Some Dispensary Claims.

The State

Noting the recent criticisms of The State and the Richmond Times on the dispensary system, the Abbeville Press and Banner, one of its most devoted admirers, presents 15 reasons why the dispensary is a good thing. Let us examine them:

1. It gives absolute prohibition from sunset to sunrise, every day in the week, and from sunset on Saturday until sunrise on Monday.

The dispensary sytem cannot be considered apart from the blind tiger system which it engendered and now sustains. While the dispensaries are playing prohibition during certain hours and days the blind tigers, supplied from the dispensaries, are meeting all demands for liquor.

2. The drinking saloons have been closed, and no place exists today in South Carolina where men lawfully assemble to drink liquor.

"Lawfully" is good! Men assemble day and night to drink liquors at blind tiger establishments—dispensary liquor, "lawfully" sold and unlawfully resold.

3. When the law went into effect one thousand barrooms were closed, an immense capital was taken out of the business, and five thousand men were out of a job, and ready to align themselves on the productive side of the political economy.

We question these figures; but most of the former licensed liquor dealers seem to be now engaged in unlicensed traffic, and a great many new ones are in the business.

4. The State has only about 100 dispensaries, and the number of men engaged in the business has been reduced to perhaps 500 persons.

State men, perhaps: but the number selling illicitly is several times as large as this.

5. The barrooms, as a rule, we believe, sold "sixes" for quart bottles, and the pints or half pints were in like manner short in measure.

It is a common complaint among those who buy from the dispensary that its flasks are frequently "short measure." This has been proved by measurement in cases within our knowledge.

6. The quality of the liquor was doubtful, and the price was high. For its purchase, credit might be given, or collaterals could be deposited.

The quality of much of the dispensary liquor is not "doubtful"—it is unmistakably infamous. As for credit, while dispensaries may not allow it, no consideration of that sort restrains their adjuncts, the blind tigers.

7. Liquor that is bought from a State dispensary may be relied upon as being pure, and as being of the quality and strength for which it is sold. This of itself is enough to commend the law to people who buy for medicinal purposes.

There can be no such reliance. Dispensary samples, sent by the sellers, are analyzed: but are samples taken for analysis in the way that fertilizer samples are? Not that we ever heard. Therefore there is no protection but the advance samples, which may not be actual samples. Our belief is that liquor more impure than any sold under the "old barroom system" is being imposed upon the people through the dispensaries.

8. Under the dispensary, no credit is given, and this of itself has a great restraining influence.

See answer to No. 6.

9. Dispensers have no interests in the profits, and therefore do not push their sales.

Their salaries are graded in proportion to their sales and they show an active interest in increasing sales by ordering the brands which "sell fastest."

10. The habit of treating has been broken up, root and branch. Gentlemen and decent people, as a rule, have an aversion to sneaking around a corner to drink raw liquor out of the neck of a bottle.

This is an arraignment of the army of good "Reformers" who habitually treat one another in this fashion. "Alley parties" are fashionable among the elite of the country dispensarylites.

11. We have positive proof that drunkenness has been decreased. The arrests by the police of any town in the State is the merest fraction of what they were under the old law, when liquor was sold at night, and on Sunday, under the license system.

Nonsense. A man addicted to intoxicants will drink more freely out of a bottle he has paid for than he will out of a little glass that has to be paid for every time it is emptied. This is a fact based on human nature.

12. Admitting that half a dozen liquor men quit the State because their business had been destroyed, at least 4,000 former liquor dealers are now contributing to the wealth of the State by giving their labor to other pursuit, and as a rule, they have accepted the situation as honorable men.

See answer to No. 3.

13. We have left, after giving 100 places to the dispensaries, 900 business houses, for other lines of trade. In Abbeville, that portion of the town which was once given up to the bar trade, clothing stores, millinery stores, jewelry stores, and so on are now found.

Has Abbeville then, not grown enough to warrant the establishment of new stores? Is it the dispensary or the cotton mill that has made this change?

14. Under the license system, ladies, as a rule, remained off the public square on Saturdays and sale days, but now they come on the square with perfect impunity, and day of the week.

This is a reflection on Abbeville only. In Columbia ladies have always been able to walk on the streets "with impunity."

15. Evidence of Sunday drinking no longer appear.

Small thanks to the dispensary! Any man can get his bottle or jug on Saturday for Sunday use.

We have here met only the claims of good made for the dispensary system and have touched incidentally on but few of its evils. If the friends of the system cannot make any better argument for it than this their idol will yet have its clay legs whacked off.

A BRAVE YANK.

A Confederate Veteran on the Look-out for Him.

Editor Press and Banner:

I am writing to you reminisences of the war, and I want to go back to 1864.

I was in Kershaw's Division and we were sent to reinforce Early in the Valley of Virginia. Early made a successful charge on the enemy. Sheridan was called in consultation with Grant, and before he reached him he heard his army was defeated. He returned [illegible] command and his genius restored all [illegible] Permit me to say that had Stonewall [illegible] Sheridan instead of Banks, [illegible] Fremont, he would have met [illegible]

[illegible] ng about great generals; [illegible] brave Yank that was [illegible] der Creek. I was [illegible] off two hun- [illegible] I over- [illegible] ng my [illegible] eral [illegible] ing [illegible] of them, including myself, may have [illegible] essary to regard their moral obli- [illegible] inding upon their conscien- [illegible] nical obedience to statu- [illegible] ion, however, is but [illegible] es down to the [illegible] growing out [illegible] st. [illegible] is

ROBERTS' DEFENSE.

The Polygamist Makes A Stirring Reply to the Adverse Report.

Washington, Jan. 24.—When the majority and minority reports on the Roberts' case had been presented yesterday afternoon, and following the speeches of Chairman Tayler and of Representative Littlefield of Maine, Mr. Roberts made reply in a speech lasting an hour and a half. He spoke easily and without temper and provoked frequent applause.

He said he might say with propriety: "A plague on both your houses," since both proposed his undoing (laughter), but the situation was not altogether without its advantage. He was convinced with the minority that the House had no right to exclude him, and with the majority that once admitted he could not be expelled. "Between the two," said he, "matters fall about as I would have them and substantial justice will be done." (Renewed laughter)

Mr. Roberts gave notice that he appropriated the arguments of the majority against expulsion and those of the minority against exclusion.

His constitutional qualifications were admitted by both the majority and minority of the committee, and he declared that the members of the House, if they had regard to the constitution of their country, would call him back to the bar from which he had been improperly turned away. He warned the House that nations fell because they departed from their traditions. If a nation indulged in "constitutional immorality," it died as did the individual who was guilty of physical immorality. He beseeched the House not to yield to the clamor of unthinking people. Was this emergency? A man was elected to Congress who, in the sanctity of the church, had married a plurality of wives. He said, We have passed the stage of representing or defending polygamy and he did not want his remarks so construed. He said the crime of polygamy is malum prohibitum, not mala in se; that in the teachings of the Great Master, although he denounced every crime, every sin that man can commit, there is no word of His condemning the conduct of the patriarchs, or of law as it was given to Moses and ancient Israel. He quoted Martin Luther as saying: "I can not protest when one takes many wives, for it does not contradict the Scriptures," and again, that "the Gospels do not revoke or contradict the laws of Moses in matrimonial matters."

"Yet we built monuments to Luther, notwithstanding his toleration and defence of that form of marriage. I say this only to show that polygamy is only a crime because prohibited by law."

Mr. Roberts explained the Mormon belief in polygamy, and said the church thought their creed on this point came within the constitutional inhibition against laws prohibiting the free exercise of religious belief.

Referring to the continuance of polygamy, after an adverse Supreme Court decision, Mr. Roberts suggested it was apparent such a great religious conviction could not immediately be given up: that the Supreme Court frequently reverses itself, and pointed to Representative White of North Carolina, colored, on the floor, as one of a race who, if absolute submissiveness to the decisions of Supreme Court was to be the last of controversy, would have been but a piece of goods and chattels in this country, instead of being a member of the House of Representatives.

But then," said Mr. Roberts, dramatically, "I felt it would have been deserting the cause of God to have agreed to give up polygamy." A scattering wave of applause passed over the galleries at this utterance, but it was quickly drowned with hisses.- "I had rather have my flesh hewn from my limbs than to have been untrue to my people. It was this feeling that was the incentive to the lawlessness such as it was."

But, he continued, the time came when the Mormons of Utah were obliged to submit. Death had kindly solved the problem for some, and the heartaches it left for others made them wish for the same end.

He insisted that the compact with the United States had been observed; that polygamy had practically ceased: that the Mormon church had given up polygamy in good faith. Mr. Roberts said he had been in public life for twenty years and was not driven to the defence of his moral character. He was not here representing the Mormon church. He had received a greater number of votes from Gentiles than Mormons. "You can neither exclude nor expel me," said Mr. Roberts, in conclusion. "I will cling so hard to the pillars of liberty that you shall not drag me from them without bringing down the whole temple." (Applause and hisses) "I have lived with a good conscience until this day, and am sensible of no act of shame upon my part. You can brand me with shame and send me forth, but I shall leave with head erect and brow undaunted, and walk the earth as angels walk the clouds. If you violate the constitution all the shame will be with you."

There was a great outburst of applause in the galleries when Mr. Roberts concluded.

ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

Roberts Issues a Statement to the American People in Which He Says He Has Been Made the Victim of a Spasm of Prejudice and That His People Have Been Denied Representation Unjustly—He Will Abide By the Result and Return to Utah.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Brigham H. Roberts, the Utah congressman-elect, was excluded from the house of representatives last night by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 268 to 50. The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That under the facts and circumstances of the case Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him offered by Mr. Lacey was ruled out on a point of order, and the house only voted upon the resolution of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts was defeated 81 to 244.

An anaylsis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats and two Populists voted against it and 71 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver Republicans voted for it.

The majority resolution—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted, 268 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 168; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4, while the negative vote was; Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Brigham H. Roberts gave out the following statement in relation to his exclusion from the house of representatives:

"I was elected by the people of Utah as their representative by the substantial plurality of 5,665 votes. An effort was made by what I believe to be an unconstitutional and unprecendented process to exclude me from the house of representatives. In behalf of myself and my constituents, comprising the entire population of the State of Utah, I did all I could to maintain the position to which they had elected me, but the house of representatives, under the whip and spur of popular sentiment, has decided to exclude me from the house. I have contended for my rights and the rights of my constituents, single handed and alone, to the best of my ability, but have been overwhelmed by force of numbers.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said, the people of Utah are not a lawless people. Those of them who have been involved in the past in the plural marriage system, one taught and sanctioned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, are not wanton violators of the laws, but finding themselves in the position where the law commands to do one thing and moral obligation, sacredly entered into under the sanction of the Mormon church, commands to do another, they are placed in a very trying situation, and [illegible] of them, including myself, may have [illegible] essary to regard their moral obli- [illegible] inding upon their conscien- [illegible] nical obedience to statu- [illegible] ion, however, is but [illegible] es down to the [illegible] growing out [illegible] st. [illegible] is my conscience dictates on this question (the Roberts case) for reasons which you fully understand. President McKinley and Speaker Henderson have made the support of the Taylor resolution the test of Republican orthodoxy and I am obliged to wear the yoke.'

"So far as this matter is a personal one, I may say whatever happens the member from Utah can congratulate himself that from obscure birth and the conditions of iron fortune and in spite of having espoused an unpopular faith, he has fought his way upward until he has reached a sufficient prominence to be the decided choice of the people of a sovereign State to represent them in the American house of representatives. From that summit he was hurled down by the house under a spasm of prejudice, arising from misrepresentation and falsehood as to conditions existing in Utah. That action will not ruin him. Conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he will face the future, undiscouraged by this incident in his career, and will weave again his fortunes; he will face the future with a light heart and a determination to succeed.

"No, he will not stand for re-election as a vindication of himself, even should his people desire it; he will ask that his exclusion be permitted to close, for the present, this incident in Utah's history."

GOOD HOTEL.

The Glen-Ethel Gives a Good Bill of Fare Which is Prepared in the Best Manner.

Mr. Paylor, of the Abbeville Glen-Ethel Inn, is doing all that can be done by intelligence, application, and a desire to please the public. He has had experience in keeping a hotel, and he is fully alive to the best interests of the town in which he lives. He is already making diligent effort to accomplish good for the town, and if our own people will respond to his endeavors the town will be benefitted and the traveling public will be served. Besides good cheer and polite attention, Mr. Paylor furnishes meals that should be satisfactory to any reasonable man. The daily bill of fare bears testimony to what we say. Here is a sample:

NOON MEAL.

Soup.

Cream of Tomato.
Mixed Sweet Pickles.

Baked Mullet—Egg Sauce.
Saratoga Chips.

Roast Beef—Brown Gravy.
Browned Mutton with Green Peas.
Bronze Turkey—Oyster Dressing—Cranberry Sauce.

Corn Bread. Butter Milk.

Maccaroni with Cheese.
Lima Beans. Stewed Tomatoes.
Creamed Potatoes. Carolina Rice Steamed.
Candied White Yams.

Cocoanut Custard Pie. Prune Pie.
Syllabube.
Delmonico Cake. Chocolate Cake.

Blended Tea. Coffee. Jersey Milk.

CUPID'S TRICKS.

Engagement Rings — Wedding Presents of Gold, Silver and Cut Glass.

We have conclusive reasons for believing that cupid is conducting an unusually vigorous campaign in our midst and the seed is being sown for a big crop of weddings.

R. C. Bernau, the jeweler informs us that he sold last month a great many rings that had the appearance of engagement rings, although some of the bashful purchasers claimed they were for "sisters." As such sales are business secrets he absolutely refused to give names, but several cost over $25.00 each, which would indicate that some of the Orlandos have confidence in the constancy of their Rosalinds. Bernau says prices for engagement rings range from $150.00 to $1.50, but that prices are no measure of affection. Cupid would seem to be a silent, but very efficient partner of the jewelers, even if an expensive one to the lovelorn. Bernau also says he has provided for a fine stock of silver, cut glass, vases and other suitable wedding presents, and invites the friends and relatives of the happy couples to look around as he is sure they can find something that will suit thei taste and purses.

Haddon's Locals.

First shipment. Spring 1900.
White checked Nainsook.
White checked and striped Dimities.
White and colored Embroideries.
White and colored Piques.
New spring Percals. Haddons.
Winter shoes for ladies, misses and children. Haddons.

Domestics—When you need bleached or brown homespun, sheetings, pillow casing, bed ticking, ginghams, cheviots, call at Haddons.

A Grier's Almanac for every body. Call and get one at Speed's Drug store.

Grier's Almanac free to all at Speed's Drug Store.

PROPER HEADWEAR

for the ladies can always be found at our establishment. We have

All Latest Fall Styles.

We have gathered them from the centers of ash ion, and they form a

GLORIOUS GALAXY

of good things. Ladies, you can save money, patience, time, by buying your Millinery of us. For your own satisfaction, pay us a visit.

Mrs. Mary Taggart.

VALUABLE

Land for Sale!

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE PLANTATION in Abbeville County, near Willington station on the C. & W. C. Railroad, known as "Cherry Hill. This plantation borders on the Savannah River, and contains about

[illegible] welve Hundred (1200) Acres,

[illegible] ne bottom land. Price and terms [illegible] r further information apply to

[illegible] Phosphate Co.,

[illegible] IA, S. C.

Wanted.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS HIDES.
Bring them to me, I will give you the highest market price for them.
THOS. THOMSON.

House and Lot for Sale.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND Lot on Main Street, Abbeville, is offered for sale, at a fair price, and on accommodating terms. Apply at the Press and Banner office.
Jan. 3, 1900. tf

BOOKS. BOOKS. G. A. Douglass. BOOKS. BOOKS.

J. L. HILL & CO.,

No. 3 ROSENBERG BLOCK.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR WAGON AND Carriage Repository to the store room recently occupied by Mr. J. D. Kerr. Our specialty is

OWENSBORO WAGONS,

These wagons were given first prize over al competitors at the Nashville Exposition. We also have a full stock of

Buggies, Carriages, Harness, &c.

Give us a call before buying We guarantee atisfaction.

J. L. HILL & CO.,
No. 3 Rosenberg Block.

Foreign Exchange cigar leads in Abbeville Milford & DuPre has sold twenty-six thous and since February 10th, 1899.

Dr. Hill's Headache Powders, both old and new style, at Milford & Dul're's, the druggists. Phone 167.

Dr. Hill's headache powders both old and new style at Speed's.

Nice Farm for Sale!

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in two miles of Abbeville. Pine wood enough on it to pay for one-half of it—the NOBLE PLACE. Apply to AUG. W. SMITH.
Oct. 3, 1899, tf

Farm Hands Wanted.

50 Good steady and industrious colored men, single or married, with families to work the whole year for CASH payments and settlements monthly. Apply to Hollow Creek Farm, Toale's P. O., Aiken Co., S. C.
Nov. 22, 1899. 3 mo. *

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE FIFTY ACRES OF land within the incorporate limits of the town of Abbeville. Can be divided into two tracts of twenty-five acres each. Titles perfect. Terms easy. Price low. Apply to
J. W. W. MARSHALL.
Nov. 1st, '99.

ABBEVILLE HOSPITAL

H. D. REESE, SURGEON.

THE place to carry your SICK WATCHES and BROKEN CLOCKS, where they will be looked after and attended to at all hours of the day with skill and experience. No turning you away or sending Patients off to have them treated elsewhere, but I will put them going at prices to suit the times.

Wedding Presents, Clocks, :-: and JEWELRY.

Prices Down.

H. D. REESE,
THE PEOPLE'S JEWELER.

Syrups and Molasses.

"THE VERY FINEST GOODS."

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A BIG SHIPMENT OF THESE SPLENdid Goods as sent out by John B. Myers, of New Orleans, who ship the only genuine C. O., P. R., F. A., S. P., C. H., and O. K. Goods—The Old Rodd Molasses House.

BE SURE OF THE GENUINE

With "J. B. M." on the [illegible] and don't be deceived with imitations. These goods are [illegible] than ever. Be sure and come and let us show these [illegible] goods.

W. D. BARKSDALE.

FALL STOCK FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

...AT... ..MILLER'S..

We have in stock and arriving daily, the most attractive assortment of well selected GROCERIES that we have ever had. An intimation of 6 1-2 cents cotton and an abiding confidence in the fact that Abbeville always wants the BEST in the line of edibles, caused us to contract not only for

Liberal Quantities, But Higher Quality.

We will, therefore, during the coming season be able to cater to the wants of the most exacting, while at the same time we shall keep PRICES within the reach of ALL. When in quest of CHOICE GROCERIES, keep us in mind.

No. 4 Hotel Block.

JOHN W. SIGN,

Undertaker and Embalmer.
— DEALER IN —
Coffins, Caskets and Metallic Cases.

With all the appliances for embalming. Thirty-three years of business experience in this line ensures satisfaction and guarantees the best results.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Returns of Personal Property Must be Made at Its Market Value, Before the 20th of February, 1900. Fifty Per Cent. Penalty for Neglect.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE TAX-PAYERS IN ABBEville County in the matter of making their return tax for the fiscal year 1900, I will be at:

Calhoun Falls, January 9th and 10th—Tuesday and Wednesday.
Lowndesville, January 11th and 12th—Thursday and Friday.
Mt. Carmel, January 15th and 16th—Monday and Tuesday.
Willington, January 17th—Wednesday.
Bordeaux, January 18th—Thursday.
McCormick, January 19th and 20th—Friday and Saturday.
Donalds, January 23d and 24th—Tuesday and Wednesday.
Due West, January 25th and 26th—Thursday and Friday.
Long Cane, at residence of A. F. Calvert from January 10th to February 20th.
Antreville, at McAdam's store and Wakefield's store from January 10th to [illegible] ruary 20th.
[illegible] Cross Roads, from January 10th to February 20th.
[illegible] January 1st to February 20th.

[illegible] ies having credits and not making a fair return of same, [illegible] by the Auditor and County Board.

[illegible] tions made in the number of acres of land heretofore [illegible] present their plats to the Auditor or his [illegible]

[illegible] parties are unable to meet the ap- [illegible] fore February 20th, or [illegible]

[illegible] hat you have [illegible] such as [illegible] it that [illegible]

TO RENT.

TWO WOOD SHOPS and a BLACKSMITH Shop, situated across the street from Wallingford & Russell's Stables.
J. M. MARTIN,
Oct. 14, 1899. tf Cave, S. C.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISORS OF REGISTRATION, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

Abbeville, S. C., March 6, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, and in conformity with the requirements of the State Constitution, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, and for the issuing of transfers, ect., will be open at the office of Supervisors of Registration in the Court House, between the hour 9 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month, until thirty days before the next general election.

The Board of Registration is the judge of the qualifications of all applicants for registration every male citizen of this State and of the United State, twenty-one years of age, who is not an idiot is not insane, is not a pauper supported at the public expense, and is not confined in any public prison, and who has not been convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery wife beating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws, and who shall have been a resident in this State two years (except ministers in charge of organized churches and teachers of public schools, and these after six months residence in the State,) a resident in the County for six months, and in polling precincy four months, and who can read any Section in the Constitution of 1895, or can understand and explain any section of said Constitution when read to him by the registration officer or officers shall be entitled to registration and become an elector upon application for such registration. If any person has been convicted of any of the crimes above-mentioned, a pardon of the Governor removes the disqualification.

In case any minor who will become twenty-one years of age after the closing of the Books of Registration and before the election, and is otherwise qualified to register, makes application under oath showing he is qualified to register, the Boards shall register such applicant before the closing of the books.

Any person whose qualifications as an elector will be completed after the closing of the Registration Books but before the next election shall have the right to apply for and secure a registration certificate at any time within sixty days immediately preceding the closing of the Registration Books, upon an application under oath to the facts entitling him to such registration.

The registration of voters must be by polling precincts. There must be a Book of Registration for each polling precinct, that is for each [illegible] parish, or city, or town [illegible] five thousand inhabitants [illegible] cities of more than [illegible] inhabitants. Each [illegible] in the polling precinct [illegible] resides. If there [illegible] voting place in the [illegible] the elector may [illegible] place designated on [illegible] certificate. The Board [illegible] in the registration section [illegible] ing place in the polling [illegible] which the elector is to vote [illegible] is more than one voting [illegible] polling precincts, the [illegible] designate on the certificate [illegible] place selected by the elector.

J. D. CARWILE,
S. S. BOLES,
W. A. LANIER,
Board of Supervisors of Registration.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect December 10th, 1899.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 17.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. [illegible]	.....	7 00 a m
" [illegible]ville	.....	7 41 a m
" [illegible]	.....	8 55 a m
" [illegible]	.....	9 26 a m
" [illegible]ville	.....	10 15 a m
Lv. [illegible]nah	.....	12 05 a m
" [illegible]ell	.....	4 00 a m
" [illegible]ville	.....	4 15 a m
Lv. [illegible]ia	.....	11 05 a m
" Prosperity	.....	12 10 p m
" Newberry	.....	12 25 p m
" Ninety-Six	.....	1 20 p m
" Greenwood	7 40 a m	1 55 p m
Ar. Hodges	8 00 a m	2 15 p m
Lv. Abbeville	7 20 a m	1 35 p m
Ar. Belton	8 55 a m	3 10 p m
Lv. Anderson	8 20 a m	2 35 p m
Ar. Greenville	10 10 a m	4 15 p m
Ar. Atlanta, (Cen. Time)	8 55 p m	9 00 p m

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 18.	Daily No. [illegible]
Lv. Greenville	5 30 p m	10 15 a m
" Piedmont	6 00 p m	10 42 a m
" Williamston	6 22 p m	10 55 a m
Ar. Anderson	7 15 p m	11 40 a m
Lv. Belton	6 45 p m	11 15 a m
Ar. Donnalds	7 15 p m	11 46 a m
Ar. Abbeville	8 10 p m	12 25 p m
Lv. Hodges	7 35 p m	11 55 a m
Ar. Greenwood	8 00 p m	12 20 p m
" Ninety-Six	.....	12 55 p m
" Newberry	.....	2 00 p m
" Prosperity	.....	2 14 p m
" Columbia	.....	8 30 p m
Ar. Blackville	.....	8 03 a m
" Barnwell	.....	3 22 a m
" Savannah	.....	5 15 a m
Lv. Kingville	.....	4 48 p m
" Orangeburg	.....	5 34 p m
" Branchville	.....	6 17 p m
" Summerville	.....	7 33 p m
Ar. Charleston	.....	8 15 p m

Daily No 9.	Daily No. 15.	STATIONS.	Daily No. 14.	Daily No. 10.
11 00 p	7 00 a	Lv..Charleston..Ar	8 15 p	7 00 a
12 00 n	7 41 a	" Summerville "	7 33 p	6 52 a
1 55 a	8 55 a	" Branchville "	6 02 p	4 20 a
2 50 a	9 26 a	" Orangeburg "	5 34 p	3 45 a
4 30 a	10 15 a	" Kingville "	4 43 p	2 32 a
12 05 a	.....	Lv..Savannah Ar	.....	8 15 a
4 00 a	.....	" ..Barnwell.. "	.....	3 20 a
4 15 a	.....	" ..Blackville.. "	.....	3 05 a
8 30 a	11 40 a	" ..Columbia.. "	9 20 p	9 30 p
9 07 a	12 20 p	" ....Alston.... "	2 30 p	8 50 a
10 04 a	1 26 p	" ....Santuc.... "	1 23 p	7 45 p
10 20 a	2 00 p	" .....Union..... "	1 05 p	7 30 p
10 36 a	2 22 p	" ...Jonesville... "	12 25 p	6 50 p
10 54 a	2 37 p	" ....Pacolet.... "	12 14 p	6 42 p
11 25 a	3 10 p	Ar Spartanburg Lv	11 45 a	6 15 p
11 40 a	3 40 p	Lv Spartanburg Ar	11 17 a	6 00 p
2 37 p	7 00 p	Ar...Asheville...Lv	8 05 a	3 05 p

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

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 35 and 36, 37 and 38, on A. and C. division. Dining cars on these trains serve all meals enroute.

Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 7:08 a. m., 3:37 p. m., 6:12 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound 12:26 a. m., 3:15 p. m., 11:34 a. m., (Vestibule Limited.)

Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 6:00 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:22 p. m., (Vestibuled Limited); southbound, 1:50 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 12:30 p. m. (Vestibuled Limited)

Trains 9 and 10 carry elegant Pullman sleeping cars between Savannah and Asheville enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati. Also Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars between Charleston and Columbia.

FRANK S. GANNON, Third V-P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Mgr., Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, As't Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Abbeville-Greenwood MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

$550,000.

WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or to the Director of your Township for any information you may desire about our plan of Insurance.

We insure your property against destruction by

FIRE, WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING,

and do so cheaper than any Insurance Company in existence.

Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of Insurance known.

J. R. BLAKE, Jr., Agent,
Abbeville, S. C.
J. FULLER LYON, Pres.
Abbeville, S. C.

BOARD DIRECTORS.

W. E. Leslie	Abbeville Township
S. M. Benjamin	Greenwood "
J. Add Calhoun	Ninety-Six "
W. B. Acker	Donalds "
M. B. Clinkscales	Due West "
Dr. J. A. Anderson	Diamond Hill "
H. A. Tennent	Lowndesville "
J. D. Coleman	Coronaca "
J. W. Lyon	Troy "
J. R. Tarrant	Calhoun Mills "
T. L. Haddon	Long Cane "
Joseph Lake	Phoenix "
J. H. Chiles, Jr.	Bradley "
P. B. Callison	Callison "
R. W. Townsend	Kinards "
A. K. Watson	Cedar Spring "
A. O. Grant	Magnolia "
H. O. Harvey	Walnut Grove "
W. A. Nickles	Hodges "
J. W. Scott	Verdery "
J. T. Mabry	Cokesbury "
S. F. Cromer	Smithville "
G. N. McKinney	Bordeaux "

P. B. Callison and Joseph Lake, Yeldell Township.

P. B. Callison, J. Add. Calhoun and Joseph Lake, Kirkseys Township.

J. Add. Calhoun, Joseph Lake and R. W. Townsend, Fellowship Township.

J. Add. Calhoun, Joseph Lake and R. W. Townsend, Brooks Township.

J. W. Lyon and A. K. Watson, Indian Hill Township.

Abbeville, S. C., Jan. 17, 1900.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF TAXES HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1900.

The Rate of State, County, School and Special Tax, Including One Dollar Poll Tax, One Dollar Commutation Tax.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT TO raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1899, notice is hereby given that the office of County Treasurer of Abbeville County will be open for the collection of taxes for said fiscal year from Monday, October 16th, until Saturday, December 31st, without penalty. AND BY AUTHORITY OF HON. M. B. Sweeney, Governor of the State, the time for the payment of taxes is extended to February 1, 1900.

The rate per cent. of taxation are as follows:

State Tax	5 mills.
Ordinary County Tax	2½ "
School	3 "
Sinking Fund	1 "
Total	11½

In addition to the above a special tax will be collected for school purposes as follows:

Special, Mt. Carmel	3 mills.
[illegible]	4 mills.
[illegible]	4 mills.
[illegible]	3 mills.
[illegible]	3 mills.
[illegible]	3 mills.

Town of Abbeville:

Bonds of Railroad Bonds and paying interest on same	1½ mills.
Special School, retiring bonds and paying interest on same	5½ "

A poll tax of One Dollar per capita on all male citizens between the age of 21 and 60 years, except such as are exempt by law, will be collected.

A commutation road tax of One Dollar will be collected the same time as other taxes from all male citizens between the age of 18 and 50 years, except such as are exempted by law. Unless said tax is paid by first of February, 1900, four days work upon the public highways will be required under a contractor.

Taxes are payable only in gold and silver coin, United States currency, National Bank notes and Coupons of State Bonds which become payable during the year 1900.

J. R. BLAKE, JR.,
Treasurer.

January 2, 1900.

Apportionment of the Public School Fund of Abbeville County for the Year 1899-1900.

District No. of School.	Amount to be disbursed by districts for scholastic year 1899:
District No. 1	$ 212 55
District No. 2	304 95
District No. 3	642 93
District No. 4	247 88
District No. 5	105 35
District No. 6	184 90
District No. 7	431 45
District No. 8	565 78
District No. 9	685 93
District No. 10	918 05
District No. 11	763 97
District No. 12	547 55
District No. 13	694 61
District No. 14	89: 70
District No. 15	528 34
District No. 16	328 95
District No. 17	465 75
District No. 18	169 65
District No. 19	495 10
District No. 20	346 55
District No. 21	893 22
District No. 22	1,301 80
District No. 23	436 78
District No. 24	249 01
District No. 25	407 50
District No. 26	249 58
District No. 27	477 31
District No. 28	371 25
District No. 29	447 50
District No. 30	318 05
District No. 31	468 16
District No. 32	283 04
District No. 33	306 10
District No. 34	215 15
District No. 35	109 76
District No. 36	167 50
District No. 37	445 78
District No. 38	976 15
District No. 39	676 20
District No. 40	277 20
District No. 41	
District No. 42	
District No 43	416 68
District No. 44	188 12
District No. 45	215 15
	$18,379 78

The public will observe that the apportionment is very much smaller in some school districts for the present year than for the past. This is due to several causes, to wit: Some School Districts overdrew their apportionment for the previous year, and the overdraft was deducted from the present apportionment. In some districts fewer pupils have been reported, the total number of children, however, has been increased which decreased the per capita rate.

The main cause of a decrease in fund is the fact that the apportionment for last year (through an oversight) was more than the funds actually on hand. Apportionments are based not on a certainty, but necessarily on an approximation.

Respectfully,
J. S. GIBERT,
Co. Supt. of Education.