

"PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC ROADS, AND PRIVATE WAYS."

The above represents the division of the traveled places in this State, according to a decision of the Supreme Court. A good many of the counties in the State, at this session of the General Assembly have asked for authority to issue bonds to build and establish good roads. The building of good roads is still an experiment. In populous cities, the problem has been solved by the construction of paved streets, but in the country districts, which are too sparsely settled to bear this expense, the question is still an unsolved problem. We favor the issue of reasonable amounts of bonds for public purposes, where the purposes are not experimental, but have been proved to be of lasting benefit. But, we would advise our neighbors in the other counties to go slow in the matter of bonds for good roads. Instead of issuing a million of dollars in bonds, we would prefer to issue fifty thousand dollars, and construct a few miles of road as an experiment, and wait five years on the result. A debt of a million dollars, or of half this amount, on posterity, with no lasting results will be ten-fold worse than the railroad bonds issued in Republican days for railroads which were never built. Abbeville county should therefore profit by the experience of our neighbors and await the results of their experiments before rushing into this bonding business.

In the meantime, we have some suggestions to make as to good roads in this county. We believe that we can build good roads without a bond issue. It will cost some money, but it can be done. Public highways as defined by the Supreme Court are those roads which connect towns or which connect two other public roads and there should be but one between two towns or public roads. These should be easily located in Abbeville county. On these roads alone should the Supervisor work the convicts.

These roads serve the general public and should be worked by the convicts, and supported by a general tax on the property of the county, such as the one mill tax which we now levy. If the convicts be kept on these roads at all seasons of the year, and if the roads be widened to thirty feet and have sand and clay thoroughly mixed as the roads are built, in a year or two these roads will be in good shape. By dividing forces, these roads could be easily scraped, dragged, or oiled, in a day or two; and we would escape the conditions with which we have been confronted during the last few weeks.

Public roads are those roads which lead from some community to a public road. The county should have nothing to do with such roads, but the public of that community should take charge of these roads. The road law should require five days work or five dollars commutation tax, and the money from each township should be returned to that township, and be expended by a committee, or board, from that township, in keeping up the community roads, such as are public (used in common by all in the community). In addition to this tax, there should be a license on all vehicles to be likewise distributed. Each wagon and each buggy should pay annually a license of one dollar; and each automobile should pay into the county a license of one per cent on the original cost of the vehicle. The license from wagons and buggies should go to the community, or township, where the owner resides, and the automobile tax should be expended on the public highways.

There will be objection to this, of course, but we must not expect benefits without paying the price. It will seem unjust to some to pay a vehicle tax, but it is not. Mr. James F. Clinkscales, of the Monterey section of the county, pays his one mill road tax on some four thousand acres of land, amounting to a considerable sum, and we dare say that he hasn't a tenant on his lands, who does not own a vehicle, and travel the roads more than Mr. Clinkscales, and yet he pays practically nothing under the one mill tax levy. Why should not such men bear some of the burdens of taxation? For the same reason the commutation tax must be increased, if we are ever to expect anything in the way of roads. Nearly all the towns and cities levy a tax of from two to five dollars on each man liable thereto, and several of the other counties do so. The old law we believe required six days work, and six days' work would now be worth something like six dollars. The proposed road tax of five dollars therefore should seem small to the man who travels the roads at all.

The public has no interest in private ways,—roads leading from private highways and public roads to settlements where only two or three families reside. These should be

worked by the individuals interested and not by the public.

Finally, the laying out of new roads by the county supervisor or county commissioners should be strictly forbidden. A practice has grown up in this county, for which no supervisor is more responsible than another, of constantly opening new roads. Half of the time of the convicts and half of the money of the county is spent, we imagine, in opening, working, and keeping up these roads, intended to benefit only a few individuals. Whenever a few voters can get up a petition for a public road, it has been the custom to open it, and when this has been done in one place, we concede the right of other people to demand the same favors. The result is that Abbeville county now has about twenty-five hundred miles of public roads, with none of them properly worked; and proper work never will be done on them under present practices.

The delegation in the General Assembly, or the Grand Jury, should therefore declare what roads are public highways, and the delegation should require the Supervisor to work only these highways with the convicts and general tax. The right to lay out new roads or to work them should be taken from the Supervisor. No discretionary duty should be imposed on an elective officer as long as men are human. The boards in the different townships should appoint an overseer, or overseers, according to the ancient custom of working roads, and call out the men liable to road duty and work the public roads, employing other men with such funds as are paid into the county treasury for the several townships.

With some additions and amendments perhaps from those more competent to talk on the subject than I am, I believe this general system will be of great assistance to the people of the county if adopted. As Court is soon to convene and the grand jury, drawn from all parts of the county, will be with us (and the present grand jury is an unusually able and conservative body of men) we suggest to them that they take this plan and any other plan into consideration, and let us try to evolve from the mass some system that will give us present and lasting relief from the bad roads we are having, and keep us from mortgaging (by issuing bonds) the birthright of our children.

THE HOG ORDINANCE.

Unless the City Council calls a meeting and repeals the hog ordinance at once, the people of the town should demand the removal of Council itself as a public and continuing nuisance. It is undoubtedly true that there are a half dozen property owners in town who own large lots, widely separated from their neighbors where hogs might be raised without becoming too objectionable to the public; and it is probable that this might be done without endangering the public health, though we do not admit it. There are some people in the town who will take the utmost care to keep the pens in as "sanitary condition" as a hog pen ever was. But we cannot lay down the gap to this evil; at least we should not do so. It will not do to say that there is no danger because one has raised hogs all his life, and never had typhoid. A man might as well argue that the Germans have no bullets in their rifles because a Frenchman went into battle and didn't get shot. We have heard the argument in some quarters that the city water was not pure and that it was safer to drink well water. For many years some of our citizens have done this. They had as good reason to claim the purity of well water, as others have to say that hogs are not dangerous. They had never had typhoid. But while they slept the wolf came last summer. This town had an epidemic of typhoid, and not a case of it was found that could not be accounted for on the theory of impure water. We believe this is correct. No person who drank city water exclusively had typhoid, we believe. It was a rude awakening to some of us.

In these matters, we can well afford to follow the advice and theories of the great men of the medical profession. We should listen to them. A little rope here and there, and the town will soon be full of hogs. People in one part of town will feel that they are discriminated against; and license here and there to raise hogs but invites people in other parts of the town to break and disregard the law.

There is but one safe course in this matter. There is no "sanitary" hog pen; and there are no sanitary hogs. The City Council should not make itself ridiculous. Hogs must be driven from the city, or else we will have them rooting even on Confederate Square.

We believe that the ordinance was passed at a meeting when only seven members of Council were present. This should not have been the case. A matter of this importance demands the presence of every member of the Council. Mr. McMillan was absent and so was Mayor Gambrell. How they would have voted we do not know. We understand that the vote was three to four. The other two votes might have changed the result. When Mr. McMillan was Mayor of Abbeville, and he made a good one,

hogs were forbidden in the city. We suppose that he has had no reason to change his ground; but if he has, he should express his views in a public meeting of Council and go on record. Mayor Gambrell is a doctor. We take it that he will not say that the opinions of the leading men of his profession are wrong, and that the profession is a fraud on the public; unless he is prepared to so state, he should call a meeting of Council, as early as all members can be had, and ask and vote for a repeal of this iniquitous ordinance.

THE NEW SIDEWALK.

Commenting on our suggestion that Greenville street needs another sidewalk, in order to accommodate the school children and general public, and that Mr. Stark and Chief Justice Gary will likely be willing to donate the necessary land, our Brother Horton has the following to say:

"We know now why Mr. Greene went into the newspaper business. He wants to make Mr. Stark and Chief Justice Gary give up some of their valuable property just to make a sidewalk. Greenville street only needs a sidewalk on one side of the street as very few people live in that part of the suburbs, and if it wasn't for the fact that the 'Buy Now, Pay Later' king lives on Greenville street, they wouldn't need a sidewalk at all.

Brother Horton kicks before he is spurred. We merely made a suggestion that the gentlemen named would likely be as patriotic as their neighbors who had already given necessary sidewalks in other parts of the town, and stated the necessity of another sidewalk on Greenville street. We have no idea that we will "make" either of these gentlemen "give" anything to the town, but we have a definite idea as to the duty of the town, in case either refuses to give or sell on reasonable terms, and we shall insist on that idea for sometime to come unless the sidewalk is forthcoming. But we had no idea that this suggestion would cause Brother Horton to go into a conniption.

In fact it has not been so long ago that Brother Horton himself was about to do something for Abbeville. His coming was heralded as the coming of a great city-builder. We had some doubt at the time about a man from Williamston building a city much larger than New York, nevertheless as he entered triumphantly, we gave him the right hand of fellowship, and the city handed him the hammer and saw.

Brother Horton commenced well. He purchased an established newspaper, and bedecked its title page with this laconic inscription, "Pull for Abbeville, or Pull Out." That sounded a little rank for one who had never been on Greenville street, but we watched and waited. Well, Brother Horton at once gave to his readers a good newspaper. He endeavored to give them all the news, but so far as our memory runs, we have not heard yet that he has done much "pulling for Abbeville." Now, we thought he was only getting ready, and we had an idea that when some one had something to propose that was to the interest of the public, Brother Horton would be there with his team to do some "pulling." We were somewhat surprised, therefore, when (obeying the Biblical injunction to get the beam out of our own eye first), we suggested that the inexcusable condition of Greenville street be remedied, to find Brother Horton on hand, not to "pull for Abbeville, but "pulling" for Brother Stark and Chief Justice Gary.

Brother Horton advances three arguments against the new sidewalk:

First. Mr. Stark and Chief Justice Gary.

Second. That the lots of these gentlemen are valuable.

Third. That the sidewalk is not needed.

We shall try to answer these in detail according to the merit of each. As to the third we take it that this is a question which addresses itself to the citizens of Greenville street and to those who frequent that thoroughfare. As we have not seen the good brother up that way we are not surprised at his assertion. We merely suggest to him that he travel some. If he will go up Greenville street any day about two o'clock, we dare say the children returning from school will undertake to prove to him that we do need a new sidewalk.

Recurring to the first objection, we will not dispute, but will admit, the fact that Mr. Stark is a valuable citizen, a public-spirited citizen, and one who is a factor in all good works, and we are mindful also that the other gentleman is the Chief Justice of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and a worthy officer. It was these facts which prompted us to say that these gentlemen would donate the sidewalk. Mr. Stark has been the beneficiary of the public some, both directly and indirectly. The City, bearing two-thirds of the cost, has built a cement sidewalk in front of his block of stores on Main street and constructed drains. Some years ago when a company, of which he was the head, purchased a lot of suburban property and proposed to develop it, we believe the city opened a street for his company to assist him in the enterprise. He is in a public business and looks to the public for a continuation of his prosperity. He has received from the public and has always given to the public, and we

believe that he will do so again, if not that he will be reasonable with the city in its endeavor to serve the public. Chief Justice Gary has been kindly treated at the hands of the public. He has had conferred on him the highest judicial office in the State. He has served the public well, but he also owes the public much. He is interested in the progress of the city. He will not be a stumbling-block in the way of his neighbors, we dare think. Because these gentlemen are prominent citizens is no reason, brother, why they should not answer the demands of the public, and be ready to spend and be spent in the service of the City; but it is a good reason why we should expect them to do something for the City.

As to the "valuable" property which these gentlemen have, we are not willing to admit that it is so much more valuable than other property about town; the tax books do not say that it is. And while we shall reserve for a future day some comparisons on tax values in this city, we are now prepared to say that on the basis of taxes paid the editor of this paper pays the interest on a mortgage on just as valuable a lot as is owned by either of these gentlemen. We do not desire to trade with either of them. Nor will we talk about "valuable" property when a little strip of land about the size of a piece of pie at a summer picnic is involved. We now propose to give to the city a sidewalk on our side of Chestnut street the whole depth of our lot (which is a greater length than Mr. Stark's and Justice Gary's lots combined) when the city shall have acquired and constructed a sidewalk the whole length of Greenville street on the west side thereof; and we do not care whether it is acquired by gift, purchase or condemnation, the offer stands. The only conditions are that the fences be moved without charge to the owner, and that the walk be constructed and kept at the grade of the adjoining land so as to prevent erosion. And if this is not enough, we propose, on the same conditions, to give a sidewalk on the west side of Parker street, if our neighbors want it. Will Mr. Stark and Chief Justice Gary do as much? and will Brother Horton urge them to do so, and "pull for Abbeville?" or will he hold the brief for them, refusing, while the chief residential street of the city, extending within a stone's throw of the public square, continues with one sidewalk, an eyecore to the traveler and a mockery to us, in the eyes of other towns? Can Abbeville do anything, or are we all so completely selfish and wrapped up in ourselves that we dislike to accommodate our neighbors and the public.

In conclusion, we would like to say to Brother Horton, that we are here to serve the public, not to defend supposed private rights of individuals. We would like him to join us, cock his Howitzer and get in the fight, but whether he does or not, we will try still to work on the old town, get its machinery right, and if possible make the old thing run. Will the brother join us? or will he "pull out?"

AT IT AGAIN.

The City Council of Abbeville is a very accommodating body. The latest public benefit which it provides is the planting of two hundred gallon gasoline tank in the public street in front of Dargan's store with a stand to supply customers with gasoline as per the Standard Oil Company. With this permit comes a request from the Gulf Refining Company to be allowed to do the same thing in front of the store of Henry DuPre, and another from G. A. Harrison, representing the Texas Company, to be allowed to bury a tank in Confederate Square, and place a filler on the curb. Do the members of City Council know that streets are dedicated for the benefit of the traveling public? Do they know that a gasoline station in front of Dargan's or DuPre's store means congestion in traffic at these important points? Is the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, or the Texas Company so poor that they cannot rent property as other men do in order to expose their wares? There may be points where a station might be located on a public street without inconvenience to the public, but it certainly is not at either of the points named. Mr. Dargan has a driveway behind his store, and so has Mr. Henry DuPre. Why not locate the gasoline tanks and stations there? Streets are public property—they are not laid out either to furnish places for horse-racks, business on wheels, or automobile drinking fountains,—and in no case should an explosive like gasoline be buried under a public street.

We believe it is about time Abbeville went under a commission form of government—under three or five commissioners who would agree to serve the city without pay. Such follies as we are having cannot be tolerated. If we cannot get relief from City Council let us try injunction.

GIVING MR. ROBINSON CREDIT.

Last week in giving notice that Abbeville would get money enough this year to carry on the Girls' Tor-

Grand Opera House, Saturday Night, Feb. 20

THE MOST TALKED OF SHOW OF THE SEASON
TUNEFUL MUSICAL COMEDY

THE PRINCE of TO-NIGHT

OVERFLOWING WITH SONGS, HITS AND DASHING GIRLS

Excellent Cast

COMPLETE CHICAGO PRODUCTION

260 NIGHTS

At the Princess in Chicago

Pony Ballet of Wonderful Dancers



FEATURES The Blue and Silver Ballet.
Transformation to the Moon.
College Octette, Moon Maidens.
Water-Fete and Banquet Scene.

SPECIAL FEATURE Wilkins & Burch WHIRLWIND AND SOCIETY DANCERS

PRICES: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 35c.

Seats, Thursday, Feb. 18, at 9 a. m. McMurray's Drug Store
Curtain 8:45 p. m. Account Saturday

to Canning Club work, a whole line was left out and the name of Representative F. C. Robinson did not appear in the notice. This was most unfortunate and entirely unintentional.

Mr. Robinson is greatly interested in the Girl's work and helped in every way to secure the appropriation. He has the interest of our young women at heart.

Senator Nickles and Representatives Graydon and Robinson approved of this work and credit should be given them for it.

Dr. Harper Ill.

Dr. W. G. Harper left Abbeville yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where he goes for an operation for gall-stones. Mrs. Harper, his young bride, went with him. His many friends in Abbeville hope for him a speedy recovery.

Death of Mrs. Sam Gilmer.

Mrs. Samuel Gilmer, of the Buck Stand neighborhood, died on Monday, and was buried at Gilgal Tuesday. She was a daughter of Martin W. Baker and his wife, Carrie L. (Simpson) Baker, and had many relatives in the county. She was a member of Gilgal Methodist church from early womanhood. Besides her parents and husband, she is survived by a number of small children.

OFF TO CHARLESTON.

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Neuffer left Tuesday for Charleston where they will spend the week in attendance upon the Tri-State Medical Association. Some of the most prominent physicians in the United States will be in attendance and a pleasant and profitable time is anticipated.

A big show at the Opera House on Friday night, Mary Pickford in "The Eagle's Mate," in 5 reels, also three other good reels including a Keystone comedy. Eight reels in all.

Southern Railway Schedule.

Effective Dec. 20, 1914.
A.M. P.M.
Leave Abbeville..... 9.00 3.55 6.20
Arrive Abbeville..... 11.20 5.25 8.05

Stop that Cough—Now

When you catch Cold, or begin to cough, the first thing to do is to take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs and fights the Germs of the Disease, giving quick relief and natural healing. "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey for Coughs and Colds," writes Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio. It always helps. 25c. at your Druggist.

Eight reels of good pictures at the Opera House Friday night, including Mary Pickford in a five reel feature "The Eagle's Mate." Don't miss this.

COTTON MARKET.

February 16th.

March.....	Closed.
May.....	8.50
July.....	8.77
October.....	8.94
December.....	9.19
Local spots 8-16.	Cotton seed 40%
	cents per bushel.

Colds are Often Most Serious.

Stop Possible Complications.
The disregard of a Cold has often brought many a regret. The fact of sneezing, coughing, or a Fever should be warning enough that your system needs immediate attention. Certainly Loss of Sleep is most serious. It is a warning given by Nature. It is man's duty to himself to assist by doing his part. Dr. King's New Discovery is based on a scientific analysis of Colds. 50c. at your Druggist. Buy a bottle today.

Making Greenwood Famous.

W. P. Greene, formerly an attorney of Greenwood, has assumed editorial management of the Abbeville Press and Banner, which has been converted into a stock company.—Camden Chronicle.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catharrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 15c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Free Flower Seed. Hastings' Catalogue Tells You About It

If you are engaged in farming, or if you plant only vegetables or flowers, you cannot afford to be without the big catalogue published fresh and new every year by the great Southern seed house, H. G. Hastings & Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and sent absolutely free, postage paid, to all who write for it, mentioning the name of this newspaper.

In this catalogue we tell you of a splendid offer of free flower seed to all our customers, five magnificent varieties that mean beauty about your home and a pleasure to wives and daughters that nothing else can give. This catalogue tells you, too, about our big cash prize offer to the Corn Club boys of your state. It tells all about our fine yielding varieties of corn and cotton—the kind we grow on our own 3,200 acre farm. It tells about the best seeds of all kinds for planting in the South. It should be in every Southern home. Write today and let us send it to you.—H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Receiver's Sale!

The State of South Carolina,
County of Abbeville.
Court of Common Pleas.
Ex Parte W. H. White,
In re

Perkins Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff, against R. E. Cox, as Trustee, et al., Defendants, wherein D. H. Hill was appointed Receiver of all and singular the property of W. J. Tucker.
By authority of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated cause, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, at Abbeville, C. H. S. C., on Saturday in March, A. D. 1915, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit:
"Thirty-Nine and One-Eighth Acres, situate, lying, and being in 'Magnolia' Township, Abbeville County, and State of South Carolina, and being bounded by lands 'the Estate of Dr. William Taggart, Estate of C. G. McAllister, Flatwoods Creek, the G. A. Tucker Tract, and others, and being a portion of a tract of land sold by R. O. Bell to W. J. Tucker.'"
Also,
"Fifty-One and 3-8ths Acres, situate, lying and being in Magnolia Township, Abbeville County and State of South Carolina, and being bounded by Estate of Dr. William Taggart, Mrs. R. O. Bell, and others, and being more accurately described by plat made by William L. Mitchell, Oct. 1913."

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for the papers.
D. H. HILL,
Receiver of all and singular the property formerly belonging to W. J. Tucker

Master's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,
County of Abbeville.
Court of Common Pleas,
Steve Parthenos against S. B. Baker.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville, C. H. S. C., on Saturday, in March, A. D. 1915, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Abbeville, in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing One (1) Acre, more or less, and bounded by Estate of Taggart, Marie Miles, John Patton and Brooks Dixon—being the same tract of land conveyed to S. B. Baker by William Johnson by deed dated October 1st, 1890.
Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.
R. E. HILL,
Master A. C. S. C.

City Registration

The City Books of Registration are now open for the registration of qualified electors, and will remain open until April 1st, 1915, at the office of City Clerk.
T. G. FERRIN, Registrar.