The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at $2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, April 10, 1901.

Insurance Paid.

Abbeville, S. C., March 30, 1901.
Mr. A. G. Roulstone, Gen. Agt.,
Abbeville, S. C.

Dear Sir: I desire through you to extend to your excellent Company, the State Mutual Life and Annuity Association, of Rome, Ga., my thanks for their very prompt settlement of claim caused by the death of my wife, which occurred on the 14th instant. The "Proof of Death" was received, approved and settled in one day. Very Respectfully,
J. R. Blake, Jr.

Lecture and Picnic.

Rev. S. P. Verner, who has recently returned from Africa as a missionary, will deliver a lecture at Greenville Church, near Donalds on Saturday before the first Sabbath in May, at 11 o'clock a. m. There will be two services on Saturday—dinner at the church.

Mr. Verner is an interesting speaker; let every one come and enjoy his lecture. All are invited.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed on the Sabbath following.

Loyal Churchman.

Mr. W. T. Bradley of this city has a record which is not equalled by many Christians. He has not missed religious service on any Sunday in forty years, when there was service in his church and when he was physically able to go. Mr. Bradley is an unostentatious Christian, who comes as near exemplifying the principles of his religious profession as any man with whom we are acquainted.

Attention Camp Secession.

A meeting of the Camp is called in the Court House, May 15, 1901, at one o'clock. A large representation is desired,

By order of Commander.
W. A. Templeton, Adjutant.

A. R. P. Church Closed.

Owing to the pastor's absence at the meeting of Presbytery there will be no service at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning and afternoon.

Regular service on April 21st, at the Church.

Honor to Abbeville.

Lieut. F. LeJ. Parker of our town has been promoted to a Captaincy in the army at Manila. Abbeville's young men always come to the front, and our people are glad of their success. South Carolina has no better man in the Philippines than Capt. F. LeJ. Parker.

The Confederate Re-Union.

The railroads of the state have agreed to allow a cent a mile rate to the re-union of Confederate veterans to be held in Columbia in May. Tickets are to be on sale May 8 and 9 with final limit to May 13.

$1.40 Per Cord.

One thousand cords of wood wanted, by
Abbeville Electric Light & Power Co.

Shoe Bargain.

We have just gone through our Shoe stock and called out all the odds and ends, they go on the bargain counter at 50c. 75c. and $1 pair. Call and see them at Haddon's.

Dwelling House to Rent.

That commodious dwelling house of Mrs. Agnes Robinson is for rent. For particulars, apply to B. S. Barnwell, National Bank.

Ice! Ice!

We can now furnish you ice in any quantities you want. Send in your order.
Thomson Bros.

Mr. J. Young Jones, recently of Austin, Texas, proposed to start a weekly paper in Columbia, S. C., on or about the first of June next to be called "The Iconoclast and Political Ishmaelite."

Rev. A. R. Raven, a prominent minister of North Carolina M. E. Church, South, died at Mt. Olive, N. C., on the 8th inst. He was a brother of Mrs. S. M. Riggsbee and Mrs. J. Fuller Lyon.

Rev. T. W. Sloan and Elder F. L. Morrow will represent the Abbeville congregation at the meeting of Presbytery next Friday at Iva.

The ladies of the Aid Society of the Baptist church will serve refreshments Friday evening from 7.30 to 10 o'clock at Wilder's Hall.

"Wilson" cotton planter, the best planter known, for sale by Amos B. Morse. Also extra parts, door, ½ cylinder axles.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, full of fun and wit, will be given for Long Cane Cemetery in the Court House, Friday night, April 19th.

THE LADIES interested in Long Cane Cemetery fence will have The District School Friday night, April 19, in Court House.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Missionary Talk—Presbytery Meeting—Happy Doctor—Picnics—Personal Paragraphs.

Due West, April 9, 1901.

A big broad smile was seen spreading over the face of a Due West Doctor last Monday. Upon inquiry as to the cause of said smile, we learned that he had just received a check of a good amount for professional services rendered more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Ed Pothill, of the Atlanta street railway, was in Due West last Monday. His face was quite familiar here, but for many months past his visits have been rare.

Mr. F. H. Gerk, the veteran compositor in the office of the A. R. Presbyterian, has been absent from his post for a day or two on account of sickness.

Mrs. Williford and Mr. F. N. Gerk, Jr., of Greenwood, are visiting their father at their suburban home.

Mr. David Pressly bought a nice pony from Mr. A. D. Kennedy a few days ago.

Mr. Lark Wilson sold some nice pigs in town last week. They brought good prices and still the demand was not supplied.

Mr. Atwood Pitts from Laurens County, was in Due West last week.

Mrs. Nelle Kennedy Moore, of Alabama, is visiting her mother. She is looking well, Alabama seems to agree with her.

Erskine and Furman ball teams played at Anderson last Saturday. The score was eleven to one in favor of Furman.

The second Presbytery will meet at Iva, in Anderson County Friday, April 12th. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. J. A. Smith, pastor of the church at Ebenezer and Wreas, in Jefferson County, Ga., or by the alternate Rev. W. A. M. Plaxco, of Clinton, S. C. There are twenty-eight Ministers in the Presbytery. Rev. S. V. Black is the pastor of the church at Iva.

On account of some misunderstanding the lecture by Rev. Boyce Grier was not delivered last Thursday night. Instead the regular monthly meeting of the Missionary Society was held and Dr. W. L. Pressly gave an interesting talk on what he saw and learned in Mexico on his recent visit to that republic. There is great need for Mission work in that land, and the work is carried on by representatives of the Associate Reformed Church, is encouraging.

Rev. A. T. Lindsay, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, preached in the A. R. P. Church Sabbath afternoon. The sermon was a good one. He is a twin brother of Mr. E. P. Lindsay, of the Seminary. The father of two such sons has much of which to be proud. Mr. Lindsay leaves for Fairfield County on Tuesday where he will supply New Hope and White Oak Churches for several months.

Mr. C. M. Boyd and Mr. E. E. Strong, of the Memphis, Mr. E. P. Lindsay of the Tennessee and Alabama, and Mr. W. E. Anderson, of the Second Presbytery, will preach trial sermons at the meeting of the Second Presbytery.

Mr. J. R. Miller and Mr. Edgar Ranson, of the Theological Seminary, will attend the meeting of the First Presbytery.

Within the past nine months Dr. Wideman has drawn off sixty gallons of water from a patient afflicted with dropsy, sometimes as much as six gallons at one tapping.

Mr. A. S. Kennedy, the cashier of the bank of Due West, has been confined to his room for the past week from the effects of grip.

Mr. R. C. Brownlee, Jr., one of the directors of the bank, has been doing the work of the cashier during Mr. Kennedy's illness.

Dr. C. B. Cowan has repaired his fish pond and stocked it with carp.

Mr. W. B. A Acker and Dr. J. W. Wideman have been appointed delegates to the State Re-union, of Confederate Veterans from Camp Sam McGowan.

At a meeting of Camp Sam McGowan Confederate Veterans held at Donalds, last Saturday, it was decided to have a veterans picnic at Due West sometime during the summer. Donalds and Due West will unite in getting up the picnic, and it will be the nicest affair of the kind that was ever projected. Due West will have to spread herself, however, for Donalds is noted for the splendid picnics, that has been given at that place. Everybody plans to help make the veterans picnic a great success. There will be some good speakers invited to entertain the large crowd that will be present.

Prayer is as much a matter of schooling as Bible study or other spiritual growth. The disciples knew that it was not a chance thing, but an education; and they came to Jesus, saying, "Lord, teach us to pray."

CLOTHING — CLOTHING

It is Easy to Save a Few Dollars on a Suit if You Buy it Here.

We have pinched our prices to sell all. | **It is a singular taste we cannot please.**

We have Suits for every purpose except to wear out.
Our prices remove every excuse for not being well dressed.

We will be please to have you call and see us whether you need anything or not. Yours to please,

Hall & Anderson.

COL. JOHN B. PALMERS.

Advice to South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society at Its Meeting in April, 1869

The State.

The advantages possessed by the south over the north in manufacturing cotton, may be stated briefly, to be:

(1) An abundance of unoccupied water power in every southern State.

(2) A mild climate. Fire, for heating purposes, is only necessary for from one to three months in the year, Resinous heart pine wood can be procured at very low rates. We pay for such wood delivered with one mile of our factory, only $1 per cord, and our total expenses for fuel for, say two and one-half months in the year, is but one-tenth of one cent per pound, when charged to the manufactures of those months, while in the north it is about one cent per pound on the manufactures of at least five months in the year.

(3) Wages are, and must continue to be, compartively low. The mildness of the climate, the abundance of lumber, and the cheapness of land, enables the manufactures to provide their operatives with inexpensive but comfortable houses and large garden plats. The country being an agricultural one, we must soon be able to produce our provisions, while the manufacturing districts of the north must always depend upon the distant west, and, to some extent, upon the south for theirs.

(4) Operatives, Northern men, acting as superintendents of southern mills, admit the superiority of our factory hands, who are remakably frugal and industrious, and who are easily controlled.

(5) Freights are lower on yarns and cloths than on lint cotton. There has been a time, within the last three years, when a bale of cotton of 450 pounds, worth say $90.00, paid a freight from Charleston to New York or Philadilphia of $2.50 per bale, which would be 2 77 per cent on value while that cotton made into a bale of 400 pounds of No. 20 yarn, worth say $136, paid only 60 cents per bale, or 44-100 per cent on value—a difference is favor of the yarns of 2 1-2 per cent. The southern manufacturer saver the freight on bagging, rope and other waste. This waste can be manufactured into paper at the south more cheaply than at the north and is consenquently more valuable here than there. Reclamation on falsely packed or damaged cotton is easy and direct, and we save the burdensome northern charges for storage, brokerage, etc.

I support the positions by the following statement of the actual cost of manufacturing at Saluda cotton mills as shown by our books. It must be reccollected that we have employed in the manufacture of No. 20 yarn only 4,000 spindles (Jenks' ring trevelers.) Of course, a geater number of spindles, or the production of yarns of a lower number, would ensure a less cost per pound.

Labor—Superintendent .37, carding .56, spinning, 76 reeling .75	2,44
Repair—Labor and material (machinery nearly new)	22
Packing, bundling, etc, labor and material	22
General expenses—Watch .13, bauling .32, findings .26, oil .15, salaries .64, miscellaneous 56	2.00
Total per pound	5.24
Add—Lost by waste 450 pounds of cotton costing $90.00, making but 400 pounds of yarn	2.50
10 per cent. for wear and tear of machinery, charged to production per pound	1.26
Total cost of manufacturing cotton worth 20c per pound	9 00
Freights to New York or Philadephia .65, insurance .15	80
Cost cotton per pound	20.00
Total cost per pound of southern yarn (No. 20) delivered in New York	29.80
The very lowest estimate I have seen of the cost of manufacuring at the north places cost labor, repair, packing and geneal expenses at, per pound	10.24
Loss by waste (cotton at 20c in Columbia would be 22½ in New York: 450 lbs cotton would cost $101.25, and would make 400 lbs yarn)	2.81
10 per cent. for wear and tear of machinery	
Total cost of manufacturing in the north	14.31
Add cost of cotton	22.50
Cost of No. 20 yarn manufactured at the north	36.81
Showing a difference in favor of the south of, per pound	7.01
Both using the same quality of cotton.	
Deduct commissions, cartage, etc.	2.0
And we have a net profit to the southern manufacturers. provided he sells at the cost of northern productions	5.00

A manufacturer of cotton yarns from Manchester, England, after looking at our books, told me that we manufactured cheaper than they did, by about the difference in the value of currency and gold. That is to say that the

Cost of labor, repairs, packing and general expenses was with them gold	5.24
Add for differences in value of gold and currency	1.75
And we have in currency	6.99
Estimating cotton in Liverpool at 24c, and the waste (450 lbs cotton, worth $108.00, making 400 lbs yarn) would be	3.00
	9.99
Wear and tear of machinery	1.26
	11.25
Add cost of cotton	24.00
And we have, as cost of No. 20 yarn manufactured in England.	32.25
Cost of southern yarn, as heretofore shown	29.00
Freight and insurance	1.50
Cost of southern yarns delivered in England	30.50
Difference in favor of southern yarn	4.75

But no estimate is made of the brokerage, etc, in Liverpool or of the freights and charges on cotton from Liverpool to Manchester. Southern yarn could be shipped to the continent of Europe at about the same rate as to Liverdool, while English yarns would have to pay freight from Manchester to the continent. These additional charges on the cost of English yarns being considered. I think it would be quite fair to infer from the foregoing that we could send our yarns to Europe, and, selling at the cost of producing English yarns, derive a neat profit of at least five cents per pound.

In support of the figures I have given, and the conclusions I have drawn from them, I mention the fact that at no time within the last three years would we have been unable to command from our northern commission houses had we chosen to ask for them) advances beyond the total cost of our yarns. Can any northern or English manufacturer say this?

Estimating the average crop of cotton at 2,500,000 bales, 450 pounds each, and the price here at 20c, and we have as the amount received by the south, $225,000,000. Manufacture this cotton into yarns, and sell at cost of northern and English production and we have, after deducting all foreign charges (net price per pound 34c), $345,000; and for waste, which would be worth for paper stock, if manufactured at the south, $2.00 per bale, $5,000,000—$345,000,000, showing a gain to the south of $120,000,000; and if we esimate for a receipt of say 3c per pound over cost of foreign manufacture (and our experience would more than justify it), we have a further gain of $30,000,000,

The average production of yarns last year throughout the United States—was, per spindle, 61.17 pounds: the average number of yarn manufactured, 27 3 8; the total number of spindles was about 6,048,249; of these the nothern States had 5,848,477, and the southern States only 199,772. The average number of yarn manufactured at the north was 27 7-8; production per spindle, 59.57. The average number of yarn manufactured at the south was 127-8; production per spindle 140.37.

These figures are based upon the reports made to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters. It is probable that many of the smaller mills in the south were not reported. My calculation is based upon an average production per spindle (ring traveler) of 87 pounds, an average number of 20. To spin 2,500,000 bales would require 11,494,253 spindles. The calculation will vary, according to the kind of spinning done and machines used; 11,494,253 spindles would give employment to 250,000 hands—principally females, from 10 years of age up, and small boys. The average wages of operatives (big and little) in our mill is $142.-82 per annum, which would give as the gross amount paid for wages per annum, nearly $36,000,000. And that, too, paid for labor that would nearly all of it not only be otherwise unemployed in adding to the wealth of the country, but be a positive burden upon the country.

Where weaving is done, the number of operatives and the amount of wages paid, will of course be much more.

It must not be supposed that, because these figures shows that it would require about twice the number of spindles now run in the north to spin our entire cotton crop at home, that the amount of capital required would be double that invested in cotton manufactures in the north, and therefore beyond our reach for but a comparatively small amount of northern capital is invested in spinning. The most of it is in weaving, dyeing, printing, bleaching, etc. Spinning is comparatively simple, and the complications commence where weaving begins.

It must be evident to every business man, that all our cotton will, sooner or latter, be manufactured here, at the place of its production. If done now by associations of planters and other southern people, additional wealth is secured to ourselves and to our children; if deferred, northern capital and energy will inevitably occupy the field.

It seems to me entirely practicable for the planters of the cotton growing districts, all over the south, to combine together, in joint stock associations, and erect cotton mills of sufficient capacity to spin up their crops. No doubt, if this suggestion were acted upon at once, and all our cotton made into yarn, and thrown upon the northern market, the supply would exceed the demand, and loss, at first, would ensue. My proposition is to ship direct to the continent of Europe, as well as to the north. It would take us but little time to drive other yarns from the market. The process of approaching the spinning of our entire crop would be gradual, and would keep place with the gradual withdrawal of our competitors.

The arguments in favor of spinning will apply with equal force in favor of weaving. I have, however, confined my calculations and suggestions to spinning, because it is more simple, and requires less capital; and is, therefore, more likely to be generally adopted at an early day.

To show the practicability of this plan, I submit an estimate for a cotton mill with 4,080 spindles, ring traveler frames:

Number of square feet of flooring, 10,200; amount of number 20 yarns manufactured for spindle, 87 pounds. Total amount of number 20 yarns manufactured in mill, 354,960 pounds.

Cost of first class machinery, with all the latest improvements, viz, one large cylinder cotton opener (English); one double lap machine (English); one three-cylinder opener, with one beater (English); ten self-striping 36-inch cards, with two R. W.-heads, throughs and belts; two drawing frames and cans; one English slubber; sixty spindles; two English jack roving frames, 204 spindles each; fourteen reels, traverse grinder. slide rest, card clothing, governor, turbine wheel, cotton scales, bundle and bale presses. shaftings, belting, bobbins, transportation, putting up machinery, findings to commence with, etc., etc., $43,000; buildings including houses for operatives (estimated by an experienced contractor), $7,000, total $50,000. Such a mill will give employment to 87 operatives and will consume 887 bales of cotton weighing 450 pounds each. Estimated net profits on production, if sold at cost of northern production, $17,743. No estimate is made of the cost of water power as that would depend upon location, size and nature of stream.

Finally with great diffidence, but with equal earnestness, I urge upon the convention and upon the southern people generally, careful consideration of the facts and figures submitted; and close with the suggestion, that the houses of correction for juvenile delinquents, who abound in our midst, and penitentiaries for females be established, and that their inmates, as well as those of the orphan asylums, be employed in cotton manufacturing. I may state that, by the wise forethought of the projectors of our State penitentiary, this was though to a limited extent, provied for, and I believe that I am correct in saying that the convicts now manufacture nearly, if not all, their clothing and bedding.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

The Capital City Line—Its Magnificent Through and Local Passenger Service between the East and South and Southwest.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is called the capital city line, because it enters the capitals of the six States which it traverses, exclusive of the national capital through which its trains run solid from New York to Jacksonville, and Tampa Florida. It runs through Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

This road will continue to run the famous Florida and Metropolitan Limited, and the Florida and Atlanta fast Mail trains affording the only through limited service daily, including Sunday, between New York and Florida, and is the shortest line between these points.

These spendidly modern trains of the Seaboard Air Line Railway arrive at, and depart from Pennsylvania Railway Stations at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, carrying Pullman's most improved equipment, with unexcelled dining car service, compartment, drawing-room and observation cars. It has Pullman service five times per week each way from Washington to that celebrated resort, Pinehurst, N. C.

It has the short line to and from Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksoville, Tampa and Atlanta, and the pricipal cities between the South and East. It is also the direct route to Athens, Augusta and Macon.

In Atlanta, direct connections are made in the Union Station for Chattanooga Nashville and Memphis, also for New Orleans and all points in Texas, California and Mexico.

In addition, it is the only line operating through trains, and Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and Norfolk, where connections are made with the Old Dominion Steamship Company from New Yory, the M. & M. T. Company, from Boston and Providence, the Norfolk & Washington, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, from Baltimore, the and N. Y. P. & N. Railway, from New York and Philadelphia.

Through Pullman cars also operated on quick schedules between Jacksonville and between St. Louis, Via Monticello, and between Jacksonville and New Orleans, in addition to through trains with Buffet Chair Cars between Savannah and Montgomery.

The local train service is first-class with most convenient schedules.

In fact the Seaboard Air Line Railway will ticket passengers for any points, affording the quickest schedules, finest train, and most comfortable service. Its 1000 mile books sold at $2500, are good from Washington, D. C. over the enter system of 2,600 miles including Florida.

In prayer the first thing is not to have our physical wants supplied—a far more important matter is to grow in spiritual life.

Dont trust to blind luck!

A few moments of investigation with your eyes wide open will save you many moments of regret

SEE AND LET ME EXPLAIN THE GOOD FEATURES OF THE

Osborne Farm Tools

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY OTHER KIND.

MOWERS. REAPERS. BINDERS. HARROWS.

Abbeville Hardware Co.

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Fast Black Hosiery.....

Kid and Silk Gloves, Parasols, Fans, Veilings, Corsets, Belts, Hair Ornaments, Fine Stationery, Pen and Pencil Tablets, Notions of all kinds.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.....

The ever increasing demand for Haddon's special make of Shoes, while gratifying to us, is nevertheless a stimulus to greater efforts in securing the best that is in the market for our Customers.

R. M. Haddon & Co.

Prize Offered for Souvenir Design.

The Women's Department of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, will give a prize of $10.00 for the best original design for Souvenirs to be sold in the Women's Building, during the Exposition.

This competition is open only to women of South Carolina. Each design must be sent to the undersigned by July 1, 1901, and must be accompanied by specifications for its construction, and the real name of competitor, in a sealed envelope, and not appearing elsewhere, so that the name of competitor will not be known until the award is made.

Rejected designs will be returned upon application (with postage enclosed,) made within 30 days after the close of the competition. The Executive Committee of the Women's Department will be the Judges of the competition. Mrs. R. Withers Memminger, Jr.,
Chairman Committee on Souvenir,
41 Pitt Street, Charleston, S. C. 6t.

NOTE THE CHANGE.

Service at 5 P. M. Instead of 8 P. M.

Until further announcement there will be preaching at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 8 o'clock in the evening.

This will in no way interfere with the regular monthly union service, which is to be held hereafter in the Presbyterian, Methodist and A. R. P. churches. On the days of the union meetings the afternoon service will be omitted at the A. R. P. church, and the congregation will worship in the evening wherever the union service is held.

TO THE REUNION AT MEMPHIS.

Gen. C. I. Walker Names the Route for South Carolina Veterans to the Memphis Reunion.

Gen. Walker has selected the Southern Railway as the "official route" for the Veterans of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, to the Reunion to be held in Memphis, Tenn., in May next. The following letter was received by Division Passenger Agent Robt. W. Hunt, of the Southern Railway yesterday.

"Charleston, March 9, 1901.

Mr. R. W. Hunt, Division Passenger Agent, Southern Railway Company, Charleston, S. C.: From my position as Commander of the South Carolina Division of The United Confederate Veterans, it is my duty to select the route for the transportation of the Veterans to the Memphis Reunion. The South Carolina Chickamauga Commission, of which I am Secretary, also directed me to make the same arrangements for transportation of Veterans and visitors to the Unveiling Ceremonies; and Adjt. Gen. J. W. Floyd also requested me to arrange the route for movement of the state volunteer troops to the Unveiling of the Chickamauga Monument.

"I have duly considered the advantages of the various routes offering their services, and I am sure that the greater facilities to all concerned, going and coming, for both events, are offered by your route, (the Southern Railway,) and I beg to advise that it has been selected as the Official Route to carry the Veterans to the Memphis Reunion, May 28th, 1901, and the State volunteer troops and visitors to the Unveiling Ceremonies of the South Carolina Monument at Chickamauga, May 27th, 1901.

"I will confer with you further as to the times of the leaving of trains, so that you can announce the same. C. I. Walker,
Commander S. C. Division, U. C. V.: Secretary S. C. Chickamauga Monument Commission."

Hay fever and catarrh are instantly relieved by mentholatum, for sale by Speed Drug Co.

Keep the dandruff out of your head by using Pine Tar Shampoo and Koch's Dandruff Cure. For sale at Milford's Drug Store.

We work two gradnates in pharmacy. Send us your prescriptions. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. At Milford's Drug Store. Phone 107.

News Agency
A. S. J. Cassidy
—BELOW—
POST OFFICE.

GLENN'S

Bliss' Early Triumph Seed Potatoes,

MUCH EARLIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN ANY OTHER VARIETY.

Alexander's Garden Seed...

WATERMELON, CANTALOUPE, SEED CORN, MILLET AND ONION SETS.

"ALASKA," the best pea grown.

Catalogue, Almanac and Memorandum Book given free, when seed are bought from J. R. Glenn.

10 lbs. Good Coffee $1.
35c. Jeans for 25c.
OTHER GRADES CUT IN PRICE.

SHEETING, SHIRTING, TICKING, CALICOES, DOMESTICS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.

The very lowest price on Flour, Corn, Bran, Oats, &c., at

GLENNS

I have a small lot of Fertilizers, viz: 15 sacks Acid, "11—1 per cent.," 1 sack Guano and 1 sack Kanit to sell for cash.
Wilson Cotton Planters and extra doors.
Dowlaw Cotton Planters. Amos B. Morse.

Special Seeds now offered by Amos B. Morse: Early Amber and Early Orange Cane seed, Spanish Peanuts, "German" Millet, "Cat-Tail" Millet, Yellow Dent Corn, White Dent Corn, Cow Peas and "Soja" Beans.

Paints, linseed oil, varnish and stains in any quantity at Milford's Drug Store. Phone 107.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

To Canvass the Returns of Personal Property of Abbeville County.

What is Expected of Them.

THE RETURNS OF THE VARIous Townships will be forwarded to the Township Board of Assessors by or before March 10th; they will then have until March 24th for examining the returns. Forward the returns to this office by the 24th or 25th of March, if possible. It is clearly the duty of this Board to scrutinize each return carefully and see that each item of property listed thereon is assessed at its true market value. There is no rule to return property at 66 2-3 per cent. of its actual value. Where parties are suspected of having credits above their indebtedness or any other character of property that does not appear on their sworn return, it is the duty of the Board to enter such property or report the case to the Auditor for investigation.

The Township Boards are hereby requested to mark at the head of each return, the school distriict in which each tax payer's property is located and where the new survey divides a tax payer's land to write on the return, approximately the amount in each school district.

In every instance where there is an increase of $100 or over in an individual's assessment your Board will notify such tax-payer, in the name of the Auditor, of such increase, so that the tax-payer can come before the County Board of Equalization if he chooses to appeal.

The County Board of Equalization will hold its annual meeting in the Auditor's office, Tuesday, March 26th.

I give below a list of the members of the Township Boards; the Chairman will be a member of the County Board. So many individuals declined to serve last year that we are not certain that this list is accurate. There have been some new appointments made to fill the vacancies:

Donalds—J. J. Dunn, L. A. Shannon, E. L. Waldrop.

Due West—M. J. Donald, J. Will Ashley, J. Harvey Clinkscales.

Long Cane—J. H. Greene, Samuel P. Pressly, J. R. Lomax.

Smithville—J. E. Lomax, Jas. Anderson and T. P. Purdy, who will serve with the Board in Long Cane Township.

Indian Hill—S. O. Young, who will serve with the Cedar Spring Board.

Cedar Springs—L. A. Ramey, A. K. Watson, Jno. Brown, Jr.

Abbeville—W. W. Bradley, W. E. Lesley, A. B. Morse.

Diamond Hill—Max Below, J. D. Murdock. J. E. Wakefield.

Lowndesville—J. H. Baskin, B. A. Wilson, J. M. Huckabee.

Magnolia—C. G. McAlister, S. C. Riley, Robert Hester.

Calhoun Mills—J. T. Horton, S. S. McBride, J. W. Morrah.

Bordeaux—Geo. B. Perryman, J. K. Deason, Samuel Edmunds.

All persons having complaints must present them first to the Township Board and then to the County Board.

R. E. COX,
Auditor.

March 20th, 1901.

Wanted—Gold Mine.

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AN UNDEveloped Gold Mine, or prospect. Desire privilege to open before purchasing.
JAS. FRANK & SON,
March 20, 1901.* Augusta, Ga.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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G. N. Nickols,
County Supervisor.

March, 5, 1901. tf.