

TERMS:

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KEOWEE



COURIER.

KEOWEE COURIER.

ESTABLISHED AT Old Pickens in 1849, MOVED TO Walhalla in 1868.

Destroyed by Fire June 21st, 1887. Re-Established August 11 1887.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAY 1, 1890.

VOLUME XLII.—NO 17.

Selling Out at Cost

A LOT OF GEORGIA GOOD CLEAN AND FRESH—Rice at 25 Pounds for \$1.00.

Headquarters for Oven Lifter and Schumacher's Daisy Patent Flour.

PURE FLORIDA ORANGE CANE MOLASSES AT 50C.

BUISST'S AND FERRY'S GARDEN SEEDS, IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES, ONION SETTS AND BUTTONS.

1050 Bushels Clean Red Rust Proof Seed Oats at 50 Cents Per Bushel.

CORN, PEAS, BEANS, CHICKEN, EGGS, FEATHERS, ETC.

BIG SPRING OPENING IN LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

THE CHARLESTON HOUSE, OTTO H. SCHUMACHER, Proprietor.

Clothing, Clothing! Clothing!

THE CHARLESTON HOUSE, OTTO H. SCHUMACHER, Proprietor.

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES, AND LOW PRICES!

We have just received our new SPRING STOCK, consisting of the largest Spring Stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Henriettas, Worsteds, Lawns, Prints, Satines, Laces, Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Shoes, and propose to sell at prices that defy competition.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

COFFINS! COFFINS!

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.

T. N. Carter & Co., Westminister, S. C.

Homestead and Exemption. NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Laura J. Dodd, the widow of Geo. W. Dodd, deceased, has filed her petition before me to have the homestead in the real estate and exemption in the personal property of her late husband, the said Geo. W. Dodd, deceased, appraised, set off and exempted to her, and that I will pass on said application at my office, in Walhalla, S. C., on Saturday, the 31 day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

REGISTRATION NOTICE. I WILL be at Tokena on Saturday, May 31, 1890, for the purpose of registration of voters, and will be at the Court House on Saturday in every month, until Saturday in July, after which time the Registration Books will close, until after the election.

CITATION. IN THE COURT OF PROBATE. By RICHARD LEWIS, JUDGE OF PROBATE. WHEREAS, Thos. L. Dodd has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Geo. W. Dodd, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement. I WILL apply to Richard Lewis, Judge of Probate, of Oconee County, on the 25th day of April, 1890, for leave to make final settlement of the separate estates of Lillie A. Dress, deceased, and of James F. A. Dress, deceased, respectively, and for a final discharge as administrator of said estates.

Wm. F. Ervin, Surveyor, Land Agency and Commission Business, Office in the Bank Building, WALHALLA, S. C.

TEACHER'S COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column should be addressed to S. P. Strubling, School Commissioner, Walhalla, S. C.

New School Districts.

LITTLE RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 83.

Beginning at the "Crooked Hickory," thence a straight line to the bridge in Alexander's field, thence down Salem line to Craven's Creek, thence a straight line to the Rutledge old house place, thence a straight line to the three forks of the ridge road between the Alexander and Lay farms, thence the old ridge road to the "High Knob," on the old mail ridge, thence a straight line to the forks of the White-water and Chattooga ridge roads, thence the mountain ledge to the "Wolf Pit," thence a straight line to the "Big Cliff," on Smeltzer Mountain, thence a straight line to the beginning point.

PICKET POST SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 34.

Beginning at Munson's, on the Burnt Tanyard road, thence a straight line to the Blue Ridge road, near Capt. Joel Beard's residence, thence said road to the Saddle Tunnel, thence the foot of the mountain to the Station road, at the 14 mile-post, thence a straight line to J. M. Calhoun's residence, thence a straight line to J. N. Todd's bridge, thence a straight line to Erskine's residence, thence the ridge road to the public road above A. Lay's residence, thence a straight line to Duncan's mill, thence a straight line to the crossing of the Station and Burnt Tanyard roads, thence said road to the beginning point.

FLAT SHOALS SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 35.

Beginning at the Burnt Tanyard, thence the public road to the crossing of said road and the Station roads, thence a straight line to Duncan's mill, thence a straight line to the public road at the point where the ridge road leading from Erskine's intersects said public road, thence said road to the "Camp Oak," thence the Mauldin old mill road to the public road near the Owens' school house, thence said public road to the Salem line, thence said line to the beginning point.

TOMASSEE SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 36.

Beginning at the point of intersection of the ridge road leading from Erskine's and the public road above A. Lay's residence, thence said ridge road to Erskine's residence, thence a straight line to J. N. Todd's bridge, thence a straight line to J. M. Calhoun's residence, thence a straight line to the 14 mile-post, thence a straight line to the top of the Tommassee Knob, thence the Northwest boundary of the Tommassee farm to the Northeast corner of said farm, thence a straight line to the public road near the Owens' school house, thence the Mauldin old mill road to the Camp Oak, thence the public road to the beginning point.

The Boston Herald has been studying the results of the recent elections. As the result it declares that there has been no year since the war—not even that remarkable one of 1874, which was followed by seventy or eighty Democratic majority in Congress—when the local elections showed such steady and sweeping gains against the party in power as they have shown in the North, the centre and the East this year—everywhere, indeed, in which the people have voted. It indicates not only a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction on the condition of the tariff, but an emphatic disapprobation of the course of President Harrison, the action of Speaker Reed, and the unscrupulous effort, as seen in the Montana election and in other instances, to overthrow the influence of the people in our form of government. The Democratic party never had more important work to do, nor more encouragement to enter boldly upon it.

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Wm. F. Ervin, Surveyor, Land Agency and Commission Business, Office in the Bank Building, WALHALLA, S. C.

Conference of the Anti-Tillman Farmers.

The Democratic Farmers' Conference met in Columbia last Wednesday, 28d instant, in the Agricultural Hall. The conference was organized by electing Col. Iredell Jones, of Fairfield, President, and Col. John J. Dargan, of Sumter, Secretary.

On Mr. Gregg's motion the roll of counties was called and the following conferees answered to their names: Anderson, Lewis E. Campbell; Barnwell, L. W. Youmans; Beaufort, Thomas R. Heyward; Charleston, W. G. Hinson; Chesterfield, A. McQueen; Clarendon, C. S. Land; Colleton, D. L. Redish; Darlington, E. W. Cannon; Fairfield, Thomas W. Woodward; Florence, S. A. Gregg; Hampton, R. F. Causey; Keeshaw, A. H. Boykin; Laurens, S. D. Garlington; Lexington, Theo. Holtzhauser; Marion, D. W. Bethel; Newberry, J. R. Davidson; Orangeburg, J. A. Peterkin; Richland, J. C. F. Sims; Sumter, John J. Dargan; Williamsburg, Edwin Harper; York, Iredell Jones. Total, twenty-one.

On motion of Major Youmans it was determined to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the Democracy of South Carolina, such committee to report an address at 5 p. m.

Nominations were made from the floor, and the following gentlemen were elected: John J. Dargan, of Sumter, L. W. Youmans, of Barnwell, Iredell Jones, of York, Thos. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, and C. S. Land, of Clarendon.

At 12:20 p. m., the Conference took a recess until 5 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

of the Conference was, like the earlier one, open to the public, and a large number of leading business men, upon ascertaining that they could see and hear the proceedings of the meeting, attended and took seats around the large room, which, during one session of the Legislature, while the interior of the State House was being reconstructed, served as the Senate chamber. Additional supplies of chairs were brought in for the conferees, who, at 5:22 p. m., had arrived and taken their places in the center of the room.

President Jones and Secretary Dargan sat side by side at a long table and were flanked by reporters. The Chair at the hour named called the Conference to order and requested Col. L. W. Youmans, the Chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an address, to submit the committee's report. Col. Youmans produced an assortment of letters, sheets, bearing inscriptions in three or four handwritings, eloquent evidence that the address had been brought to the Conference in nobody's pocket, and read slowly and with deliberate emphasis the following paper:

"The situation of political affairs in South Carolina demands the immediate consideration of every good citizen. As Democrats and farmers, seeking no personal gain, but influenced by strong convictions as to the good of our State, we desire to present our views to the Democratic voters of the State, and to ask for these views a fair and thoughtful consideration.

"The Democratic party is indicted by some of its own members for favoritism, for relinquishing its functions to an oligarchy of aristocrats, for betraying the confidence placed in it by the people, for wasteful extravagance, even for corruption. Your natural foes have not alleged so much. Men within the party, claiming to represent 80 per cent of the Democratic votes and having aspirations for office, have not submitted their claims according to the usual methods upon their merits to the judgment of a Democratic Convention; but upon fictitious pretexts have formed a party within their party, held a Convention, adopted a platform, practically nominated a candidate for Governor, and by means of an organized campaign committee propose to force their candidate upon the State Democratic Convention in the name of the farmers of South Carolina.

In this departure from the usual methods, in our judgment, there is an innovation pregnant with great danger to the unity and harmony of the Democratic party. Conscious of the fact that the purity and integrity of our institutions depend upon the solidarity of the party, we view with the greatest apprehension the deliberate declaration of the candi-

date, which, in our opinion, arrays caste against caste, and dividing the white people, endangers Anglo-Saxon supremacy. Believing that upon the perpetuity of the Democratic party in South Carolina as at present constituted depends the peace and prosperity of the State and the general welfare of the people; believing that the methods of nominating State officers by that party in the past have been fair, honorable and just to all classes of our citizens, regardless of occupation or calling; believing that the administration of the State Government has been in the past and is at present able, pure, honest and free from corruption; believing that an attack upon the party under these circumstances is a reflection upon the intelligence and integrity of the people; believing that the party's motto in the future should be as it has been in the past, 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none,' we, the undersigned, farmers and Democrats, desire to enter our solemn protest against the unusual, unprecedented and revolutionary action of the Shell Convention.

"As Democrats we cannot witness without protest the control of our party by a faction; as agriculturists we will not permit our honorable occupation to be degraded into a spoilsman's machine; as citizens we will not be silent under misrepresentation. We believe that in these declarations we voice the sober opinions of a majority of our Democratic farmers. The success of the 'Tillman movement' under the 'Shell' call would mean the discredit of the Democratic party by itself; it would declare slander truth and reward the slanderer. It would embroil the party, make local quiet impossible, and check the industrial development of the State. In the eyes of the country it would be a verdict against the Democracy of South Carolina. We confidently appeal to that Democracy to arouse itself, and to support our protest against the aggrandizement of one man at such great cost to the State."

The address was signed by the following members, all of whom were present: Iredell Jones, President of the Conference, York; John J. Dargan, Secretary, Sumter; L. E. Campbell, Anderson; L. W. Youmans, Barnwell; Thos. R. Heyward, Beaufort; W. G. Hinson, Charleston; A. McQueen, Chesterfield; C. S. Land, Clarendon; D. L. Redish, Colleton; E. W. Cannon, Darlington; T. W. Woodward, Fairfield; Smilie A. Gregg, Florence; R. T. Causey, Hampton; A. H. Boykin, Kershaw; S. D. Garlington, Laurens; Theo. E. F. Holtzhauser, Lexington; D. W. Bethel, Marion; Jas. A. Peterkin, Orangeburg; J. C. F. Sims, Richland; Edwin Harper, Williamsburg; J. R. Davidson, Newberry.

The Conference punctuated the address with applause, especially that part expressing their determination not to allow the agricultural interests to be degraded into a spoilsman's machine. There was more applause at the close. The question of the adoption of the address was put, and Col. Youmans, speaking to it, made a strong but short speech. He said that the address presented the views entertained by the committee and, he believed, held by all of the members of the Conference present. That South Carolina had been ruled by an oligarchy of aristocrats; that Hampton and his associates and successors had not represented the common people of the State as well as others; that our Government had been inefficient or corrupt, were assertions which could not be sustained and which the Conference would feel bound to reject. Since 1876 the Government of South Carolina has been as pure and patriotic as any which ever presided over any organization of civilized beings. [Applause.] The committee had been conservative in its report, but with a tolerance for differing opinions of some of the brave men who had sustained the State in its new declaration of independence in 1876, it felt warranted in challenging proof of the charges against the Democracy which had been made to delude them—charges which, as the report had stated, exceeded those made by our natural foes. [Applause.]

The address was then unanimously adopted. President Jones stated that twenty-one counties were represented in this Conference, but the time afforded for the preparation had been so short that in cases where gentlemen invited to attend had been unable to do so it had not been practicable to invite others to take

their places, but he could announce that in only two cases had the answers been unfavorable. Some of the replies from those who were unable to be present were so pleasant that he would ask the Secretary to read extracts from them in evidence of the interest and approval of those who were compelled to be absent from the Conference.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

Secretary Dargan then read the extracts presented:

1. Berkeley—C. St. G. Sinkler, Kautawville: "Count upon me as being entirely with you in this vitally important matter. I will work vigorously to defeat the man." (Prevented from attending by illness in family.)

2. Spartanburg—J. W. Strubling, Strubling: "I sincerely hope your Conference may reach a satisfactory conclusion, and that we may be able to avoid any division in our Democracy." (Unable to attend personally.)

3. Union—J. T. Douglas, Union: "I am sorry I cannot meet with you, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent. Your letter came to hand while I was away on my farm, consequently did not receive my attention sooner."

4. Pickens—D. F. Bradley, Pickens: "The objects of your meeting meet my hearty approval, and you may rest assured that whether I attend the meeting or not your efforts to defeat Tillman and promote the best interests of the State will have my hearty approval and co-operation."

5. Oconee—John W. Shelor, Tugaloo: "I fully endorse the Conference you suggest, and it is with great reluctance I write you the above excuse. I have looked upon the Shell-Tillman movement from its origin and conception as sensational and calculated to do much harm and little good, except to advertise the originators of the movement and bring them to the front, and when you analyze the whole matter you find self-aggrandizement at the bottom with no merit at all to sustain it."

6. Chester—R. A. Love, Chester: "Wishing you abundant success."

7. Horry—Jeremiah Smith, Socastee: "I will say further that I think Tillman will not get a respectable following in Horry. * * * The Alliance is doing well here. Agricultural business is well advanced. Politics have not disturbed us much yet."

8. Edgefield—H. A. Shaw, Hamburg: "If nothing prevent I will fill your appointment on the 23d."

9. Lancaster—John B. Erwin, Lancaster: "Lancaster sent delegates (myself among them) to the Shell Convention to oppose nominations as dangerous to the integrity of the Democratic party in South Carolina. * * * I do not regard the Shell Convention as a farmers' convention. The majority of the farmers present voted against nomination. The measure was carried only by the assistance of the men from Charleston. This destroyed the farmers' strength. The aspect at present is a dissatisfied wing of the party against the regular Democratic organization and, I may add, the civilization of the State, the supremacy of the whites. That you, gentlemen may succeed in devising some plan whereby to defeat the scheme of this arrant demagogue is most desirable, but how to act for the best under the circumstances, I think, will require much thought and prudence."

Col. Dargan then spoke briefly and earnestly. It had been stated on the floor of the Shell Convention, he said, that the people needed political education and wished public questions to be discussed before them on the stump. This wish the men who were here to-day proposed to meet to the fullest extent. Our people do need political education. That is demonstrated by the fact that a movement like that of Capt. Tillman's has been able to attain its present dimensions, and we propose to do our part in educating them, and we seek in this the co-operation of all who are interested in the welfare of the State. The education of the masses would bring them over to our side, for on our side we had the right. [Applause.] Let us go forward among the people with the torch of truth and enlightenment in our hand. It was useless to depend entirely upon the press. A great many good men who are not newspaper readers were following those on the other side. They should have the truth presented to them—whether

they were readers or not. This Conference proposed to make the campaign on high ground and to rely fully upon the Democratic party. As the address had stated, the differences in the party were too great to be remedied by honest, manly effort. Abuse was not proposed. There were men in his county who had done as much as any one for the Democracy who believed in this Tillman movement, but he believed them to be in a minority. When we have concluded this campaign the supporters of Capt. Tillman will be, we believe, in a pitiful minority, but the Democratic party will have a vast majority. We have come here to do our duty to the State in this emergency. [Applause.]

Sunday School Work.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Sunday School Convention has issued a circular letter to the friends of the Sunday School cause. It says that the importance of the cause needs no demonstration, and that all Christians should join in all efforts to increase the number and efficiency of the scholars in the State. Their motto is, "The Union of All Christians, for the Salvation of All Others." It states that the aims of the committee are: (1) A Sunday School within reach of every home in our State; (2) a Convention, at least once each year, within reach of every Sunday School teacher; (3) a working Sunday School organization in every county and township; (4) the visitation of every house to invite all to church and Sunday School, and to make known to all God's free offer of salvation through Jesus Christ."

The circular further says: "We request all Sunday School Superintendents throughout the State to assist us in the collection of complete Sunday School statistics during the next few months. These statistics are called for by the United States census bureau at Washington, D. C., and are for our own regular work, and we have undertaken to gather them. Bro. F. F. Whilden, Charleston, S. C., Statistical Secretary, will have this work in hand, and will very soon send out the blanks to be filled out by schools and returned to him. So we beg those interested in each county to be ready to promptly assist in this important work.

"Now, dear friends and brethren of all denominations that have the love of God in your hearts, give us your encouragement in these commendable efforts. And may God bless the work of each individual, and of all the committees and of the conventions to His own honor and glory."

The circular is signed by Charles H. Carlisle, Chairman, Spartanburg, S. C.; C. C. Brown, Sumter, S. C.; Z. W. Bedenbaugh, Prosperity, S. C.; W. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.; C. L. Pike, Laurens, S. C.; F. F. Whilden, Charleston, S. C., and S. B. Ezell, Spartanburg, S. C., Executive Committee.

Too Many.—There is too much love in the world, said some one the other day to me. There is too much of a great many things in this world, but not too much of that.

Too much bad temper. Too much scandal. Too much evil thinking. Too much hard judgment. Too much impertinence. Too much weakness unforgiven. Too much of bad puns. Too many courses at dinner. Too many chestnuts. Too many women who support their husbands. Too many liars. Too many bors.

Too many tiresome plays. Too many books written to sell and not to read.

Too many—no, there are not too many babies, and while there are plenty of babies and plenty of love, there will always be plenty of happiness in this world.—New York Sun.

There are no less than 130 patent washing machines in the market, and yet not one of them has succeeded in holding its own against the old-fashioned and good enough way invented by Eve in the Garden of Eden. It's hard on the knuckles, but it never leaves the clothes streaked.