

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

VOL. LVII. NO. 41.

## A MANIAC IN A PULPIT.

He Kept Everybody at Bay for Five Hours.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 23.—Charles M. Emmons, a gunsmith in the national army and a monomaniac on religion, broke in to Olivet Congregational Church last night provisioned the pulpit for a week, and armed with a revolver and fantastically draped and veiled in black, held the whole congregation at bay from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.

The Police Department was summoned to the scene, but did not care to arrest him and the intruder held the pulpit in solitary majesty until he finally drowsed off and was captured after a short struggle.

The strange occupant of the pulpit was first discovered by the janitor, Mr. Dickinson, who took the weird figure to be the wild Nick himself, and was flying from the scene with his hair on end when he heard the intruder say, "I am Alpha and Omega." Then he knew it was not Beelzebub, but only Emmons.

He started to put him out, but was repelled by the sudden production of a revolver. The police were summoned, and marched in boldly till they were within fifteen feet of the pulpit, when Emmons told them to go, and they retreated in haste. An attempt was made to attack him from the rear, when he fired two shots through the door, and the officers retreated again.

Various expedients were devised. The fireman wanted to turn the hose on him, and others proposed to smoke him out. It was finally decided, however, to lay regular siege to the church and starve him out. About 2 o'clock he got so sleepy that he could not keep his eyes open, and officers Haynes, Atkins, and Mr. Vesey seized and disarmed him.

Emmons has been crazy for a least four years. After the death of his wife he created a sensation by lying in her grave and refusing to get out. He has a mania for getting into pulpits, and was tried for lunacy a year ago, after a similar break, in which he did not, however, use arms.

Last week he went to Trinity church before the services entered the pulpit and took his shoes off and had to be ejected by force. He has also a mania for reading the Bible at prayer meetings, so that he has had to put out several times. He had in the pulpit when, arrested two pistols, two night lamps, a bag of crackers and cookies, two pounds of gunpowder, a large supply of red fire, rockets and Roman candles, a breach block of a rifle for a candle stick, two wooden troughs with which to shoot rockets, a bottle of alcohol, a can of ketchup, a tin funnel, five tins of prepared chicken and turkey, a pail of water, and a tin cup.

He was well supplied with ammunition, and, after firing shots he carelessly reloaded his weapon from a long tow of cartridges in the pulpit. He was wrapped in a yellow rug taken from the altar chairs and had his head shrouded in a black veil.

At least 1,000 people stood in the streets from 9 till 2 o'clock waiting to see him put out.

## Who Are the Conspirators?

We yesterday laid the responsibility for the lying telegram sent from Charleston to the Associated Press, which frustrated Governor Tillman's plans for placing the South Carolina bonds, at the door of the News and Courier, which is the Associated Press's agent in this city. The chain of circumstantial evidence convicting the News and Courier was to all appearances complete and it is not affected by that paper's disingenuous argument and denial this morning. It says, in effect, though in a round-about and confusing way to the reader, that there is no evidence that the telegram was sent from Charleston, but that it was dated probably from Columbia and the Financial Chronicle's editor got the names mixed up. It professes even to believe that the alleged telegram was a myth and quotes the Financial Chronicle of October 15 to show that the latter does not mention the place from which the telegram on which it based its remarks was dated, although in its second article on the subject printed further down, the Financial Chronicle is quoted as distinctly saying

that the dispatch was "from Charleston." But admitting that the Financial Chronicle could have been mistaken in its statement, can any one in his senses believe that Governor Tillman could have been mistaken in a matter in which he was so much interested, or that he could have been deliberately lying when he said in his interview, which the News and Courier starts out by quoting, that "to further this object a telegram was sent from Charleston and published in the New York papers the day after we reached there asserting that we were in favor of the issue of 4 per cent bonds to redeem the 6 per cent bonds, and the issue of new bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000 to take up the fraudulent bonds?" Does any one believe that if such a telegram was published concerning his visit, Governor Tillman would not have seen, read and marked the date line of it so clearly as not to have read "Charleston" for "Columbia?"

The News and Courier is equally blundering and disingenuous in trying to shift the responsibility to Columbia and to the Register. What possible motive could Governor Tillman's "organ" have for interfering with the Governor's plans? This shifting of the locality, however, and of the "agents" does not relieve the principal, for the Register is the "agent" in Columbia just as the News and Courier is the "agent" in Charleston of the Associated Press. If the dispatch was sent from Columbia and dated from Charleston the forgery, so to speak, must have been authorized by one of the two newspapers, viz: the News and Courier and the Register, which represent the Associated Press at Columbia, or by some of their editors, managers or other agents is that place. The Register could have had no conceivable motive for sending it, and appearances in that case would still be against the News and Courier.

The disingenuousness of the News and Courier goes still further in stating that "Governor Tillman charges that Charleston is party to a conspiracy to prevent refunding of debt" as it professes to have done in its telegram to the Financial Chronicle, and as it repeatedly does in effect throughout its article this morning notwithstanding the fact that its quotation of Governor Tillman's own words does not warrant such a construction. What the Governor does say on that head is this: "I am sorry to see that some of our own people in Charleston are lending said and comfort and are in combination with some New York sharks who fattened on the State's misfortune during the reconstruction period," which is very far from indicting the "whole community" as our contemporary falsely puts it.

And this brings us to its last effort at disingenuousness—its attempt to make it appear that the whole of Charleston is bound up in the News and Courier and identified with the alleged conspirators, whoever they may be, that temporarily wrecked the credit of the State abroad. This is an old tune which has been played by the "organ" many and many a time before, but it is due to truth to state that there are rascals in Charleston just as there are everywhere else and a charge against one or more of them does not constitute an indictment of the "whole community."—Charleston Sun.

## A Plea For Good Roads.

Professor Haupt says that a good average road, through a rolling country, should never cost more than \$7,000 per mile, and frequently not over \$2,000. And the expenditure pays. To pull one ton on macadam costs just one-half as much as on hard dirt, and one-fourth as much as on sand. It is estimated that in England improved roads have made it possible for three horses to do the work formerly done by four, thus saving \$100,000,000 annually. It is also stated that with improved roads the farm produce of Illinois could be hauled for \$15,000,000 per annum less than now, and that \$160,000,000 would be added to the value of the farms.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors a natural brown or black.

## FACTS VS. FALSEHOODS.

Dr. Bates Gives a Clear Statement of the State's Position.

Editor Register: I dislike to appear in print and I regret the agitation of the State debt by the press at this time, but inasmuch as what I said during the campaign in regard to the State's credit and debt seems to have been misunderstood and is now being misrepresented by a number of newspapers in the State, I have decided to present a simple explanation.

I did not utter a word in the campaign until the meeting here in Columbia, I then deemed it my duty to publicly rebuke the press and Governor Sheppard, as the leader of the opposition in the State, for dragging the State's credit into politics. I answered the charge they made that the present administration had injured the credit of the State by declaring that the real injury to the credit of the State was done:

First, by the Republicans by their issue of unconstitutional bonds in 1868 and by their consolidation Act of 1883, which settled the bonded debt of the State at 50 cents on the dollar—the first Act of repudiation ever attempted in South Carolina.

Second, by our own people in 1879-80 sanctioning the repudiation of 50 per cent. of the valid debt of the State by the Republicans in 1873, and again opening up the consol debt after the settlement under the Act of 1873 had been accepted by the holders, only for purpose of eliminating some fraudulent bonds and not for the purpose of revalidating the "ante bellum" fire loan and other bonds held by our friends abroad. This was made apparent by the difficulty the State experienced in refunding the deficiency bonds in 1888. I have it upon good authority that "these English capitalists, long time friends and creditors of the State, made overtures to take the entire debt at 4 per cent. if our people would not sanction the repudiation of 1873. I believe if our foreign creditors had been treated differently we could to day place our bonds in London at 3 or 3½ per cent.

I was in New York in January last, and was confronted then by the obstacle of the repudiated fraudulent bonds. My public remarks were made in July and I had season to anticipate what was coming, but the holders of these did not expect, and certainly did not require, any encouragement from me. I am man enough to say it would be better for the State if they could be gotten out of the way, and have observation and experience enough to know that there is no longer any practical way of retiring them. The time is past—it should have been done when the consol debt was settled in 1879-80.

Capitalists in New York who conversed with me made no objection whatever to the proposed new bonds on account of want of confidence in the present State government, but chiefly on account of the action of the State in 1873 and in 1879-80, and the presence of South Carolina repudiated bonds on the market. They were themselves convinced that the bonds were absolutely good and desirable, but they appreciated the difficulty of convincing the investing public.

I feel confident, from many personal assurances, the business men of the State endorse my views, and I respectfully ask the editors to examine my speech in the Cotton Plant of July 16th, and the pamphlet on the credit of the State I have for distribution, if they intend further criticism of me.

W. T. C. BATES, State Treasurer

## Hunting Scattered Baptists.

On a recent Sunday we attended service at Grove Avenue Baptist church in this city and heard a sermon from our old friend, Rev. J. C. Hiden, the pastor of that vigorous and growing church. His text was from 1st Tim. iii. 1: "if a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work;" and the subject was "The Pastorate."

Bro. Hiden said that he was anxious to find and to visit every member of this flock, and that he would do his best to become acquainted with all of them; and in this connection occurred the following passage, which we publish for the benefit of a class of Baptists

whom we fear is uncomfortably large:

"When I was pastor of the First Baptist church in Lexington, Ky., Bro. Fred. Hale preached in a protracted meeting with me. In one of his sermons he exhorted us to go out and hunt up the scattered Baptists of the city—those who had their membership elsewhere, and were keeping their letters in trunks or else had never got their letters. He insisted very earnestly upon this, and urged us all to zealous work in this direction.

"When he closed his sermon, I arose and said: 'I wish to answer Bro. Hale. There is another side to this question, and that is, don't be so hard to find. I'm an old hunter. I've hunted deer and wild turkeys, and pheasants, and foxes, and coons, and 'possums, and partridges, and hares, and squirrels but a scattered Baptist leaves the coldest trail that ever I tried to follow.'—Religious Herald.

## Wheat Sowing Experiments.

The Ohio agricultural experiment station has for several years been investigating such problems in wheat culture as the quantity of seed per acre, the depth of seeding, drilling versus broadcasting, the mixing of different varieties, cross drilling and the use of the roller press. The average results favor sowing at the rate of five to seven pecks per acre of thoroughly cleaned seed, and sowing this not to exceed two inches deep. In favorable season broadcast seeding has produced about as large a crop as drilling; but if the seeding season be hot and dry, drilling is likely to give the best results. No advantage has yet been discovered in the mixing of different varieties. There has been a slight increase of crop where the wheat was cross drilled, the same quantity of seed being used in each case. This increase may be partly due to the more thorough pulverization of the soil accomplished by the double drilling. The roller press—a wheel following each hoe of the drill—has not increased the yield sufficiently to warrant its use.

## A New King Wanted.

The diminishing profitability of cotton culture has drawn public attention to the necessity for the diversification of agriculture in the South. Social and economic conditions have thus far powerfully retarded the change which is inevitable. Cotton is the money crop. The land is largely worked by tenants. The merchants make their advances of money and goods on cotton. The landlords insist that cotton is the only crop furnishing a sufficient security for the payment of rent. Add to this the fact that the agricultural information of the tenants is almost entirely confined to their knowledge of cotton culture, and it at once appears that it will require influences strong as necessity to bring about the substitution of other crops for King Cotton.

In considering the work of the experiment stations in the States where cotton is the chief crop, it is well to remember that it will not be sufficient for them to demonstrate that this or that crop can be profitably grown. Labor must be educated. The landholding and the trading classes must be convinced that new crops will furnish a stable basis for commercial paper and rentals.

Among the agricultural problems of the greatest importance of the future success of the Southern farmer are those connected with the growth of grasses and forage plants.

For the cure of headache, constipation, stomachic and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

Mr. J. W. Bowden assures the Columbia Register that he does not intend to make the Cotton Plant a third party organ, but will advocate and propagate and straight Alliance doctrine. Stick to this Mr. Bowden.

The Third Party managers over in Georgia conceded at the Watson's doom is sealed and that he is bound to take a trip up Salt river when the idea of November shall have come.

Many a Western farmer has made himself poor by running in debt for machinery.

## TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

It Will Some Day Supplant King Cotton in South Carolina.

The inside of a tobacco warehouse on salesday presents some interesting as well as amusing sights to the novice in the tobacco industry. To hear the everlasting voice of the auctioneer and the quick and snappish bids of the buyers induces one to come to the conclusion that cotton is no longer king in South Carolina. The buyer eagerly seeks the article and pays a good price for it, instead of the article seeking the buyer and getting a small sized notch.

Edgefield can boast of having the largest tobacco warehouse in South Carolina, which fact indicates that this industry is assuming size in this particular section of the State. Florence county farmers have wisely come to the conclusion that tobacco at 24 cents a pound beats cotton at 6 cents, and the consequence of this conclusion is that tobacco has almost entirely superseded cotton. Other counties should imitate Florence in this particular line, and they will soon shake off the "shackles of poverty."

You say you will have to hire some experienced man from North Carolina or Virginia to teach you the business. Hear what one says who learned the business himself, in answer to the reporter's question about learning the business: "Do you mean to say that you had no one to instruct you in the tobacco culture?"

"Well, sir, I used common sense, together with information gathered from books and papers devoted to the culture of tobacco."

"Tell me something about your farm."

"There is nothing much to tell, but what there is, you are welcome to it. Three years ago I commenced to plant tobacco, simply as an experiment. I did not have much faith in a profitable crop in South Carolina. At the end of the first year I came out so well that I was induced to try it on a larger scale, and the third year finds me planting only ten acres of cotton, just for the sake of 'before the war.' The first crop brought me in about \$150 per acre, and the second and the third crops have netted me about a thousand dollars for every ten acres, or, in other words, I clear about one hundred dollars per acre."

"What peculiarity does this soil possess which makes it good for tobacco?"

"Nothing, sir. Tobacco will grow just as well anywhere in South Carolina. Good cotton land is good tobacco land."

"Well, you put too much expense in building your tobacco barn?"

"No, sir I built it with my own hands, and at very little expense."

"In transplanting your crop, do you have to wait for rainy weather?"

"Not at all. Dry weather is just as good. The tobacco plant is almost as hard to kill as nut grass or will grass. Tobacco farms are becoming very numerous in this section, and we are getting better prices here than the planters of Virginia and North Carolina."

The question propounded by the reporter and answered by this planter show that the tobacco culture is a power in this section.

A buyer of Virginia says: "South Carolina tobacco is very fine and commands the best prices. It brings as high as \$24 per hundred pounds."

The planters bring their tobacco to the Florence warehouse, where it is auctioned off in piles. Each pile is of a different grade. The Florence warehouse, one of the largest of any tobacco State, holds about seven hundred piles. Sales are made every day during the tobacco season. About eight thousand pounds of tobacco is sold at this warehouse each day.

If the cotton cranks would stop picking a short while and visit Florence or Darlington and see how much they are making out of the "universal weed," in two years South Carolina would not produce enough cotton to stuff a pillow.

Florence and Darlington, the pioneer counties in tobacco culture, started on a small scale, and gradually they have grown to be known as the tobacco counties of South Carolina. Why can't others counties join this small band?

The Florence tobacco factory

sends out as good stuff as does the factories of Virginia and North Carolina, thus showing that we can produce first class raw material and first-class manufactured stuff.

Let 1893 be the tobacco year and mark the downfall of His Majesty King Cotton.—Columbia State.

## Profits In Small Farming.

A Massachusetts man raised last season on less than three acres of land, as follows: Fifteen bushels of green peas, 1 of white beans, 10 of potatoes, 8 of popcorn (ears), 50 of red beets, 25 of onions, 75 of carrots, 600 sugar pumpkins, 1,000 winter squashes, 1,000 horse-radish roots, 50 dozen ears of sweet corn, 2,000 cabbages, 6 bushels of parsnips, large quantities of sun flowers, 1 bushel of Rochester rose potatoes from one pound of seed. He says he believes there is big living from a small farm properly managed. A poultry raiser gives the year's results as follows: My books show that for the year ending November 1, 1890, I fed to 100 hens and 60 chickens, 102½ bushels of corn, 22½ bushels of oats and 20½ bushels of wheat, a good part of the wheat going to the chickens. The profit over cost of food was \$131, an average of \$1.31 per hen; not a large profit but eggs were low, and many of the hens were old. The eggs cost 64 cents per dozen for feed, but the whole cost of feed was taken, as I did not keep the feed account separate.

## Pay For the Pitchers.

Dr. Adam Clarke, while preaching to large congregations in Ireland, pictured in glowing terms the freeness of the gospel, dwelling on the point that the water of life could be had "without money and without price." At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up to send the gospel to the heathen. This collection embarrassed the preacher a little as it seemed to contradict the theme of his sermon. As he was telling the story to a Christian lady afterwards, she replied, "Very true, Doctor, the water of life is free—without price—but we must pay for the pitchers to carry it in."

That discriminating remark dispels the fog as it seems to hang over the minds of some who cannot see that the freeness of water is one thing, and the employment of a person to carry it is quite another thing. The gospel is a free gift, without money and without price, but the man who brings the glad tidings to others must be allowed to have a price, and money to pay the price.—Raleigh Advocate

## Baptist State Convention.

The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina will meet with the Aiken Baptist church, Aiken, S. C., Wednesday night before the first Sunday in December, 1892.

Convention sermon by J. D. Pitts; alternate, C. T. Scalfie.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT THIS YEAR: Foreign Missions—G. T. Greenham, C. T. Scalfie, A. L. Stough, J. S. McLemore, D. H. Crosland.

Home Missions—A. C. Wilkins, G. M. Tolson, M. W. Gerdon, J. A. White, J. R. Aiken.

Obituaries—C. C. Brown, Chairman.

A. J. S. THOMAS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

Delegate to the Baptist State Convention will please forward their names at once to the undersigned. It is the wish of the committee to notify each one before he leaves home where he will be entertained.

Visitors or others who prefer to entertain themselves will find liberal deductions at the hotels and boarding houses of Aiken.

C. K. Henderson, Chair.

P. S.—Brethren, please write plain, and give us your postoffice.

Aiken, S. C., Oct. 12th, 1892.

NOTICE FROM CENTRAL COM. W. M. S.

As we do not wish to overtax the generous hospitality of the Aiken church, the number of ladies appointed to attend the Woman's Mission Meeting must be limited. Societies will not elect delegates, but the Central Committee will, as usual, appoint representatives from the Associations and forward their names to the Committee of the Aiken Baptist church. Others will, of course, not expect free entertainment, but by correspondence with the Aiken Committee can secure board at reasonable rates.

## The Superior MEDICINE

for all forms of blood disease,

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

the health restorer, and health maintainer.

**Cures Others will cure you.**

## Notice of Federal Election.

An election will be held on Tuesday, November 8, 1892, at the various voting precincts established by law in the County of Edgefield, for a Representative of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina in the Fifty Third Congress of the United States, and for fourteen Presidential Electors.

The polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the election, and shall be kept open continuously during these hours, without intermission or adjournment; and the managers of the respective precincts shall administer to each person offering to vote, an oath that he is qualified to vote at this election according to the Constitution of this State, and that he has not voted during this election.

The following named persons have been appointed to manage said election, by the Board of Commissioners of Election for Edgefield County, to wit:

Holston's X Roads—John R. Watson, P. S. Shealy, D. W. Padgett, W. S. Shealy, clerk.

Perry's X Roads—F. H. Kempson, W. E. Long, Jacob Wills, Robert Harrison, clerk.

Cheatham's Store—A. L. Brunson, T. J. Griffin, P. M. Williams, J. H. Reel, clerk.

Meriwether Hall—H. H. Townes, Henry Hammond, G. W. Medlock, Hubbard Bunch, clerk.

Lanham's Store—C. M. Lanham, J. H. Carpenter, J. H. Gardner, A. S. Swearingen, clerk.

Liberty Hill—F. J. Rankin, W. T. Stevens, L. P. Harling, J. V. White, clerk.

Red Hill—J. H. Bussey, L. E. Glanton, Wm Burnett, W. H. Seigler, clerk.

Mt. Willing—Thomas Whittle, J. B. Padgett, Joe Long, Artemus Kennerly, clerk.

Richardsonville—A. D. Crouch, John B. Mitchell, C. F. Rudd, T. C. Carson, clerk.

Trenton—William Roper, John Miller, L. J. Courtney, Nellie Long, clerk.

Rehoboth—W. E. Gilchrist, Chas. Strom, Albert Talbert, Jas. Seigler, clerk.

Modoc—J. A. Autler, J. B. Nelson, A. P. Douglas, J. L. Stone, clerk.

Kinard's Store—J. C. Drafts, J. C. Kinard, J. E. Riser, Sidney Black, clerk.

Plum Branch—Perrin Seigler, M. C. Hitt, J. A. Reynolds, F. P. Wells, clerk.

Edgefield C. H.—J. M. Jones, L. G. Bell, L. E. Jackson, J. T. Parks, clerk.

Meeting Street—E. L. Stevens, J. L. Foy, W. T. Walton, J. S. Smyly, clerk.

Trapp's Mill—R. P. Holloway, Samuel Whitley, J. E. Partlow, C. A. Arrington, clerk.

Pleasant Lane—W. A. Walker, J. A. Minick, Jesse W. Dorn, A. D. Timmerman, clerk.

Haltiwanger's—T. A. Pitts, G. C. Wheeler, S. M. Cooper, J. C. Kinard, clerk.

Johnston—D. R. Strother, J. G. Mobley, J. P. Hardy, William Hazel, clerk.

The managers herein above appointed are hereby notified and required to appear at Edgefield C. H. on Saturday, the 5th of November, for the purpose of being sworn in, and receiving the boxes, &c., for conducting said election.

J. D. FRASER  
J. P. BEAN  
B. B. EVANS,  
Federal Commissioners of  
Oct. 19, '92. Election.

## For Sale or Rent.

UP to the 1st of October the beautiful place belonging to John R. Abney in the suburbs of Edgefield village can be bought. Besides the residence place, there are two and a half acres, there are three tenant settlements on it. The place contains 143 acres, about 100 of which is cultivatable, and the balance in woods. It can be bought as a whole, or in three parcels of from 45 to 50 acres each.

We know that many readers of the ADVERTISER distrust the advertisement which announces goods at cost; and such distrust is a wise skepticism on the part of the public, for no merchant can sell goods at cost and meet his own bills, when presented for payment. And yet we are going to offer our stock of Shoes—one thousand dollars worth—at actual cost, less the freight. These Shoes are of all grades and sizes, gents', and children's. We also offer all our Notions, Dry Goods, and Crockery at cost, less the freight. Our reasons for selling at cost are, first, we can as well afford to sell at cost as to keep them at cost; and secondly, we propose in the future to do only a grocery business, and must dispose of everything we keep—except groceries, in order to get the store room.

These two reasons ought to satisfy the most skeptical that we mean business. If parties wish it we will show our bills.

CHFATHAM & BURNETT.

Edgefield C. H., S. C.

Land for Sale.

450 ACRES of land five miles north of Edgefield, half in woodland.

The place there is a comfortable dwelling house, barn, stables, blacksmith shop, gin, store house, excellent well of water, and springs, and five or six tenant houses in good condition. Excellent neighbors, and the health is proverbial.

The soil is good and will produce anything that will grow in this latitude. The place will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers into lots of 50 acres. For particulars apply at the ADVERTISER office.

Notice to Teachers.

TEACHERS and applicants to teach I will please take notice that the time for examining those who wish to teach in the public schools in Edgefield county has been changed from the first Friday and Saturday in October to the first Friday and Saturday of the same month. Friday has been set apart for the examination of white applicants and Saturday for colored.

JOHN B. HILL,  
S. C. T. C.

Tax Notice.

I WILL be at the following places, on the days and dates named, for the purpose of collecting taxes. The levy for the present fiscal year is as follows: For State tax, 4½ mills; ordinary county, 2-16 mills; bridge, 1 mill; court expenses, 9-16 mills; school tax, 2 mills. Total mills 10½.

A poll tax of \$1 on all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60.

There is a special tax of 2 mills on all property in the corporate limits of the town of Edgefield, including R. R. property, to pay interest on the bonded debt of the town.

Also a special tax of 3 mills for school purposes on all property in the Ridge Spring school district, including R. R. property; also a special tax of 3½ mills on all property in Shaw township and that portion of Trenton school district formerly belonging to Shaw township, including all the property of the C. C. & A. R. R. and C. C. & C. R. R. in said township and school district, levied to pay one annual instalment and interest on bonds issued to aid in the construction of the C. C. & C. R. R.

Trenton, Saturday, Oct. 15  
Johnston, Monday, " 17  
Long Branch, Tuesday, " 18  
Wards, Wednesday, " 19  
Ridge Spring, Thursday, " 20  
Holston's X Roads, Friday, " 21  
Perry's X Roads, Saturday, " 22  
P. B. Watson's, Monday, " 24  
Forrest's Store, Tuesday, " 25  
J. C. Caughman's, Wednesday, " 26  
Kinard's, Thursday, " 27  
Fairfax's, Friday, " 28  
Dennis's, Saturday, " 29  
Colmans X Roads, Monday, " 31  
A. C. Coleman's, Tuesday, Nov. 1  
W. W. Odum's, Wednesday, " 2  
A. S. Werts, Thursday, " 3  
Haltiwanger's, Friday, " 4  
Williams's Mill, Saturday, " 5  
Stevens Bros., Sunday, " 6  
Pleasant Lane, Monday, " 7  
Kirksey's, Tuesday, " 8  
Ross, Wednesday, " 9  
Calhoun from 1 p. m. Wednesday, 9th, to 12 m. Thursday, 10th.

Minors, Thursday, a. r. 1 p. m. 10  
Longmires, Friday, Nov. 11  
Plum Branch, Saturday, " 12  
Fairfax's, Sunday, " 13  
Modoc, Monday, " 14  
Clarks Hill, Tuesday, " 15  
J. M. Holder's, Wednesday, " 16  
Colliers, Thursday, " 17  
Red Hill, Friday, " 18  
Quarries, Saturday, " 19  
Meeting Street, Sunday, " 21

From the 22nd of Nov. until the 20th of Dec. at the Treasurer's office at Edgefield C. H., after which time 15 per cent. penalty will be added to all delinquents. W. L. STEVENS,  
Treas. E. C.

Always ask for "J. M. Cobb's" \$3.00 Gents' Shoes and "J. M. Cobb's" Shoes. We buy these goods in such quantities as to be able to sell you for \$1.00 per pair less than you can find them anywhere. Our "Crown" brand for \$1.25 and \$1.50 cannot be duplicated either in quality or price outside of our store. When you want a good quality shoe or genuine Standard Screw brogan call for Marcy Bros. goods sold only by  
J. M. Cobb,  
Sole Agent.