board. He says the State board is now very busy reorganizing the county boards. When each board has been reorganized, each dispenser in the State will be required to execute a new bond, with sureties who must certify to owning twice as much real estate as the face value of the bond. This bond must be approved by the county auditor; then by the county board, and finally by the State board.

The State's dispensary inspectors are now hard at work inspecting every dispensary in the State. Every dispenser found short in his accounts, the Governor said, must either submit a satisfactory explanation, or else make the shortage good immediately, or the State would proceed to bring suit on the bonds and prosecute. Said Governor Evans: "We can't afford to have in charge of the State's business any one who allows himself to become in arrears for any cause. After the reorganization any one found in arrears will be summarily discharged. The inspectors have full authority to take charge of the assets of any dispensary not conducted according to law.

Governor Evans went on to say it might be that the dispensers would be all required to give a guarantee insurance bond, the State giving the guarantee companies the right to inspect the dispensaries. The Governor says, in his opinion, the shortages, one or two of which run up over \$1,000, have been caused by the loose way of doing business which some of the dispensers have practiced. He says the State board has been at work having a new system of bookkeeping prepared for use in all the dispensaries and it would be ready to be put in use by to-day. This system, he says, will enable the State to tell the amount a man falls behind in his accounts.

Talking of the dispensary in general Governor Evans said that by the reduction of the force of constables which was recently made, the State had saved so far \$3,500 a month.

**Cleveland Calls a Halt.**

**American Citizens Must be Properly Protected.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent to Congress the latest telegram from Minister Willis, and Secretary Gresham's instructions in reply, showing a more serious condition of affairs than reported in the press dispatches. The dispatches are as follows:

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham (telegram):

Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1895 (via San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1895)—Revolt over 9th Casualties—government one; Royalists two. Court martial convened 17th; has tried thirty-eight cases; 200 more to be tried, and daily arrests. Gulick, former minister, and Seward, minister, major in Federal army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all heretofore prominent in politics. T. B. Walker, formerly in the United States army, imprisonment for life and \$5,000 fine. Other sentences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Requested copies of record for our government to determine its duty before final sentence, but no answer yet. Bitter feeling and threats for mob violence, which arrival of Philadelphia yesterday may prevent. Liliuokalani made prisoner 16th: on 24th relinquished all claims and swore allegiance to republic, imploring clemency for Hawaiians.

Government replies to Liliuokalani: "This document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability" for complicity in late conspiracy; denies that she had any rights since Jan. 14, 1893, when she accepted new constitution; "fully appreciates her call to disaffected to recognize republic, and will give full consideration to her unselfish appeal for clemency" for participants.

(Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS. Telegram sent: Department of State, Washington, Feb. 7, 1895—U. S. Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.—Forward following by first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States Minister, Honolulu: "If American citizens were condemned to death by a military tribunal, not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such tribunal for actual participation but not after open, fair trial, with opportunity for defense, demand delay of execution and in either case report to your government evidence relied on to support death sentence.

(Signed) "GRESHAM."

**He Gives Them Ten Days**

**In Which to Enlist or Disband.**

Columbia State, February 9.

All have been watching with interest since the order of the Adjutant General was issued last week, providing for the complete reorganization of the militia forces of the State under the new militia act, and making it incumbent for all the suspended militia companies to enlist, taking the oath prescribed and come back asking to be taken into the militia of the State, to see what the many companies which had been suspended would do under the circumstances.

The Sumter Light Infantry, which was not included in the order of suspension, by the way, has refused to enlist and will disband first, although it has not yet sent the Adjutant General such notice. So far, the only companies included in the suspension order which have decided to re-enlist and see what the Adjutant General will do about receiving them into the reorganized force, are the companies in Charleston. The Columbia companies have not yet taken any action. Gen. Watts yesterday said that he did not intend to wait longer than ten days more on any company in the matter of the enlistment, and those which had not reported to him within that time need not do so, for they will have no chance whatever of having their application considered.

The Governor's Guards will probably consider the matter Monday night, if a quorum can be secured.

In this connection, Gen. Watts yesterday issued the following self-explanatory order:

General order No. 3.  
It is the desire and intention of the Adjutant and Inspector General, in accordance with the request of the various cavalry companies, to finish the inspection of the cavalry at any early date, so as not to interfere with farming operations and of all commands as early as possible, hoping that an early distribution of the appropriation can take place.  
All commands desiring to enlist in obedience to the terms of the "act to revise and amend the militia laws of the State," must notify this office within the next ten days.  
By order,  
J. GARY WATTS,  
Adjutant and Inspector General.

A freight train was wrecked at Purvis, Miss. A tramp was killed and several of the crew were injured.

A man named N. M. Brown, who went to Montgomery, Ala., from Atlanta and started an afternoon paper, has disappeared and is supposed to have committed suicide.

Mr. Aldrich, who in part represents the great commonwealth of Rhode Island, is credited with having made \$2,000,000 since he entered the senate. His efforts in behalf of the sugar and wool schedules are highly appreciated where local surroundings make his work appear doubly patriotic, and a fortune of enormous proportions is now credited to him.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one tea spoonful at a time) and at night again took a tea spoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. "Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by Dr. A. J. China."

**16 Boils at Once**

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.**



Mr. F. W. Stowell, Willmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "About four years ago my wife was troubled with scurf rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and nearly over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1891, my neck was covered with boils of a Scrofulous Nature. There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and scrofulous nodules. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking four bottles the boils had healed and the scurf had disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from the disease of the blood." F. W. Stowell, Willmot, South Dakota.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills are sold by nearly all druggists and are the best for the liver and bowels. (Signed) "GRESHAM."

**CHARLESTON, SUMTER AND NORTHERN RAILROAD CO. MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD.**

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated January 14th, 1895, and made in the causes entitled Alfred A. Howlett vs. The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, and the Atlantic Trust Company vs. The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, the undersigned as Special Master, named in the Decree, will sell for cash at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Depot of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad in the City of Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, on the fifteenth day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1895, the following described property of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company:

All and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, wherever situated, including all its railroads, tracks, right of way, main lines, superstructures, depots, depot grounds, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, sheds, watering places, work shops, machine shops, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and fixtures, together with all its leases, leased or hired lands, leased or hired railroads, and all its locomotives, tenders, cars, carriages, trucks and other rolling stock, its machinery, tools, weighing scales, turntables, rails, wood, coal, oil, fuel, equipment, furniture and material of every name, nature and description, together with all the corporate rights, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation, and all the tolls, fares, freights, rents, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders thereof.

The said property being more fully set out and described in and by a certain mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company to the American Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, dated April 2nd, 1890, and also in the decree in this cause; and consisting among other things of the following railroad lines, to-wit:

All and singular the lines of railroad owned, constructed and operated by the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company over the following generally described route, namely: A line of railroad which extends from Pregon Station on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, formerly known as forty-one mile station, in the County of Colleton, State of South Carolina, through Hartsville in said last mentioned county; Pecks, Holly Hill, Connors and Eutawville in the County of Berkeley in said State; Bulls and Vances in the County of Orangeburg in said State; Merrim, St. Paul, Summerton, Silver and Packville in the County of Clarendon in said State, and to the City of Sumter in the County of Sumter, and thence through the Counties of Darlington and Marlboro, to or near Bennettsville in said County of Marlboro, in said State, a distance is all of a-out one hundred and twenty-one and 1-10 miles; also a line of railroad which extends from Eutawville in the County of Berkeley in said State of South Carolina, to Ferguson in the County of Berkeley, in said State of South Carolina, a distance of about six miles; also a line of railroad which extends from Vances, in the County of Orangeburg, in the State of South Carolina, through Snells and Parlers, in said last mentioned County, to Harlin City (formerly Elloree) in said last mentioned County, a distance of about eleven and two-tenths miles; and also the line of railroad known as the Gibson extension or continuation of the track and other property of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, such extension or continuation, extending from the town of Bennettsville at the former terminus of the Charleston Sumter & Northern Railroad, to a point in the State of South Carolina, near the line dividing the State of South Carolina from the State of North Carolina, the said point being about four thousand feet from the town of Gibson, in the State of North Carolina; said Gibson extension consisting of about ten 85-100 miles, and having been constructed by the Receiver of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad, with funds of the trust estate, by orders of the Circuit Court, of the United States, passed in these causes; the entire railroad lines being altogether a distance of about one hundred and forty-nine miles of railroad construction, and in active operation, under and by virtue of the charter, of the railroad company as now amended.

The said Master shall receive at such sale no bid of less than the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and shall receive no bid from any person offering to bid, who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge, that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of \$10,000 in money or by certified check on some responsible bank, or \$20,000, in Receiver's certificates of the Receiver, of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad, or \$200,000 in bonds of the said Railroad Company. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder, shall be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, if cash or Receiver's certificates then at par, and if bonds then at proportionate value, as further provided in this paragraph. Such further payments on the purchase price, shall be paid in cash, as the Court in this cause may from time to time direct, and the Court reserves the right to resell, in this case, the premises and property herein directed to be sold, upon the failure of the purchasers thereof or their successors, or assigns to comply within twenty days with any order of the Court in that regard, and any defaulting bidder and any purchaser who shall default, shall be liable to make good any and all expenses and any and all deficiency, or loss occasioned by the property bringing a less price at any such resale, and the amount so deposited by such bidder, shall be applied on account thereof. Provided, however, that the purchaser may turn in to the Special Master, in lieu of cash, other receiver's certificates of Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad at par, or any coupons, bonds, or other claims adjudged to be payable out of the proceeds of the mortgaged premises, the same to be received and the bidder to be credited therefor, on account of the purchase price, to an amount equal to the distributive amount of the proceeds of sale payable as hereinafter provided on the bonds, coupons or other claims so turned in.

For all further particulars of the property to be sold, and of the terms and conditions of the payment for said property, reference is hereby made to the above named decree now on file in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the sale will be made subject to all the terms and conditions stated in said decree.

JAMES E. HAGOOD, Special Master.  
Charleston, S. C., January 15th, 1895.

The leading book makers have vied with each other in publishing handsome editions of the standard authors. H. G. Osteen & Co., have the latest and handsomest at the lowest prices.