The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at $2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, May 16, 1900.

Phosphate Rock.

Mr. R. O Hunter was in town last Monday and exhibited a specimen of something which looks like phosphate rock, which came from a tract of land known as the Belcher land, and now owned by Hunter Brothers. Persons who may be familiar with phosphate rock might assist Mr. Hunter in determining the value of his find.

Mr. A. W. Jones recently took a specimen of this same rock to Charleston, where it will be analysed.

Rev. Hugh McLees believes that section of the county was once a lake, and these petrified rocks may have resulted from that fact.

Various deposits of minerals are to be found on Mr. Hunter's land, and the adjoining ground, and in time such developments may occur as to astonish the people.

Mr. Hunter does not give a very roseate hue to the prospects for small grain, though he thinks the crop is better than it was last year, and the acreage of wheat is larger.

Murder in the City of Augusta.

Last Sunday some negroes boarded a street car which was well crowded with passengers. Two negroes crowded on to a seat which was already occupied, one of them sitting partly on Alex W. Whitney, a white man, who protested at the act and slapped the negro William B. Wilson who was sitting partly on him, and crowding down beside him.

The negroes friend sitting on a seat in front drew his pistol and shot the white man. The ball entered about left eye, and he was dead in a few minutes. The negro was arrested, and some parties, as usual, when a lynching is imminent, urged that the law be allowed to take its cause. The negro was lynched.

Big Time for Charleston.

July 10-13 is the time of the meeting of the National Educational Association at Charleston. This will be the greatest educational meeting ever held in South Carolina, and the teachers of the State should see to it that the old Palmetto State is fully represented. Full particulars and the complete official program will be published in the June number of the Carolina Teachers' Journal, published at Winnsboro, S. C. This number, together with the May number, which will contain the full announcements as to the State and county summer schools, will be sent to any teacher sending name and address on a postal card before the 15th of May.

R. C. Wilson's Caeam Parlor

is now in full blast for the Summer, but parties who so desire can have their ice cream and sherbits delivered at any time and on short notice. Special prices by the gallon. Mr. Wilson sells nothing but the best. He will be glad to have you phone him when in need of anything in his line. He also carries a full line of fancy groceries, &c.

Old Papers Wanted.

If you have copies of the Abbeville Banner for 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1858, the Press and Banner will pay a good price for them in money, or will send the Press and Banner as long as you may think right, in exchange for them. You can get either, the cash or subscription to the Press and Banner. Of course no one has a complete file for all the years. Let us have what you have. tf.

Return the Book.

The young gentleman who borrowed a book from the Press and Banner office containing written memoranda, an article on expansion and the islands which we acquired from Spain, is requested to return the same. He is a student in the High School, and promised to bring the book back promptly.

Bibles Wanted.

The Ladies Mission at the Cotton Mill desire copies of the Scriptures for distribution. Persons who are willing to give either money or books should send them in to Mrs. Morse.

Catholic Service.

There will be services in the Catholic Church next Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M, also at 8 o,clock P. M. Suoject of evening discourse: The Doctrines of the Church. All cordially invited. Rev. J. J. Hughs will officiate.

Something New.

I have just received an elegant line of wall paper samples, from the celebrated Alfred Peats Co. Orders will have prompt attention at Penney's Drug Store. W. C. Moore, Agt.

THE POSITION—of Resident Manager for the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Massachusetts for Abbeville and vicinity, is open to a man of Character and ability. A good contract, with renewal interest, will be given to a good man. Address

Sanborn Chase, General Agt.
May 8, 1900, 8t. Florence, S. C.

Bruce's Restaurant.

Go to Bruce's Restaurant for meals at all hours.

Bruce's Restaurant is open for the Fall and Winter trade.

Bruce's Restaurant is open day and night knock and the door shall be opened unto you

Mr. G. A. Shillito and family, after a residence of several years in Clinton, have moved to Columbia.—Clinton Gazette.

R. M. Haddon & Co.'s store will close at six o'clock from this date to 1st September, Saturday's excepted.

J. D. Kerr's Locals.

We want to talk to you about mattresses this week. Do you know that one-third of your life is spent in bed? Then why not have a good one. Let us help you. Read what we have to say about the famous "U-W-A-N-T-A" mattress. We are sole agents.

Should your pocket book not warrant quite so high a price mattress, why try one U-G-E-T-A mattress. Made of wool, and same size, etc., of the U-w-a-n-t-a, but not quite so good. Sold also on 30 days trial.

What about "Daxter's"? We have them. The best medium priced mattress on the market. Call and let us show you.

Our trade on fine mattresses is steadily increasing. To get you to try same is to buy them. Each customer is a living advertisement.

Feather and dawn pillows, bedding and furniture of all kinds can be found J. D. Kerr's.

Iron beds, spring, desks, rugs, couches, shades and furniture of all kinds at J. D. Kerr's.

Get your matting, mosqueto nets and pictures from J. D. Kerr and save money.

L. T., & T. M. Miller's Locals.

Our line of staple and fancy groceries is always complete. Call and be convinced.

Ritters jams, any fruit you want at 10c. a can.

We are still headquarters for gasolene and kerosene oil.

We are offering some special bargains this week in tobacco. Call and see us before buying.

18 lbs. light brown sugar for one dollar.

10 lbs. evaporated apples for one dollar.

16 lbs. granulated sugar for one dollar.

Don't forget when you want pickle to call on us. we handle them both in bottles and in the bulk.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters in post office week ending April 24, 1900:

A—Mrs. Lular Arnold, Miss Nellie Alems, Willie Adams.
C—Emma Calhoun, John Calhoun, Geo. Corckrun, W. W. Charping.
D—John Henry Drolin.
F—Allen Freeman.
G—Olin Groves.
H—J. C. Hammond, Sarah Hammon.
J—Miss Mary Johnson.
L—Jas. Lomax.
M—Lou Martin, Wm. McCoy, Henry Martin.
S—Miss Nettie Smith.
W—G. C. Wright.
Y—Rossa Young.

Robt. R. Link, P. M.

Orders for ice promptly filled when left with J. L. Perrin.

The greatest line of wash dress material can now be seen at Haddon's.

The finest line of cigars you ever saw—Cuico, Figaro, Washington Irving, Roig and Portuendo—5 cents. A special line of 10 cents, 12 1-2 cents and 15 cents cigars. The Speed Drug Co

A pretty line of Drew, Selby & Co.'s oxfords at Cobb & McDavid's. This is a strictly first-class shoe. It wears well and looks well and fits.

Spanish American War and Battles in the Philippines at S. I. Tills.

Conquest of the Philippines at S. I. Tills.

If you want a pretty room, paper it with Peats Wall Paper New samples at Penney's Drug Store. W. C. Moore, Agt.

SOUTHERN MILL LABOR.

The Class of People Employed at the Mills—Gastonia Has Superior Operatives.

Mill News.

Following up the subject of our editorial of last week on "The Southern Labor Problem" we are pleased to present our readers this week with the following excellent article written by Mr. H. E. C. Bryant of this city in which he tells of the good qualities of the Southern mill operatives and the advantages they have gained by coming to the mills:

"In recent years many articles concerning the cotton mill operatives of the South have appeared in Southern and Northern newspapers and magazines. Some writers have predicted that the cotton mill will prove detrimental to health and character of the class of men and women employed there. Individuals who know nothing of the actual conditions have gone so far as to assert that the cotton factory is a curse instead of a blessing to the Southern States. The most ready talkers on the subject are the men generally who know the fewest facts. They are agitators and would-be apostles of the working people.

"But after all the best way to settle the question for yourself is to go to the mills and make a personal investigation. There is a great difference in the appearance and character of the operatives. Once I heard a prominent cotton mill man ask a friend of his the following questions: 'Why are the operatives in the Gastonia N. C. cotton mills superior to most other mill hands? Why are they more moral, more healthful more attractive and more contented?"

"Neither of the men could answer the question though both admitted that such was the case. Soon after hearing these questions I made a visit to the Gastonia mills and was very much impressed by the appearance and behavior of the men and women and boys and girls whom I saw working there. One can readily see that there is a great difference between the operatives of the mills and those of many other mills. There is a cause for it.

"I sought to discover the secret. I went into the mills and into the houses of the laborers. The history of the success of the cotton mill business in Gastonia and scores of other small Southern towns and the story of first securing and then maintaining such a fine class of help is like a beautiful dream.

"I shall use the mills of Gastonia as an illustration. In 1888 a subscription was taken and the Gastonia Manufacturing Company organized. The mill started with 3,000 spindles increased to 6,000 the following year and now operates 11,000 spindles and 140 looms. This was the first mill for Gastonia. It was followed by the Trenton with 4,000 spindles and 200 looms; the Avon the Ozark the Modena; No. 2, the Arlington and the Loray.

"When the first mill began work a select class of help was secured. The management laid down a plan and carried it out to the letter. Before a family was allowed to work in the mill or even move to the mill settlement the officers of the mill had to be assured that the men were honest and sober and the women were virtuous. No drinking was allowed around the mill. A drinking man or an immoral woman was discharged as soon as discovered. Soon the operatives fell in with the idea and were as much opposed to immortality and drunkenness as were the mill owners. When it was known that the Gastonia mill—for all the mills there have followed the plan of the first—were taking none but the best class of working people it was no trouble to secure good help. Many parents were anxious to stop farming rented land and go to a mill where soberness and virtue were the requisites for getting in. They were eager to place their children there. To-day if a man is discovered drunk on the mill property he is driven out as though he were a mad dog. The operatives are put on their honor and if a young woman of immoral inclinations is by mistake permitted to enter the mill the good girls report her and she is ousted immediately. Such is the method used by the superintendents of the various Gastonia mills. As a natural result the best class of help is attracted there. Moreover the Gastonia mill operatives are satisfied with their wages and contented with their lot.

"What is true of Gastonia is true of the majority of the mills of this State South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. The cotton mill operatives are by far better off than ever before. Where did this class of help come from? Let us look into it. Go to any cotton mill hand in the South and ask him or her where he or she came from and the answer will be: "Right here." Yes the cotton mill operatives of the South were before the advent of the mill as a rule tenant farmers. They were renters. Before the war they belonged to the non-land owning class. The struggle for existence was bitter. Slave labor was preferred. It was cheaper and better. After the war the laboring class of white people with inferior training and all the odds against them had to compete with the negro who had the muscle and training. From place to place the non-land-owning white man moved and farmed rented land. He was poor discontented ignorant and indolent. He did not make a desirable tenant. It may not have been his fault. Slavery was a ban to him. His services were not needed. From his little farm he wrested a bare living. Money he never had. His family as a rule large went scantily clad and ill fed. From the first day of the year he bought goods on time to make a crop on and at harvest time the landlord took all for rent and supplies. The renter would move to another plantation leaving a small balance of a ration bill behind him. Each year he did the same thing over and over again.

In my own experience I have come in contract with these people. I have seen them in their poverty, in their one-roomed cabins in their rags and in ignorance and discontent. A decade ago I knew personally the individual members of ten white families who at that time lived on the land of one farmer but who now work in the same cotton mill in Charlotte. On the farm they eked out a miserable existence but now live in comfort and have plenty of money to spend for the best of food and clothing. On the farm they idled—in the mill they must work.

"The facts and figures below were taken from the pay roll of a cotton mill in operation at Mount Holly this State. I shall designate the families by numbers and call no names.

The head of family No. 1, before entering the mill was a tenant farmer who made each year about three bales of cotton 150 bushels of wheat and fifteen gallons of sorghum, a third of which he gave for rent after furnishing his own stock and all the labor. At best his gross receipts for his share of the crops would not exceed $120. Now, during one week in February of this year the pay roll of the mill shows his record to be:

No. 1.

For himself	$4.50
Girl of seventeen years	[illegible]
Girl of sixteen years	[illegible]
Girl of fourteen	[illegible]
Making in all	[illegible]
Or $56.16 for one month	
$600 for one year.	

No. 2.

"The head of family No. 2 was a tenant farmer of a small product farm. His mill record for one week read:

For himself	$4.50
A boy of eighteen	4.81
Girl of eighteen	3.30
Girl of sixteen	2.88
Girl of fourteen	2.76
Girl of thirteen	2.70
Making	$20.25

No. 3.

"Family No. 3 made:

Head of family	$4.50
Boy of fifteen	2.40
Girl of eighteen	3.60
Girl of sixteen	3.53
Girl of thirteen	2.40
Making	$16.07.

Hundreds of family records like the above could be taken from the pay rolls of Southern cotton mills. The last report of the Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina states that the average daily wagers of skilled men in the cotton mills of the State is $1.10; unskilled men sixty six cents; skilled women sixty-five cents unskilled women forty-six cents and thirty-one cents for children.

The personal of the mill help is growing better all the time. They are more cleanly in their habits dress better and pay more attention to their homes and take better care of their health. Moreover they like the mill work and do not consider it degrading as in the early days of the Southern cotton mill. Every additional call for cotton mill operatives now brings a better class of people many small land owners rent out their farms and go to the mills. The wages paid are sufficient to attract a good class of help. The worthless shiftless families are being weeded out and good ones put in their places. Parents are no longer afraid to take their children to the mills. The mill owners are very exacting as to the character of their operatives. What the mills like the one at Gastonia did at the start the others are doing now. They have found that the best class of help is the cheapest. In the early days of the cotton mill in this State many trifling indolent drunken men rushed in with their children to secure work. The father loafed drank and caroused while the little boys and girls worked. But such is not the case today. A better class of people have taken the place of the idler except in rare cases.

Everything possible is being done to better the condition of the Southern cotton mill operative. The mill owners build school houses and supply them with teachers; they establish libraries and reading rooms and help build churches. At almost every well ordered mill is to be found a school and one or more churches.

In visiting the mills I have gone among the operatives at work. I have seen the laborers—the men, the women the boys the girls—at the machines. In the mills the operatives appear well. The girls are attactive in form and feature and wear neat and comfortable clothes. They have pretty faces and light hearts. The boys are strong and robust. Now and then children with piqued features and sallow faces are met with but it is the exception, not the rule. In behavior the operatives are polite, mannerly and courteous. They all work with snap-vim and vigor.

"Some time ago I was in a cotton mill school. There were eighty pupils in the school, whose ages ran from six to fifteen years, the girls out numbering the boys. Every child that I saw looked fresh and clean. The girls had their hair combed and curled. The boys were as full of life as young calves. There was not a child but what had the glow of life in his or her face. They had plenty of books and were comfortable. The school building was attractive within and without. The seats were of the most improved style. I have seen no country school house that would surpass that factory school building."

"From the school I went into the homes of the operatives. At the first place I stopped I found a wife and mother cleaning the house and preparing dinner. There were three rooms in the house—two bed rooms, a dining room and kitchen combined. In the bed room there was a handsome oak suit consisting of bed, bureau and wash stand, besides there was a baby cradle and a very pretty clock. There were pictures on the wall. The bed was well furnished and the linen was as clean as any hotel would have. The room had been put in ship shape. As the lady of the house kneaded the dough, two happy looking chubby cheeked children played about the house. The youngest member of the family, an innocent looking infant was wrapped snugly in the cradle. The woman looked to be about twenty-six years old. For thirteen years she had worked in a cotton mill, but prior to that time of her marriage she was a mill hand. She likes the life around the cotton mill and is perfectly satisfied.

"One of the teachers in the Atherton cotton mil school at Charlotte said to me a few days ago: 'I teach about twenty five children. They come from the mill settlement. I have visited the homes of every pupil in my room and found cleanliness, comfort and happiness everywhere. Last week I was at the homes of five of my patrons. The parents at each home can read well and all but one can write. In three of the homes I saw organs and in the other two pianos. On the floors of three I saw carpets and rugs, and in all clocks, tables, from three to four nice beds and abundant chairs. The cotton mill people are very fond of musical instruments and pictures. In several places I saw quite a variety of pot flowers and in many front yards flower plants and fruit trees. There were twenty-six children, sixteen girls and ten boys, in the five houses. Their ages ran from three to sixteen years. All were well and cheerful. The Atherton mill school is well attended, the interest grows all the time. On Sunday the men, women and children go to church, and most of them to Sunday school.'

"In passing through a mill settlement some weeks ago, I stopped at the home of a middle-aged man who had five children working in the mill. He lives in a six room, two-story house. I met him some distance from his house; I said: 'I want to see how you people live. I would like to go in some home where several children live.' He started in a jiffy and said as he walked: 'Come and go in my house. I have five children, but they are in the mill.' Entering the house from the rear we went through the dinning room into a bed room and then into the parlor. The old gentleman was proud of the parlor. He threw back the window curtains and pointed to the large pictures on the wall. They were paintings from photographs of his children. The floor of the room was carpeted and in one corner was an organ. From kitchen to to garret the house was clean. When mine host had seen me to the door he said: 'I farmed on rented land before I came here, but I could not feed my family there now. I like the life here. The mill hands do not change from mill to mill as they do in some places. It is difficult to secure work in this mill. The owners will not have any but first class people as operatives. I like my employers. They treat us well if we behave in like manner toward them. If we misbehave they turn us out and get others in our stead. When I moved here the superintendent warned me against drinking. He said that he would have none but sober help. He meant what he said, for I have not seen a drunken man on the hill since I came here two years ago. Every week my family consisting of two boys, and three girls, make an average of $20. My children are in good health and seem satisfied. We are all contented. All of us belong to the church and attend regularly.'

"I went from house to house and heard the same story. Indeed, there is no problem at the best mills between capital and labor for the mill owners and operativies dwell in harmony. The problem was solved when the first help was secured.

The various religious denominations in the mill sections are doing a great deal for the factory element in the South. Preachers call on the operatives and their families at their homes. Churches are built and preaching and Sunday school conducted at nearly every mill. Within the last five years in the South much has been done for the betterment of the condition of the cotton mill help. The work is still going on.

"No one who knows the facts, as any one can learn by going to the mills, can doubt that the people who work in the cotton mills of the South are far better off in every way than ever before.

"North Carolina has 33,000 operatives."

Change of Line of School District No. 39.

CERTAIN CITIZENS OF DONALDS have forwarded to me the following petition:

We, the undersigned citizens of 39th School District, (known as Donalds) would petition you as School Supervisor to make the following changes in the lines of 39th district. Beginning at a point near the residence of B. L. Lipford on the Greenwood County line, and run in a northern direction to a point near Mrs. Barmore's on Maddox Mill road. Thence in a straight line to a point near E. L. Waldrop's on the line of District, running thence in a western direction to a point near and including the residence of W. V. Brownlee. Thence to a point west of the residence of B. J. Martin. Thence in a southern direction in a straight line to the Greenwood line, passing near the residence of J. E. Todd, but leaving said residence in Due West School District. Thence along Greenwood County line to starting point. The change asked for will locate the school more centrally, and will not be detrimental to the adjacent school districts.

C. H. Dodson,	W. W. Smith,
S. W. Sewright,	C. V. Martin,
[illegible]	J. C. Booker,
[illegible] Caldwell,	B. L. Lipford,
[illegible] Booker,	J. H. Posey,
[illegible] Higdon,	D. A. Sanders,
[illegible] Shannon,	T. E. Smith,
[illegible] Martin,	B. H. Carlton,
[illegible] Sherrill,	E. M. Richey,
G. S. Kennedy,	J. W. Dodson,
H. F. Stone,	J. C. McDill,
W. H. Dunn,	J. W. Vermillion,
F. M. Stone,	W. B. Wharton,
W. L. Singleton,	J. M. Williams,
A. J. Agnew,	J. A. Dodson,
W. J. Murphy,	A. W. Shirley,
A. J. May,	J. C. Hodges,
J. R. Weir,	J. W. Mattison,
W. J. Donald,	B. M. Cheatham.

All concerned will take notice that the County Board will consider the matter at 11 o'clock a. m., May 19th inst.

J. S. GIBERT,
County Sup. of Education.

May 2, 1900. 2t

MAXWELL'S MARKET.

I AM PREPARED AT ALL TIMES TO furnishes my customers

FRESH BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGE,
And Fresh Loaf Bread

Fresh fish on Friday and Saturday. Highest market prices paid for Beeves and Hogs and Green Salt Hides.

T. H. MAXWELL.

Phone No. 1.

The State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE,

PROBATE COURT.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of A. Z. Bowman Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate must settle without delay, and those holding claims against the estate must present them properly attested to

W. L. BOWMAN and
J. E. ALLEN,
April 3rd, 1900. Executors.

We have any and all priced balls, from 10 cents to $1. Mits 50 cents to $2. Also a No. 1 mask. Milfords Drug Store.
Phone 107.

The newest and most complete stock of stationery to be found in Abbeville is at
Phone 107. Milford's Drug Store.

Fresh Fish, Friday and Saturday. T. H Maxwell. Phone No. 1.

See Cobb & McDavid's sample shoes and hats, to go at cost.

Those of our friends who owe the old firms of Harrison & Game and P. B. Speed, can obtain a receipt for the same at the Speed Drug Co. Call early and avoid the rush.

Shoe-laces, shoe-horns, polish for tan, black and vici-kid, blacking, etc., at Cobb & McDavid's.

Glowing Spring

..... AT .....

DRESDEN, S. C.,

HAS BEEN PUT IN FIRST RATE CONdition by thorough cleaning and with terra cotta piping.

The medical properties of the water which contains lime, sulphur, magnesia and iron are unquestioned.

During May a supply of this excellent water will be at Speed Drug Company free, and all persons are invited to test it.

The curative virtues of the water are set forth in the following certificate from Dr. S. M. Orr, the distinguished physician of Anderson:

S. M. Orr, M. D.,
331 West Market St.
1 to 3 p. m.

Anderson, S. C., May 2, 1900.

Jno. S. Norwood, Esq., Dresden, S. C.

Dear sir—Your inquiry as to my observation on the uses of Glowing Spring water received.

I have been using it very extensively for past three (3) years. It is superior to any mineral water that I know of for Jaundice, Billiousness or in fact any Liver trouble. It cures Dyspepsia and Chronic Catarrh of stomach and bowels. For Cystitis and Urinary Troubles it is unsurpassed. I have used it with good effect in Chronic Rheumatism.

Yours very truly,
S. M. Orr, M. D.

Many other certificates have been give me.

J. S. Norwood.

May 9, 1900. tf

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The following petition has been sent to me:

To the Honorable the Board of Examiners for Abbeville County:

We the undersigned qualified electors residing within the bounds laid down in the attached description of a proposed special School District, do hereby respectfully petition your Honorable Board to exercise the power granted to you by a recent Act of the Legislature, and declared said described boundaries to be a special School District, as we believe such action will conduce to the convenience of a very considerable number of School children without any manifest inconvenience to others.

S. C. Link,	R. H. Link.
J. B. Ferguson,	J. T. Hogan,
J. F. Ferguson,	W. D. Ferguson,
J. J. Botts,	W. C. Botts,
A. O. Graves,	J. J. Link,
J. T. Terry, Sen.,	J. T. Perry, Jr.,
S. A. Graves,	J. J. Vaughn,
F. A. Wilson,	W. H. Wilson,
A. J. Ferguson,	J. H. Ferguson,
W. F. Langley,	S. S. Link,
J. S. Graves.	

For the information of all whom it may concern I publish the following description of a proposed new chool district as set forth in a survey of the territory made by William L. Mitchell, surveyor and civil engineer and also the affidavit certifying to the survey as follows:

Lying immediately west of Abbeville, C. H., formed from districts Nos. 20, 22 23 and 24. Beginning at the trestle on the G. O. & N. railroad on Calhoun's creek. Thence eastward along said railroad two and seven eights 2 7 8 miles to where a road crosses the railroad, about 1 7 8 of a mile west of the Poor House. Thence southward along said road to Flag Reed creek. Thence up said creek to an iron wood 3xn. Thence northeast a little more than one mile to a post oak on west side of road at S. C. Link's. Thence around the premises of said S. C. Link's and thence to a point in the road about 100 yards N. W. of Carlisle's on the Henry Hill place. Thence along said road northwest to the fort of the road at the Poor House. Thence a little west of north, nearly 2 1-4 miles to a point in the road just west of the Walker House, or about 5 8 of a mile S. W. of Mrs. Leslie's. Thence nearly due west about 1 7 8 miles to Calhoun's creek, in Milledge Davis' bottoms. Thence down said creek to the beginning.

AFFIDAVIT.

SOUTH CAROLINA,
Abbeville County.

I, Wm. L. Mitchell, Surveyor, do hereby certify that the within map is a correct diagram of the territory described and that it contains nine (9) square miles; and that after having a line from Wilson's mill on Calhoun's creek, westward, about 5 8 of a mile to a point in the Turkey Hill road about 100 yards N. E. of the old Shady Grove school house, colored; thence to Davis's bridge on Little River, and adding the territory above this line to the remaining portion of district No. 2; that it, with all the districts from which the new district has been formed, contains nine (9) or more square miles, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. L. MITCHELL.

April 4th 1899.

All persons who may be opposed to the formation of said school district are hereby notified to appear in my office at Abbeville at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 19 and make known their objection.

J. S. Gibert.
County Superindent of Education.

Notice of Election in School District No. 3.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER ISSUED by the Board of Education for Abbeville County, South Carolina, an election will be held in the town of Lowndesville, South Carolina, on the second day of June, 1900, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of determining whether the special tax of four mills now levied in said district shall be repealed.

Those qualified to vote in said election will put on their tickets "Yes" if they desire the repeal of the tax and the word "No" if they wish the tax to remain.

J. B. MOSELEY,
J. H. BELL,
E. W. HARPER,
Trustees for District No. 3.

May 14, 1900.

J. C. Summey, Blacksmith

OFFER HIS SERVICES to all who may desire any kind of good work in iron.

Shoes furnished for horses shod all round for 65 cents. When the shoes are furnished his charges is 40 cents.

Shops across the street, in front of Wallingford & Russell's Livery Stables.

Abbeville PLOWS

CHATTANOOGA,
SYRACUSE,
AVERY,
WATT,.

HAMES, COLLARS, TRACES, BRIDLES, BACKBANDS, PLOW POINTS, PLOW STEELS.

Hardware

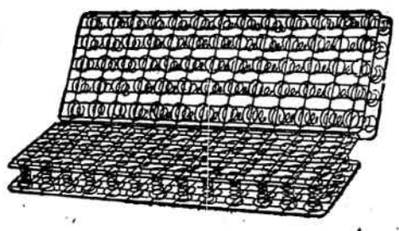
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, HAMMERS, TONGS.
OSBORNE DISC HARROWS,
AVERY'S GARDEN PLOWS.
COMMON SENSE PECTOOTH HARROWS.

Company.

"Reliable Farm Implements."

Soap! Soap!! Soap!!! We have the most complete stock of toilet soaps in the city. A glance at our soap show-case will convince the most fastidious that this statement is correct. Mileord's Drug Store.
Phone 107.

Now is the time to supply yourselves with baseball goods for the coming season. I have a complete line of balls, bats, mits, masks, Give us a call before buying.
Phone 107. Milford's Drug Store.

THIS IS  TIME!

And We Are Loaded with Bargains

.....For You in.....

MATTING.	WINDOW SHADES.	BABY CARRIAGES.	BED ROOM SUITS.	SIDEBOARDS.	TABLES.	PICTURES.
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