

It is said that Logan, Edmunds, Eratts and Sherman, United States Senators, are all writing for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in the next race.

The New York World says it is understood that the President will appoint General Lawton, of Georgia, whose disabilities were removed Wednesday, by Congress, as minister to Austria, in place of Keiley whom Austria refused to receive.

The coming session of the Legislature in Iowa will be forced to make provision for a deficit of \$600,000 in the State revenue, the falling off being occasioned, it is alleged, by the effects of Prohibition, which cut off an enormous amount of taxes formerly collected. At the same time it is not claimed that there was less consumption of liquor during the year in which Prohibition has been enforced than before it became a law.

In the last Presidential election Ben Butler, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, received 134,262 votes, and St. John, the Prohibition candidate received 150,820, but neither of these candidates got a single vote in the Electoral College. It is a singular historical fact that in 1828 Jackson, the successful candidate, received but a few thousand more votes than Butler and St. John in 1854, and was yet able to take the Presidential chair. These figures show a marvelous growth of the country.

AUGUSTA Chronicle: When the Irish agitators begin to beat about for home rule, England becomes alarmed, and prates about the disruption of the Empire. If Irishmen were quiet and made no sign, England would point to them as worthy subjects, devoted to the government, and Ireland would never get home rule. It is a little remarkable that no reform in Irish affairs has been mooted in Parliament. The Queen's speech deals royally in alarms and prejudices. Mr. Gladstone talks mildly but indefinitely. He counsels gentleness and consideration, and calls for prompt action, but he wants the union of six hundred years maintained at all hazards. Lord Salisbury thinks the distemper in Ireland originated at Westminster, and charges Gladstone with not suppressing it. Meanwhile Hicks-Beach challenges a division, and home rule lies between the upper and nether millstones.

Some Queer Stationery.

The report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the year ending June 30, 1885, has just been issued. It shows that the total amount spent during that period in maintaining the House was \$512,871.12. The newspaper and stationery account shows that nineteen members drew their stationery allowance, \$125, in cash. Among these was S. S. Cox, present Minister to Turkey. Representative Randall bought \$13.41 worth of stationery and drew \$111.59 in cash. John S. Caine, the Mormon delegate, drew \$87.94 worth of stationery. Perry Belmont spent \$38.93 in the same way. Tom Ochiltree, the Auburn-haired Texan, used all but \$13.06 of his allowance. Frank Hancock, on the contrary, had \$11.02 left at the end of the year. Judge Holman, of Indiana, the economist of the House, purchased \$46.41 worth of stationery. Among the articles most in demand among members, as shown by the list of purchases in the stationery-room, were autograph albums, of which four dozen were purchased at one time and ten dozen at another.

A lot of fancy articles purchased on the 18th November for the stationery-room included dressing-cases, nail-sets, cushions, misses' sets, opera glass bags, etc. A large number of silver whistles were purchased at one time, ranging in price from \$275 down to one purchase of opera and marine glasses aggregated \$568.20. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, Barclay Henley and the Clerk of the House order the New York World through the stationery-room. O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, ordered three of the Harpers' publications and the Century. One Congressman from the West supplied himself with a book on etiquette. Another purchased one "Democratic Party" according to the record, and there were nine copies of "Money and

ordered through the stationery-room, the Association of names having probably struck an answering chord in the hearts of nine Republican members. One "Congressional Government" is alone included in the purchase made. Among the miscellaneous expenditures in February is towel washing, \$409.65. Towel washing for the year cost \$2,353, which, at the uniform rate of fifty cents a dozen, would make a total of nearly 56,500 towels.

"Up-Country" and "Low-Country."

There is a good deal now written in the papers about the hostility said to exist between the "up-country" and the "low-country" of South Carolina. Those who charge that there does exist such hostility, seek to find evidence of it in the action of the Legislature in refusing to provide for a census, and refusing to limit Charleston county to one Senator. Without yet admitting that the antagonism does exist, let us nevertheless look a little into these two matters.

It is complained that the double representation of Charleston in the Senate is a relic of the old parish system—against which there has always been just opposition in many portions of the State. Even in the city of Charleston there were, before the war, numbers of people who thought that the system was unfair, and who labored as

best they could for its abolition or at least for such modification as would do justice to these portions of the State where the system had no place. The opportunity for the desired reform came in 1865. Provisional Governor Perry, under the instructions of President Johnson, called a convention of the people of South Carolina, to frame a new Constitution. The parish system was abolished. The new district of Berkeley was formed, with one Senator, and Charleston retained her two Senators. This reform was the voluntary act of the white people of the State, through their chosen delegates, and it met no opposition. The new Constitution was put in operation, and so continued till it occurred to the malicious ingenuity of the Radical leaders to "reconstruct" the Southern States. This Constitution and the laws passed thereunder were set aside at the point of the bayonet. The Convention of 1868 abolished the district of Berkeley, throwing that territory into Charleston county, and giving the latter county still its two Senators. In 1882 Berkeley county was formed, with its one Senator—thus, by the act of a Democratic Legislature, giving old Charleston county, in fact, three Senators. The resolution to amend the Constitution so as to take one Senator from Charleston failed at the recent session.

It will thus be seen that the allowance of two Senators to Charleston is the act, not of the Radicals, but of the Democracy of the State—an act done deliberately, and, we may say, repeatedly. The idea upon which the extra representation is allowed is an old one—too old, doubtless, to please those who, to show their desire for progress, as they call it, would tear down all that remains of old South Carolina—destroying the good, in order to be rid of what they happen to think bad. But we believe the allowance of two Senators to Charleston to be founded in reason and justice. It is simply making proper allowance for the greater amount of property and population. It is not intended to assert the superiority of the people of Charleston. It is not intended as an affront to the up-country. The up-country, barring the office-seekers and a few croaking newspapers, does not so regard it. It is indeed a reflection upon the intelligence of the up-country to say that the people of this section evince an oversight upon Charleston and the low-country, in which some papers and some politicians have recently indulged.

The urgent demand, in some quarters, for the taking of the census, seems to arise from the conviction that some counties, Charleston most especially, have in the lower house of the General Assembly representation disproportionate to their population—this to the detriment of the upper counties. Yet it is claimed by the papers in the lower part of the State that a re-apportionment would have little if any effect upon the distribution of representatives. However this may be, it is not established that the up-country favors and the low-country opposes a census. The opposition to the census seems to have been based on purely economic grounds. It is conceived by the opponents of the measure that the expense would be too much for the good to be accomplished. That is our view. We think the State can well afford to wait a few years longer, meantime providing for the adoption of the United States census as a basis of apportionment. The injustice, if any, to those counties that have too few members is abstract rather than actual, and they cannot suffer. It is true, there is a mandate of the Constitution, requiring a census. But that mandate is no more explicit than the section which requires the General Assembly to provide for Justices of the Peace, to be chosen by the people. Yet we hear no racket about the neglect of the Legislature to meet this requirement. Indeed, most folks are not troubling themselves about the question whether the Constitution be literally followed or no.

We should be sorry to think that jealousy between different sections of the State does exist. The Greenville News, however, thinks that it does, saying:

We contended and contend that sectional feeling does exist; that it is clearly manifest and increasing in bitterness and very harmful, and that the way to remove it is to recognize its existence and treat it by a system of mutual toleration and exact justice. We should be glad if the News would divide the State into the "sections" between which the feeling of bitterness is said to exist. Which counties constitute the up-country, and which the low-country? What are the causes of the alleged antagonism? Are they found alone in the double representation of Charleston in the Senate and her alleged excess of members in the House? Are these the only causes, or are there others, for the bitter sectional feeling said to prevail?

We hope, and we believe, that the News is mistaken. We believe, as we have said, that the people at large are alike, if any at all, exercised about the representation of the lower counties. And we believe that the alleged sectional feeling is largely imaginary. We believe it has no place in public sentiment in Fairfield. We cannot speak for Greenville. Let the News canvass sentiment among the people there—for whom, while we are very far from agreeing with some of its views, we are equally far from approving some of its methods of treatment, we know it has labored most assiduously and faithfully. We doubt not that the result of the canvass would disclose very, very little of sectional feeling. The editor of the News is an office-seeker, so that he will not flatter when we say that he would find the feeling confined exclusively to aspirants and demagogues. The truth is, sectional feeling is so groundless, so senseless a sentiment that it cannot long, if at all, have a lodgment among intelligent people. It means narrowness, bigotry, uncharitableness and folly—all of these.

It will be an evil day for the good people of South Carolina when they divide among themselves. Better far that forbearance should go to the extent of self-sacrifice than that we shall have on us the time wherein different sections of our State shall, through desire to cure real or imaginary evils, so act that we shall be unable, in case of need, to present an unbroken front to any enemy who is quiescent simply because he is looking for his opportunity. And we think that to effect a division among our people will require grievances far greater than are to be found in the double representation of Charleston in the Senate, or in the failure of the General Assembly to provide for a census.

TAXES AND THE PEOPLE.

Messrs. Editors: That a word may be fitly spoken in the season of our unprecedented poverty, and that a prayer for relief may be offered up to those in authority, a little space of you is craved, and the earnest attention of the County Board of Equalization solicited.

Perhaps at no other period in the history of the county, since the era of reconstruction, certainly not within the past decade, has business experienced greater depression, or a more profound gloom enveloped the agricultural, mercantile and professional interests of the people. Successive failures in the staple crops have but naturally produced want and to-day the masses of the people are standing neck deep in the ashes of poverty. Can there be a more opportune time to give thought to the subject of our taxes, or a more fit occasion to confer with the Board of Equalization upon the matter of the assessment, for taxation, of the people's property.

It shall be the purpose of this article, Messrs. Editors, to demonstrate the fact that the greatest possible inequality exists between the assessments of property in the various counties of the State—and that Fairfield county is, in consequence, made to pay thousands of dollars into the treasury of the State. It shall then be our purpose to pursue the inquiry but one step farther and to show that the remedy in the premises is solely and alone with the County Board of Equalization. That the grossest inequalities do exist is unquestionable and it is certainly no discovery of to-day! They have existed for a half a decade and more, and the silent acquiescence in the continuance of this palpable wrong has but accumulated the oppression of a tax law most fearfully and radically defective. To the present able and efficient Comptroller-General of the State we are indebted for a most thorough ventilation of this subject, and the tables prepared by him receive the close attention of those who would sincerely abridge the governmental expenses and save the money of the taxpayer and citizen of the State. Suspecting that all was not right and truly anxious that he might lay before the people the wrong of the present system, the Comptroller placed himself in communication with the county auditors throughout the State, and elicited from the market price of real and personal property in the different counties, the following table, which is most reliably done, the market price, as evidenced by public sales, and bona fide private sales in all sections of the counties, were taken as the crucial test of real value. This much we esteem necessary to say by way of explanation, in order that the value of these tables, thus carefully prepared, might be duly and properly appreciated. This investigation was continued during the years 1884-85 and his annual reports contain the startling results of his valuable work. The reports for 1884-85 show practically the same inequalities of assessment, and we shall, for the purposes of this article, draw for our facts from them indiscriminately.

In the assessment of real estate, comparing one county with another, the inequalities are absolutely enormous. In the column of "percent of assessed valuation to selling price" the facts are laid bare and here is the proof: The lands in the county of Abbeville are assessed at only 66 per cent of their actual market value; in Berkeley at 56 per cent, in Chesterfield 47, Greenville 41, Lexington 33, Marlboro 28, Lancaster 25 and Barnwell 23 per cent. Upon the other side of the picture we find this spectacle presented: The lands in Colleton are assessed at an average value of 95 per cent of the actual selling value of her lands, Fairfield 96 per cent, Beaufort 99, and Georgetown 174—and the average in the State is but 64 per cent.

It will be seen from the data above given that the counties of Barnwell, Greenville, Lexington, Marlboro and Lancaster are taxed at an assessed value of 41, 23, 31, 36 and 39 per cent, respectively, below the average assessment in the State, and these same counties are taxed at an assessed value of 77, 59, 67, 72 and 75 per cent above the market value of their lands, while the counties of Colleton, Fairfield, Beaufort and Georgetown are to-day respectively paying taxes upon their lands at the rate of 31, 32, 35 and 110 per cent above their just and fair quota of the taxes of the commonwealth. These strange and unjust differences are not confined to the lands throughout the counties, but they exist in all their enormity between the towns and cities of the State.

To instance simply—the percentage of assessment of the town lots in the actual selling price in the towns of Georgetown, Winnsboro and Newberry is 104, 109 and 118, while in Chesterfield, Hampton and Union the percentages are respectively 39, 29 and 12, and the average assessment in the State is only 73 per cent.

And if this interesting investigation is carried still another step further, the student of the people's rights will learn that the inequalities of assessment are just as great in the matter of personal as real estate. The average assessed price of horses per head in the counties of Barnwell and Fairfield is respectively \$84.34 and \$81.78, and in the counties of Pickens and Laurens \$48.23 and \$46.58. In the matter of cattle Fairfield and Charleston head the list with \$13.77 and \$13.69 as their average price per head, and Williamsburg and Horry give an average of \$8.25 and \$6.59; and even in the matter of mules and asses Fairfield is made to head the list with an average valuation of \$88.53, and again Laurens is offered with a return of \$45.72—each a difference—of these two counties of \$40 per head. And if we are to adopt the assessed value as the test of real value, then we must conclude that even sheep and goats in poor old Fairfield are superior to any in the State; that her hogs are exceptionally fine; and that her dogs are superior to those in twenty-five counties in the State. And shall we prolong the argument of facts

and figures—facts that cannot be brushed away—figures that do not lie? The Comptroller, in his annual report, says: "Taking as a basis of valuation the assessment of Fairfield county, where the country and town property is most nearly equalized, the State Board, with such a table before it, should have seen that in thirty counties the value of lands should be increased and in two counties decreased. We would advise them that 23 per cent of its value, while in Beaufort at 99 per cent of their value." "Why a horse should be worth \$97 in Horry and only \$48 in Greenville, Spartanburg and Pickens, and why a mule should be valued at \$83 in Fairfield and \$48 in Laurens, or yet again what peculiarity of the dogs of Anderson and Oconee makes their value at but \$1.50 and \$1.12, while those of Aiken, Barnwell and Clarendon are worth \$10 and \$11, are questions which these boards should ask themselves."

This showing, beyond a shadow of a doubt, establishes the fact that a tax law which makes possible the present state of affairs is most seriously and gravely defective. And at the annual session of the General Assembly the writer, in conjunction with others, sought most earnestly to effect the necessary changes in the law. Time and space will not permit a rehearsal of its provisions here—suffice it to say that the measure those who represented the exigencies of the situation, and none, in the halls of legislation or elsewhere, dared deny the wisdom, efficacy and justice of its provisions. It met with an untimely death—need it be said at the hands of those who represented the county contributing least (and by far the little) to the governmental expenses of the commonwealth.

And it may be always thus. It shall be in the future, as it has been in the past, a task most difficult to find men—legislators—who are high enough to pass by considerations of selfish interest and vote for measures of simple justice, when an increase of taxation upon their constituents must inevitably result.

And all the while Fairfield county is paying taxes upon her country lands at a rate no high of 32 per cent, and upon her town property a percentage of 55 in excess of what they should be. It would take Messrs. Editors, but a few minutes of practical work to show that our impoverished county rarely pays in the treasury of the State over \$5,000 that in justice, in equity and good conscience should to-day be in the pockets of our people. For a wrong and an outrage so monstrous there should be a remedy. Seeing that the Legislature has done nothing, and that the State Board of Equalization has at all these years slept on, while the injuries continued and the people toiled, the last and only relief must come from the County Board of Equalization. The year 1886 is one of the years fixed by law for the assessment of real property by Township and County Boards of Equalization. Let the County Board first of all remove the inequalities of assessment between the townships of the county, and they receive the close attention of those who would sincerely abridge the governmental expenses and save the money of the taxpayer and citizen of the State. Suspecting that all was not right and truly anxious that he might lay before the people the wrong of the present system, the Comptroller placed himself in communication with the county auditors throughout the State, and elicited from the market price of real and personal property in the different counties, the following table, which is most reliably done, the market price, as evidenced by public sales, and bona fide private sales in all sections of the counties, were taken as the crucial test of real value. This much we esteem necessary to say by way of explanation, in order that the value of these tables, thus carefully prepared, might be duly and properly appreciated. This investigation was continued during the years 1884-85 and his annual reports contain the startling results of his valuable work. The reports for 1884-85 show practically the same inequalities of assessment, and we shall, for the purposes of this article, draw for our facts from them indiscriminately.

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Volcanic Eruption in Mexico.
A telegram from Colima, Mexico, has been received stating that on the morning of the 15th instant another eruption of the volcano occurred, preceded, as before, by loud detonations. Enormous stones were thrown to a great height and were plainly visible from Colima, which is twenty-five miles distant. Photographs depicting the greatest activity were taken by the instantaneous process. A vast white cloud overhung the crater, and on it the flames below were beautifully reflected.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

—Gold is said to be scattered all through the rocks in the northern portion of Spartanburg, and some shrewd speculator may yet step in and realize handsomely.

—No use putting a keg of nails or a cart-wheel into your stomach to get a little iron into your blood. Use Westmoreland's Calista Tonic, which is both pleasant and potent. McMaster, Brice & Ketchin, Agents.

How Six Went into \$75,000 Once.
One-fifth of ticket No. 46,750, which drew the Capital Prize of \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, Nov. 10th, was held in Travers City. Six persons sent together for fifty tickets. When they came each took one, and that held by Mr. Joseph Puhl, a worthy young salesman with Hamilton & Milliken, drew one-fifth of the Capital Prize of \$75,000, and it was collected through the First National Bank of this city—\$15,000 and divided. All of the lucky ones will make good use of the money.—Travers City (Mich.) Eagle, Dec. 22.

EXCELSIOR COOKS



IN ALL SIZES, WITH AND WITHOUT OUTLET. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. RICHMOND "LEE", all sizes and styles. GOLDEN HARVEST, all sizes and styles. The above Stoves are first-class and warranted. I have a full line of cheap Stoves from \$1.50 to \$20. All styles of HEATING for coal or wood. Stove Furniture, Stove Repairs, Sheet Iron, black and galvanized, Tin Plate, Solder, Tin, Tin, Wire, Etc. House Furnishing Goods, Wood-ware Willow-ware, Tin-ware, Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Yellow-ware. Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Etc. A leader in all sizes. Write for a list of FANCY BUCKETS. J. H. CUMMINGS.

BUCKHORN FENCE WIRE.
DIRECT IMPORTATION. Otard, Dupey & Co.'s Cognac Brandy, Triple Flavor Holland Gin, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne, Ross's Royal Belfast Ginger Ale, Pure Jamaica Rum, Genuine Port and Sherry Wine, at F. W. Habenicht's Saloon.

GENERAL Insurance Agency

INSURE your life in the EQUITABLE LIFE of New York, one of the strongest and most reliable Companies in the world. Try a SEMI-TONTINE POLICY, non-forfeitable after three annual payments. Insure your Property against damage from fire and lightning. Policies written in reliable, prompt-paying companies at the lowest rates allowed by Southern States Tariff Association. J. C. CALDWELL, Insurance Agent.

JUST ARRIVED!

FOR SALE!
FORTY HEAD OF FAT KENTUCKY MULES AND HORSES—among them some good Saddle and Harness Horses; also a few good Young Brood Mares. We also have a fine selection in Mules, from 14 hands up to 15 1/2 hands high—all sound and right. All sales guaranteed as represented. We will sell them cheap for CASH, or on time until next fall by the purchaser giving us satisfactory papers.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
Here is an opening for the County to start their plows.
A. WILLIFORD & SON,
Winnsboro, S. C.

VERY OLD FINE WHISKIES!
The Celebrated "Kentucky Bell" Whiskey, the Choice Old Cabinet Rye; the Old "Golden Grain" Kentucky Bourbon, the Old Silver Creek Kentucky Bourbon, the Old (Genuine) David Jones Kentucky Bourbon, for sale at prices to suit the times, at F. W. Habenicht's Saloon.

GENERAL!
To be found at F. W. Habenicht's: Fine Ginger Brandy, Blackberry Brandy, Old Whiskies, Pure Rums, Pure Gins, Tolu Rock and Rye, Tolu Tonic, Cider, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Seltzer Water, Ales, etc., generally kept in a first-class Liquor Establishment, at F. W. Habenicht's.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in Proportion.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—and with a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING IN THE HISTORY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886—18th Monthly Drawing.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifth, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$75,000
1 50 00	12,000
2 25 00	12,000
10 10 00	10,000
25 5 00	20,000
100 2 50	20,000
200 1 50	20,000
500 1 00	20,000
1000 50	25,000
1000 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$50	6,750
5 25 00	4,500
5 50 00	2,500

1267 Prizes, amounting to.....\$65,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense).

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

BARGAINS BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. We have concluded to reduce our immense STOCK by selling the same at

COST!

NO HUMBUG, only COST PRICE will be charged for our entire stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS.

Blankets Blankets. AGENTS FOR THE CONTINENTAL SHIRT, The best and cheapest Shirt now made.

COME AND BE CONVINCED.
P. LANDECKER & BRO.
GROCERIES!
GROCERIES.

Fresh Magnolia Hams at 12 1/2 cents per pound, fresh Shoulders at 6 1/2 cents. Augusta Meal, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, fresh Oat Meal, and a fresh and well assorted lot of Canned Goods always on hand. Corn, Oats and Bran at the lowest market prices. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
MCCARLEY & CO.
OYSTERS!
Fresh three times a week, from Norfolk. The Celebrated Lynnhaven and James River Oysters, at Winnsboro Ice House.
F. W. HABENICHT, Proprietor.

SPREAD THE HENDI SELLING OUT

Read my prices and you will see that I am positively **CALICOES. CALICOES. C.**

40 pieces of Calico, warranted fast colors, price 8 1/2 cts.
30 pieces of Standard Brands, fast colors, price 7 cts.
23 pieces of Standard Brands, price 5 cts., cost 4 cts.
2 pieces Wa. rproof, Br. w. and Blue, price 75 cts., cost 50 cts.
3 pieces Calicoes, price 25 cts., cost 18 cts.
2 pieces Plaid Worsted, warranted all wool, price 35 cts., cost 25 cts.
2 dozen Ladies' Undervests, price \$2.50, cost \$1.50 per pair.
1 dozen Ladies' Merino shirts, price \$1.50, cost \$1.15 per pair.
2 dozen Men's Undershirts, price \$2.75, cost \$2.10 per pair.
3 dozen Men's Undershirts, \$1.00, cost 50 cts.
2 dozen Men's Drawers, Canton Flannel, price 75 cts., cost 50 cts.
2 dozen Men's Cottons, price 25 cts., cost 18 cts.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
100 pairs Women Shoes, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.20.
80 pairs Women Shoes, price \$1.25, cost \$1.00.
12 pairs Ladies Fine Shoes, hand-sewed, price \$3.00, cost \$2.25.
34 pairs Ladies' Fine Button Shoes, solid leather, cost \$1.20.
8 cases Men's and Boys' Boots will be sold for seventy-five cents New York cost.
This sale will continue for a few days only. Remember money made. So now is the time to get bargains these hard times from

D. A. HENDI NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK, WINNSBORO DRY GOODS

THAT MUST BE SOLD!
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF GOODS IN STOCK CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS, DRESS FLANNELS, PLAIN AND BROCADED Velveten, Cashmeres, Ginghams, Bleaching, in all standard brands, Bed-Ticking, Red and White Flannels, Clothing, Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Table Damask, Towels and Toweling, Trunks and Valises. Also a line of **BOOTS AND SHOES.**

which we intend to sell as low as any house in town, simply because we want the money. We will not say how and where we bought these goods, but invite every one to call and examine the goods and hear our prices and be their own judge as to quality, cheapness, etc., etc.

CENTER & CLARKE.

GRAND OPENING

L. SAMUELS,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, a full line of Black and Colored Cashmeres and Dress Flannels in all shades at **REDUCED PRICES.** Also a full line of Domestic, Notions, Circulars and Cloaks. Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. I have a large stock, which I will sell at prices to suit the times. Hats, Boots, Shoes and Trunks. To trouble to show Goods.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

THE LIGHT-BURNING DOMESTIC!
This cut shows the new style of wood work the company is now introducing. ARTISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL. WITHOUT A PEER. In its mechanical construction it has no rival. THE NEW LINE OF ATTACHMENTS that are low priced and the DOMESTIC are specialties. No other machine has them. These attachments and the **NEW WOOD WORK** are guaranteed as represented. We will sell them cheap for CASH, or on time until next fall by the purchaser giving us satisfactory papers.

For Sale by J. M. BEATT & BRO., Winnsboro, S. C.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 900 Main Street, Richmond, Va. M 123-1y

NOW IS THE TIME BARGAINS!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SCARCITY OF MONEY AND THE LOW PRICE OF COTTON I NOW OFFER
Remaining stock of Walnut Suites, Wardrobes, Book Desks, Spring Beds, Picture Frames, Etc., Etc., at **COST.**
A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHRISTMAS DAY GOODS, at a