The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at $2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1891.

Trial Justices.

In this county there are several places to be filled by appointment to the office of Trial Justice, and in each case there is a greater or less scramble for the place.

The anxiety to get the place leads us to think that there must be considerable profit in it, and thinking thus it occurs to us that it might be well to reduce the salaries some what.

We have taken no part, as yet, for or against any candidate, and have no idea that we would have any influence, even if we exerted ourself.

But while on this subject, we would remark upon the fact that we have heard that Governor Tillman has said that he would give no man an appointment who voted for Colonel Haskell.

Such a course may be well, and it may be wise, but we do not think so.

In the first place, a mere vote does not qualify or disqualify a citizen for holding judicial or other offices.

In the next place. The alleged course of the Governor is impolitic, and can have no other effect than to diminish his own influence over the whole people whose Governor he is. Little discriminations against differing—or erring—politicians may do during an exciting campaign, but we submit that when as the Chief Executive of this State Governor Tillman goes behind the returns, and attempts to punish any class of respectable citizens and deny them the right to hold office, he makes a mistake.

We understand that one of our former trial justices was left out for the reason that he was among the few white men in this county who voted for Haskell.

Governor Tillman ought not to forget that this is the home—the nativity—of Colonel Haskell, and however erroneous or impolitic his race for Governor, yet the people here, almost without exception, voted for Mr. Tillman.

Many of them voted for Mr. Tillman from choice, but it is also true that many others would have preferred to have voted for Mr. Haskell.

They voted for the Democratic party, and they did so to prevent breaking up the party, and in the hope that Mr. Tillman by his wisdom and conservative official career would disarm opposition, by proving that he would make a good Governor, who would be true to his friends and conciliatory to his opponents.

The Press and Banner has, in its humble way, sought to prevent a disruption of the Democratic party, and those of us who opposed Mr. Tillman's nomination, but who voted for him at the election, can only trust to him now to unify the party, and bring peace and harmony to our ranks.

Governor Tillman ought to show that he is above using his official power to gratify a little resentment against the private citizen.

As the Governor of the whole people, he should not resort to such things.

Even though he had the right, he ought to show that he has a larger heart and kindlier hand than to exercise petty spite against the humblest citizen who petitions for his favor.

We have faith in Governor Tillman's ability and integrity, and with a wise and conservative administration, he may command the respect and esteem of even those who opposed him. It isn't customary for the officer to lug his campaign grievances to his office with him.

Governor Tillman was elected to office by an overwhelming majority, thousands of these votes being from men who personally preferred to vote for Mr. Haskell, but who acted, as they thought, patriotically, in the effort to preserve the integrity and unity of the Democratic party.

Now, let Mr. Tillman know in the applicant other qualification for office than the manner of his voting.

To enquire how a citizen voted before he can receive appointment to office is not up to our notions of the highest standards, and we sincerely trust, if Governor Tillman, in his anger, made such a test, that he will in his calmer moments, rise to higher grounds and act from more worthy and more noble motives than that of revenge.

We believe Mr. Tillman will make a good Governor, and we should be sorry to see his record marred by an act which we think is not up to the high standard which has governed his Excellency in other matters, that are of more importance than that of listening to petitions from citizens who seek official recognition.

What Say You?

We propose, as a piece of interesting matter, to publish our entire subscription list in a little while from now. The names are arranged alphabetically at each post office, showing the date to which each subscriber has paid.

In order that we may make as good a showing as possible it is hoped that our friend, will call attention to any errors which may exist as to the dates opposite their names, and we would feel further gratified if every subscriber would pay up before we make the publication—this last request being as much in behalf of the credit of the list as for our own profit.

In order that all may have an opportunity to pay up before the publication, we give notice now of our intention to do so. tf

Irreverance.

It seems to us that Christian people have exhausted their inventive genius and satiated their depraved appetites in search of ways in which to desecrate the most sacred of the religious holidays—the birth of our Saviour. Recently a College magazine said: "The faculty kindly gave us two days for Xmas this year," and this magazine is published from an institution, all of whose tutors are professed Christians. Truly we make progress.

Wasting His Time.

The Rev. Mr. Tolson of the Missionary Baptist has gone to Columbia, and has nosed around and unearthed more rottenness and wickedness than was known to exist by the oldest inhabitant. Mr. Tolson is simply bringing a reproach to the church, and doing an injury to public morals, by advertising the places of wickedness. If he would preach after the manner and example of our Saviour, he might effect some good, and not make himself a figure before the public. But, perhaps, he is seeking filth and notoriety. He seems to have found both.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

The good old Yorkville Enquirer came again last week as natural as life. It looks just as it did before the fire, and we hope that an appreciative public may extend to it now even a more liberal patronage than it had before it met with its great loss by fire. The Enquirer is perhaps the best specimen of typography and press work to be found among the country press of the United States. Mr. Grist, in establishing the Enquirer has built for himself and his children a monument of which any man might well be proud.

The McCormick News believes that McCormick is the coming city of this section. The mineral wealth which is hidden in the earth, the productions of the soil, and the central location of the place, all go to make a big town in the future. May the dream of the News be realized.

ALL thought of an extra session of the Legislature has passed out of mind.

Due to His Efficiency and Vigor.

The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston World says:

The board of phosphate commissioners met to-day with all the members present.

A. W. Jones, of Abbeville, was elected phosphate commissioner. He received three out of five votes and his election was then made unanimous. Mr. Jones is at present auditor of Abbeville county. Gov. Tillman stated that Mr. Jones election was due to the efficiency and vigor with which he prosecuted his work as auditor. The salary of the inspector is $1,500 and he will be required to make Beaufort his headquarters.

The election of Mr. Jones was quite a surprise to everybody here, as nobody knew that he was an applicant for the place.

The election, we believe, is for six years and is a deserved promotion of a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. Jones will likely make his work tell on the phosphate business, and we doubt not he will make big returns to the State.

The "Wesleyan."

The Wesleyan Christian Advocate comes in new dress, and from its new office in Atlanta. The "Wesleyan," like the "Southern," is always gladly received at the Press and Banner office.

Who Will be Auditor?

Now that Mr. Jones has been appointed phosphate commissioner, there will be a vacancy in the Auditor's office. Already applicants are getting in line to present their claims.

Getting Ready for Court.

Last night the offices on Law Range were lighted up and we presume the lawyers were busy at work preparing for court.

RAILROAD MAGNATES IN TOWN.

Various Officers of the C. & G. Come to Abbeville---The Object of Their Visit Unknown.

Last Friday evening a special train brought to town Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Talcott, Mr. Green, and other high officials of the Richmond and Danville system.

They inspected the grounds about the depot, walked up town, and after looking around, returned to their cars and went flying toward Hodges.

As far as we know, they had no talk with anybody, and but few of our people knew they were here, until after they were gone. There is some speculation as to the object of their visit.

It is thought that they contemplate various improvements and accommodations at their depot.

A side track will be put in between Mr. Penney's house and the depot, running up to and perhaps beyond the Oil Mill.

A new passenger depot is to be built on the Main street, not distant from the Oil Mill, and the old depot will be used as a freight depot.

The new passenger depot will be put in such position as can be reached by ladies in muddy weather.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and the general public will be furnished.

The additional side track will be a great convenience to both the public and the Railroad.

Under present arrangements the necessary delay in getting freight is annoying to the public and must be expensive to the Railroad because of the great delay in unloading their cars.

Besides this, under the present plan, the Railroad will lose much of its trade in the shipments of cotton and the products of the Oil Mill.

Because of the delay and annoyance incident to loading cars that must be so often shifted, the Oil Mill sends its oil to the depot of the G., C. & N., which is half a mile distant.

While nothing is known of the cause of the visit of the railroad officers last week, yet we are inclined to think that they were induced to come here on account of the fidelity of our local agent in giving the company facts which were important to their best interests. Mr. Brown, the local depot agent, is a live energetic officer, who is jealous of the best interests of his employers, and it seems that he intends to get his full share of business for his road, or else let the company know the reason for not doing so. While Mr. Brown was looking after the interests of his company, yet the community are none the less obliged to him, for whatever is for the company's benefit is also for our good.

It is said that it is barely possible that a connecting link between the railroad may be some time an accomplished fact, and that then we would have a union depot.

If we had a union depot it wouldn't be old Abbeville any more.

FARMERS BANK OF ABBEVILLE.

First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the New Bank.

A full meeting of stockholders of this bank was held in the Court House Tuesday, January 13, 1891.

Upon call of the roll 401 out of 538 shares were found to be represented in person or by proxy.

President Parker submitted the first annual report of the operations of the bank, which was entirely satisfactory to the stockholders.

After payment of current expenses and applying $1,991 to discounts on anticipated payments, the sum of $886.53 was carried over as undivided profits.

The Bank has a handsome new office on the Public Square, which is splendidly furnished in all its appointments. The vault is a most excellent one, and affords a safe deposit for all persons who choose to avail themselves of its benefit.

After some discussion as to whether the Directors should be elected by ballot or a committee appointed to recommend names for election, it was decided that a committee of seven be appointed to report suitable persons for Directors.

The committee consisted of F. A. Connor, J. N. King, J. E. Todd, J. S. Graves, T. P. Quarles, W. H. Whitlock, Jr., A. K. Watson.

The committee after some deliberation reported the following for Directors: Wm. H. Parker, J. R. Blake, Jr., F. A. Connor, W. A. Templeton, J. S. Graves, J. L. Hughey, H. J. Kinard, H. P. McGee, J. T. Robertson, who were unanimously elected.

A by-law was adopted providing for the enforcement of arrears on instalments of stock, so as to provide for their prompt payment.

The Board of Directors was authorized to open books of subscription generally for additional stock to amount of $25,000, with authority to increase to $50,000 if they deemed it advisable. All stock which may be hereafter issued, will be sold for cash, the instalment plan not being extended to new stock. New stockholders will participate in the profits on equal terms with original stockholders.

Messrs. Wyatt Aiken, G. M. Adderson, G. B. Riley and J. E. Todd of the old Board of Directors declined a re-election.

After the adjournment of stockholders meeting, the Board of Directors organized by re-electing Wm. H. Parker, President, Col. J. Townes Robertson, Vice-President, vice J. E. Todd declined, and Julius H. DuPre, Cashier, in place of A. M. Aiken who declined re-election on account of his health.

The Bank is now practically in the hands of the stockholders, and the officers are not so much hampered by unnecessary rules and restrictions.

All restrictions on the sale of stock has been removed, and with efficient and able officers the stockholders have every reason to expect a liberal dividend next year.

The stockholders were very pronounced in their expressions of satisfaction in the management of their affairs during the last year.

The meeting was marked by harmony and good feeling, and every stockholder seemed hopeful of a bright future for the Farmers Bank of Abbeville.

A good day's work was done, and the shareholders acted wisely in clearing the deck and preparing for a season of activity and usefulness.

NATIONAL BANK OF ABBEVILLE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in that Institution.

The stockholders in the Abbeville National Bank met yesterday in the office of the President.

The report of the President was extremely gratifying, and harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The Bank is in a good condition, having larger deposits, and having extended aid to more customers last year than during any previous year.

Last year something like two hundred thousand dollars was loaned to people in the country, and in this way the Bank is doing great good to the county.

The Bank has a splendid vault, and many persons owning ready cash avail themselves of its benefits, and place their money there for safe keeping, and its constantly increasing deposits give proof of the prosperity of the country, and the confidence of the public in its stability. The directors are: Messrs. Geo. W. Williams of Charleston, J. N. Young of Due West, and L. W. White. J. G. Edwards, R. M. Haddon, W. C. McGowan, J. Allen Smith.

The officers are—President, J. Allen Smith; Cashier, B. S. Barnwell; Assistant Cashier Lewis Perrin. More polite and efficient officers of any Bank are not to be found anywhere. Their unceasing energy and unerring judgment bring success to the Bank, and pleasure to the community.

WE are in receipt of a very pleasant letter from Mr. Walter D. Tusten, formerly of our town, but now of Monroe, La. Friends in Abbeville are always glad to hear of his prosperity.

LETTING OUT THE SECRET.

MR. PAT CALHOUN TALKS LEARNEDLY ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

His Theory and Reasoning Don't Seem to Square With Well Established Opinions and General Accepted Truths.

Our friend, the Aiken Recorder, credits the Atlanta Constitution with an able interview with Mr. Pat Calhoun on the causes of the financial stringency that has existed for several weeks, which induces us to remark:

That Mr. Calhoun is a phenominal success at accumulating money, we presume few would deny.

But when he strikes the subject of supply and demand, and undertakes to reason from cause to effect, his utterances are more interesting than instructive.

In connection with what we are about to say, it might be said that there are three distinct departments of journalism, viz:

1. That corner in a country newspaper which is set apart for either the literary hayseed or the egotistical school master.

2. That part of a city newspaper which is devoted to periodical interviews with alleged financiers on the causes and effects of this or that depression or plethera of money.

3. The predictions or forecasts of the weather.

Each of these departments may have separate and distinct effects upon different classes of readers.

Persons who may be in jail, and destitute of Sunday school literature, and all such persons as are suffering with insomnia, would be delighted with the productions of the literary hayseed and the learned school master.

That part of the city newspapers which treats of the financial disturbances by way of interviews, afford humorous or ludicrous reading in which the speaker gets an airing of what he doesn't know. These interviews furnish an abundant meal for all that class of people who throw open their mouths, shut their eyes and swallow all that is thrown into them. They are then sufficiently ignorant to go off and instruct those fellows who "don't take the papers."

The weather predictions and the play upon words are somewhat akin to the interest and aimless object of looking at the dexterous showman toss and catch balls.

Here, for instance, is a solid chunk of something, which would explain the scarcity of money:

"It is due," said Mr. Calhoun, "to a number of causes, but chiefly to the defects of our financial system, including the unjust tariff taxation. It is true that the reckless financiering by the Argentine Republic caused the loss to the English of a great many million dollars; seriously embarrassed the great house of the Barings and was felt throughout the entire financial circle of England. This caused the sale in this country of a large amount of American securities held abroad, and thus the trouble in distant South America reacted on us. The heavy outlay for large importations to forestall the McKinley bill, and speculative investments in fixed properties, also contributed to the financial stringency."

To a scientific financier all that Mr. Calhoun says may be perfectly plain and thoroughly convincing.

But suppose the English did lose money. It wasn't burnt or otherwise destroyed. Somebody has it, and it is worth to the world just as much to-day as if it was in the safes of England before the coming of the financial stringency.

Any failure of the Barings did not destroy the money. Even if their straightened circumstances could contribute to the hard times, the "financial stringency" was on before their trouble came. Rather, their trouble was a result of the stringency, and not the cause of it.

The McKinley bill and the tariff business may be said to be the deep water into which financial prophets retire, when they are at a loss for assignable cause, and have nowhere else to go.

Mr. Calhoun attributes our present trouble in our finances in part to the lack of a "flexible" currency.

What Mr. Calhoun means by a "flexible" currency is a secret from us. "Flexible" being a big word, we will turn to Webster, who defines the word thus:

"Capable of yielding to the influence of others; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; tractable; manageable; ductile; too easy and compliant; wavering."

The "flexibility" of the Confederate money consisted in continued expansion, and we presume the "flexible" currency for which Mr. Calhoun yearns is a sort of depreciated paper with which to pay off the farmers for their cotton bales. In business circles only a stable and fixed currency are of real value.

It is true that the United States government could print any amount of money at pleasure, but how can it distribute such money and how can it withdraw the excessive money, except in the regular way in which it now goes in and comes out of the public treasury?

No country can prosper with an unstable currency.

Here's a solid chunk of wisdom, which must be very consoling to farmers who live in "dry streaks." Mr. Calhoun says:

"To the extent, therefore, that the crop is a surplus, the currency becomes distributed throughout the country districts, and thus the money is a severe drain on the financial centers.

"To illustrate it even more forcibly, suppose that the entire cotton crop, estimated at 7,500,000 bales, was surplus this year and was worth $40 a bale, we would have a surplus of $300,000,000 distributed from the Carolinas to the Rio Grande. The South would be wonderfully prosperous and yet the drain under our present financial system of $300,000,000 from the money centers and so distributed would have brought ruin and bankruptcy upon the financial and commercial institutions of the country."

As the law of supply and demand regulates the movement of money and crops Mr. Calhoun's first proposition would never materialize. When the "surplus" crop began to drain the money centers, the price would go down, the farmers would hold their crops, and the money centers would hold on to their money, no matter whether it was gold, "flexible" currency, or representative currency.

Mr. Calhoun's forcible draft on our credulity is amazing. If we had seven million bales of surplus, we would like for Mr. Calhoun to tell us how the money centers could be induced to put their three hundred millions into our surplus crop.

In Abbeville, when the crop is too large the price is depressed, and the farmers refuse to sell a portion of their cotton.

If Mr. Calhoun had said that, whether the crop was large or small, it commanded about the same amount of money, he would have come nearer the fact.

Mr. Calhoun says:

"The enormous disbursements for pensions in the North and West, as well as the surplus cotton crop in the South, have put an immense sum of money, distributed in small sums, into the hands of those who are not bank depositors."

The idea that the disbursement of money among the masses who do not hoard or deposit their money would bring hard times is something new. The pensions are distributed with something like regularity, and it is generally conceded that its circulation adds to the prosperity of any particular community.

Here is another proposition that wont hold good. Mr. Calhoun says:

"Another important cause of the financial stringency which must not be overlooked, is the fact that the government through its unjust tariff taxes extorts in small sums from the consumers all over this country a vast amount of money, which it gathers into its treasury. All of this sum it is unable to get back into circulation, even through extravagant governmental disbursements, and is compelled to buy with the surplus bonds at high premiums. This system not only unduly taxes the poor, but demands for its payment each year nearly one-third of the circulating medium and hoards large quantities of this medium in the treasury. When compelled by financial stringency to adopt the extraordinary means of bond purchases to prevent bankruptcies, this currency is turned loose, not in general distribution, but only to those who have least need for it, and who beyond a doubt to some extent hoard it."

The Government returns to the people all the money which it extorts from them. Therefore Mr. Calhoun's idea that the Government is responsible for our trouble is fallacious. Practically, there is no such thing as "hoarding" money. It must be put in circulation to be remunerative. As long as it is "hoarded" its value ceases. What Mr. Calhoun says about "unduly taxing the poor" is on a par with much else that he has said. All citizens are presumably taxed alike, in proportion to their possessions.

The rich put their money in visible property and cannot escape taxation, while the word "poor" presupposes the idea that the person referred to has no property.

Mr. Calhoun says:

"You at once see that as the government has sought bonds at high premiums, it has not only retired to a considerable extent bank notes actually in circulation, but it has, by enhancing the price of the bonds, rendered it less profitable to issue currency upon them, and reduced the only basis on which the banks are permitted by law to make any issue."

Our impression is that the Government buys its own bonds at the lowest price possible. The people own the bonds and the Government being the buyer, gets them at the market price.

If few bonds command a great deal of currency it would seem that the higher the price of the bonds, the better it is for the country.

After talking very seriously for some time about the desirableness of a "flexible" currency, Mr. Calhoun gets back to taw, when he argues for a "uniform currency that would be as good in Maine as in California."

Reading between the lines, Mr. Calhoun has mixed his money and his politics. As an advocate of the Sub-treasury plan, in speaking of a new kind of currency—"a representative currency"—he says:

"I mean, of course, a currency, which, when issued will have a representative behind it. Under a judicious and wise system of banking this currency could not get into circulation except there was a representative behind it. This representative ought, of course, to be something that must be consumed, something necessary to the life of civilized man."

What if a man's shin plasters represented bales of cotton in a government warehouse. If that cotton was "surplus," and represented no money value?

Of national banks he says:

"The present national banking system, so far as it confines the issuance of currency to government bonds, is vicious; but no stronger nor more conservative banks have ever been organized in the history of the world."

How "strong" and "conservative" banks can be "vicious" is beyond our comprehension.

Mr. Calhoun says: National banks are "vicious," and we need a "flexible" currency, as well as a "representative" currency. Three kinds of money is too much: "Flexible," "representative," and "vicious."

We do not pretend to know the causes of financial stringencies, but we suspect that the immediate cause of every "stringency" is from some movement in money centers that scares capital, which is timid, and for a few weeks afterward, it is "hoarded." The "hoarded" money is practically withdrawn from circulation. This withdrawal from circulation, or from deposit in banks, creates distrust, and hence the temporary crash.

The aggregate money of the world is about the same all the year round, but local causes tend to make it plentiful or scarce in particular sections, as the people may or may not have something to sell or to buy.

If each individual citizen would determine or solve the financial question for himself, by setting his own estate in order, all will be well with us. The main, and first question is, individual prosperity. If the individual succeeds, the government will be all right; even if it is inflicted with "vicious" currency, "representative" currency, and "flexible" currency.

Let every man look out for the currency. When in possession of a reasonable amount of gold or "representative" currency the citizen is safe for a comfortable old age, freed from the deprivations, cares and labors which poverty demands of him who lacked frugality in early life.

GREENWOOD'S GREETINGS.

Rain, Rain---Visitors Coming and Going---Week of Prayer---New Pianos for Many Homes---Capitalists in the Growing City.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 12, 1891.

Rain, rain. We have surely had over our share lately. Some of our older citizens fully expected a snow on Thursday, but rain alone came.

Hon. C. A. C. Waller made a flying visit to Clinton over the new road on last Monday.

Mr. R. S. Sparkman, who has been absent for the past ten days on a visit to his friends and relatives in Georgetown, returned Monday. His friends are glad to welcome him home again.

Mr. A. J. Sproles left Sunday for Augusta, where he will be engaged in business for a month, perhaps longer.

Mr. T. F. Riley went to Augusta on business last week.

Mr. C. R. Jordan, one of our popular young men, has accepted a position in Greenville. He will leave on the 20th for his new home. The good wishes of a host of friends go with him. We regret to lose him from our midst.

Messrs. A. J. Bell and T. Darlington spent Sunday in Greenville.

Mr. M. Willie Miller, of Anderson, was in town last week for a short while.

Mr. Bradley, the new assistant in the Male College, arrived Tuesday, and has begun his work.

The week of prayer was observed here in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches.

A neat platform has recently been erected in the rear of the Baptist church for the use of the choir.

Mr. C. G. Waller spent Saturday and Sunday at home with his family.

We are glad to learn that so many of our citizens are realizing the great pleasure and happiness derived from having a piano in the home. Some one has said, "a house without a piano is like a rose without its perfume, a bird without its song." A great many pianos have been sold in town recently by an enterprising Augusta firm.

A goodly number of little tots five and six years old, entered the Female College last week.

Greenwood is justly proud of her two flourishing institutions of learning, the Male and the Female Colleges.

Miss Hattie Reynolds returned Saturday after an absence of several weeks spent pleasantly with friends in Florida.

Mr. W. S. Montgomery is here on a short visit. He has many friends here who are always glad to see him.

There was no preaching in the Presbyterian church yesterday, owing to the absence of Mr. Matthews, who left Saturday for Lowndesville, where he was summoned to preach the funeral services of his friend, the Rev. Sam. Riley.

Mr. John Vance, of Louisiana, arrived in the city on Saturday. He is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. A. C. Waller.

Messrs. John Barksdale and Ed. Reynolds are in Florida.

A company of capitalists visited Greenwood last week with an eye to future investments. They could not do better anywhere in the up-country than right here, where the climate is excellent and lands are not very dear, considering the many railroads and other advantages. F.

TIP TOP TEACHERS.

All About the Town of Due West.

DUE WEST, S. C., Jan. 12, 1891.

Mrs. Fleming of Laurens is in town.

Have had a great deal of rain in last few days.

The Colleges are moving along in good shape.

Mr. J. F. Calhoun, Jr., left Saturday to take charge of a school at Welbridge.

The week of prayer was observed with regularity.

A young Doctor from Chappels visiting Due West was somewhat disappointed that his lady love was not here.

A new theological student from the U. P. Seminary at Allegheny entered the Seminary here last week. This makes eleven students.

Major Thompson of Anderson County is dead. He was the father of Mrs. W. F. Pearson and was 84 years old. He was buried at Varennes Church. Rev. H. C. Fennel preached the funeral in the presence of a large audience.

Mr. L. O. Cowan of Kingman, Arizona, has just been elected Judge of Probate the second time by a large majority. Judge Cowan is the brother of Dr. C. B. Cowan and Mr. Wm. Cowan of this place.

It is a general hope that the corner stone of the new College building can be laid with imposing ceremony at the approaching Commencements. This will be an auspicious time. Let everybody come.

Judge Hollingsworth married a colored couple the other night. Furnishing the ceremony and the prayer. For further particulars apply to Mr. Frank Gerk.

All subscriptions to the new Erskine College building can be forwarded to Prof. P. L. Grier, who is now the acting treasurer. He will receipt you with thanks. We think we can promise our friends of Abbeville County one of the handsomest buildings of the whole up-country—one that will be a pride to the county.

Mr. P. L. Lowry left last week to go into mercantile business in Louisville, Ga.

Mr. W. W. Bradley of Troy will assist Prof. R. B. Wilson in conducting the Greenwood Male High School. Mr. Bradley is a good teacher. He and Prof. Wilson ought to pull well together.

When in Greenwood last week on business, we attended the daily prayer meeting. We were somewhat startled, having taken a back seat, to be called on by the presiding minister, Rev. Mr. Carter, to lead in prayer. We were counting on the fact as we supposed, that the minister did not know us. We were glad to see that the leading men of Greenwood attended these meetings.

Mr. Terrel, Superintendent of Rail Mail Services promises to make the efforts to have mail service put on the new Road from Clinton on this way.

Mr. A. B. Lathan will take charge of a school at Hickory Grove, S. C., in a few days.

Mr. J. K. Hood left for Anderson last Monday to locate there for the practice of law.

Mr. James Sitton and Miss Sallie Sitton are on a visit to Atlanta.

Mr. B C. DuPre's family left for Columbia last Friday. Mr. DuPre has a position on the Register.

There is to be a new brick dwelling put up between Mr. Agnew's store and that of J. T. McBill & Co.

We attended the annual stockholders meeting of the Greenwood Bank last week. The Bank is in a good condition. The stock is held at 130. The deposit fund is about $95,000. R. S. G.

GOVERNOR GARY IN HIS OFFICE.

The Discharge of His Official Duty Will Not Interfere With His Law Practice.

Editor Press and Banner:

As there is an impression among some of our citizens that my duties as Lieutenant-Governor would necessitate my living in Columbia during my term of office, please allow me to say through your columns, that my official duties only require my attendance in Columbia while the Legislature is in session, and that my time and attention will still be devoted to the practice of my profession.

EUGENE B. GARY.

Intensely Cold Weather Reported in Great Britain and the Continent.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Throughout Great Britain intensely cold weather still prevails. Dense fogs are general, but there has not been any more snow. In the Hebrides the temperature is 5 degrees below zero.

The Continent is still suffering from snow storms, so severe that several express trains between Hamburg, Cologne, Berlin and Vienna have been snowed up. Mails have been considerably delayed throughout Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Seine and other French rivers are frozen, except in mid stream. The harbor of Geneva is frozen over the first time since 1830.

CALHOUN FALLS CITY.

RAILROAD MAGNATES--CITY BUILDERS.

Distinguished Capitalists Viewing the Land---The Foundations of a Great Manufacturing City in Abville County.

On last Thursday morning an important meeting was held at the new town of Calhoun Falls, at the junction of the Savannah Valley and G., C. & N. Roads.

The down passenger train from Anderson landed there Gen. W. W. Humphreys, Col. J. L. Tribble, Messrs. O. Glesberg, P. K. McCully, and others.

Soon afterwards an engine and two private cars with Mr. Cecil Gabbett, Hon. Pat Calhoun, Col. Wm. P. Calhoun, Mrs. Wm. P. Calhoun, Col. J. H. Averill, and Messrs. Harriot, of New York, and Brown, of Ohio, aboard, appeared on the spot. Capt. Dodson, of the G., C. & N., was also present. Mr. Gabbett is General Manager of the whole system of the Central of Georgia; Mr. Pat Calhoun is general counsel of the same road, and Col. Averill is Superintendent of the P. R. & W. C. Roads.

Messrs. Gabbett and Averill were looking after their road, and Mr. Pat Calhoun wanted to see after the estate of his uncle, and also meet the gentlemen from Anderson in the interest of Calhoun Falls. The ground was looked over and talked over, and good results may follow the conference.

In the afternoon Captain Dodson kindly piloted the special train over his road to Abbeville, where it came to leave Col. and Mrs. Wm. P. Calhoun. Mr. Pat Calhoun and party then returned to Augusta.

From what Col. Wm. P. Calhoun says there seems to be great improvements and developments ahead for the Western part of Abbeville county.

EAST END ON DECK.

He Always Has Something Good to Say, and Always Says It in Short Form.

NINETY-SIX, S. C., Jan. 13, 1891.

On a recent trip to Abbeville I was quite surprised to see so much improvement going on. The town seems to be on a boom, and there is life in the old village yet; ere long we expect to see her putting on city airs.

Margie Williams, a young colored woman, caught fire last week, while in the field picking cotton and was burned so fatally that she died.

The lovely Miss Lilla Cowan, of Due West, but now teaching music at the Laurens Female College, was in town last week visiting the Misses Bozeman.

Mr. A. J. Quattlebaum, of Greenwood, was in Ninety-Six on Saturday.

Ninety-Six has a real live butcher and a good one at that. Something she has needed for a long time, a "butcher's shop."

Mr. B. S. Jones, of Greenville, was in town last week. He has grown to be a handsome young man since he left us. We scarcely recognized him.

Mr. J. A. Outzs has purchased and moved to the old Merriwether farm near town.

Miss Annie Rudd, of Laurens, who has been visiting Mrs. Rogers, has returned home.

Cotton has begun to come in after a long pause. We very much fear that those who have held it will not realize their expectations. "Dear cotton."

Mr. John Utsey, of St. George's, Capt. Jack Calhoun, of Clintonward, and Mr. F. C. Stuart, of Greenville, have been to Ninety-Six on business and pleasure.

Mr. James Rogers sold a lot of nice Berkshire pigs and a Jersey bull last week.

Mr. John C. Fouche's new house is nearing completion, and he will move in soon.

Mr. Noah Griffin has rented the Boozer place and gone to farming. Success to you, Noah.

Miss Mamie Maynard, one of the most accomplished and efficient teachers in the county, has charge of Oakland Academy in Cow Grove.

Mr. John A. Moore left recently on a trading expedition, having several mules and horses.

The trial justice office is still vacant.

Hard rains last Saturday and Saturday night.

The patrons of Mt. Lebanon Academy are fortunate in the selection of a teacher. This time it is Miss Mattie Anderson, a graduate of the Williamston Female College, and daughter of Dr. W. L. Anderson. Miss Anderson is well qualified and the community is fortunate in securing her services.

While at Abbeville last week we took dinner at the McCants Hotel, kept by the Misses McCants, formerly of Ninety-Six. It is needless to say that their bill of fare is "par excellence."

Supplies are beginning to roll into Ninety-Six, and ere long our merchants will be prepared to furnish anything and everything necessary for man and beast on the best and most accommodating terms.

Guano agents can be seen at Ninety-Six almost every day in the week. Our farmers should remember that our Oil Mill here makes first class fertilizers. Our money should be kept at home. EAST END.

LOWNDESVILLE'S LETTER.

A Pious Scribe Gives Sunday Breakers a Lick—All Sorts of Personal Notes.

LOWNDESVILLE, Jan. 12th, 1891.

Mr. W. M. Baker went to Abbeville on Monday.

Messrs. J. G. Harden and Sing Boles were at Abbeville Wednesday.

Messrs. J. H. Baskin, H. A. Tennant and Mrs. Loutie Huckabee were at Abbeville Thursday.

Mr. Colin Prince of Williamston came down Monday on a visit to his kinsman Mr. E. M. DuPre, since then has visited other relatives in this community.

Mr. O. Johnston and family of Trenton moved into the Baskin house Wednesday. Mr. Johnston has opened out a stock of goods in the store formerly occupied by Mr. R. A. McConnell.

Mrs. J. H. Parker of Augusta, Ga. reached here Wednesday on a visit to the family of her brother, Mr. J. T. Latimer, and other relatives.

Mr. D. S. Scott moved into the Presbyterian Parsonage Wednesday.

Mr. J. T. Latimer has had his store on Depot street nicely painted, and it makes a handsome appearance.

Messrs. Allen and Cooley have had the inside of their store painted, which greatly improves it in looks.

Mrs. J. B. Moseley having been reelected, will again take charge of the school in this place, on or about the first of February.

Mr. J. O. Chambers was called to Atlanta on business on Wednesday.

Mr. J. B. Franks left Saturday morning for Charleston, will be absent for several days.

Miss Lillie Barr of Greenville came down Saturday to take charge of the Ridge school, to-day.

Mr. B. Bolin Allen made a flying visit to Anderson Saturday.

Mr. H. J. Power of Anderson was in town Saturday night, the guest of Mr. J. J. Moseley.

Rev. D. W. Hiott of Williamston filled the pulpit in the Baptist church in this place yesday. He gave his hearers a good sermon.

Mr. Jas. Stark had a fine horse which he entered at the Greenville Fair some time ago, as a fast trotter, and won the prize. He has had the horse in training up there for some time. He learned a few days ago that his horse was dead.

There is a colored woman in the Latimer section who weighs 335 pounds. She cannot enter an ordinary sized door, in the regular way, but must take it corkscrew fashion, i. e. with a twist and a push.

'Tis said that the hands at work on the railroad bridge on the G., C & N. across the Savannah, worked all day upon it, yesterday week ago How is that for "high" in a civilized country?

Judge Wm. Moore at this writing is quite sick. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

We are sorry to say that Miss Marcy Chambers has been very ill for a few days past. We are glad to know that she is improving.

Rev. J. E. Beard has a lot of fine Bibles which he will sell cheap.

The above named pastor occupied his accustomed place in the Methodist church. He had however, to preach to a good many empty pews. These days a good many Christians seem to be of the good weather sort.

This writer a few days ago, saw in the Agriculturist a few lines of poetry copied from an old manuscript in the British museum, written by some rhyming seer. It will be food for thought for lovers of the curious.

"If Christmas day on Thursday be
A windy winter ye shall see.
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests strong and thick.
The summer shall be good and dry
Corn and beast shall multiply,
That year is good, for land to till,
Kings and princes shall die by skill.
If a child born that day shall he,
It shall happen right well to be.
Of deeds, he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt.
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide."

The undersigned, together with Mrs. Troupe, and their daughter spent a day and two nights of last week very pleasantly beginning on Tuesday, with the family of Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, and Mr. J. H. DuPre at Abbeville. As is well known, a visit to either is fraught with much pleasure. Mr. J. F. C. DuPre showed us in his hot house, an orange tree, about three feet high which bore eight fine oranges last year, one of which hung upon the tree till Christmas day, when it was pulled and eaten by the family. Lovers of the beautiful would do well to visit his pit. They would be well paid. TROUPE.

1,000 yards of calico, best quality at 5 cents per yard, P. Rosenberg & Co.

THE G., C. & N.

Tracklaying and Bridge-building Being Pushed With Energy.

While the passenger and freight schedules are being run regularly North from Abbeville the workmen are pushing the Southern end of the road toward Atlanta.

The track has been finished to Savannah River—seventeen miles West of Abbeville—and the work of building the iron bridges across the Savannah is progressing most satisfactorily.

The work at the river consists of two iron bridges and a wooden trestle across the island. From the Carolina bank to the island trestling, and one span of 120 feet of iron bridging, span the arm of the river which runs between us and the island. All that trestling and the bridge is finished. The track has been laid across the island, and the temporary work for the next span of the iron bridge is nearly up. From the island to the Georgia bank there will be three spans of the iron bridge. The total length of the trestling and bridges from Carolina to Georgia is 2,100 feet.

The road runs under the Savannah Valley Railroad, and stone piers and an iron bridge will support the road up stairs.

The side track connection between the two roads has been completed, and the depot builder is on the ground, putting up the buildings.

While it is thought that the passenger trains will not run beyond this place until Elberton is reached, yet it is believed that the company will send their freight trains forward to the Savannah Valley Road, at an early day.

The Railroad Commissioners will be soon asked to "receive" the road as far as the Savannah, when the line passes beyond their jurisdiction.

The bridge builders have until the first of March to complete the bridge across the Savannah, but with favorable weather the tracklaying will be far on the road towards Elberton before that time.

It is said that a construction force has been organized to work at tracklaying from Athens toward Elberton, and that they are expected to go to work this week.

With two tracklaying forces at work, the iron will soon be stretched between Athens and the Savannah River.

The G., C. & N. will be a blessing to all that part of the country through which it passes, and it opens new territory, and turns our faces in new directions. With the road finished to Atlanta, we hope to have swift trains going past us every day, and we may then expect to become neighbors and friends of the cities of Elberton and Athens.

KNEW THE WAY TO HIS HEART.

Well Known Abbeville Preacher is Treated With Deserved Consideration.

(Keowee Courier.)

Dear Courier: Allow me a little space in your valuable paper to return my sincere thanks to the good people of Walhalla for the kindness shown to me and family on Thursday, January 1st, 1891. On that day the members of the Baptist church and other friends came to my residence and took possession of myself and family. Each one who came brought some necessary article. The ladies went into the dining room and in a few moments arranged the table and announced that dinner was ready. And such a dinner! Everything to be desired and tempting to the appetite was there in rich abundance, and in the corner of the room were bundles without number. There was coffee, sugar, rice, grits, preserves, jelly, syrup, dried fruit, sweet potatoes, fresh meat, &c., &c. It was all done in respect and through kindness to their pastor. It was a happy day for pastor and people. It will be long remembered. In this public way I return many thanks for the gifts so kindly donated. God bless you, dear brethern, sisters and friends. This kindness binds my heart to you, and may