Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

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COL. AIKEN'S PLATFORM.

In another column Col. D. Wyatt Aiken cites our paragraph upon his new party programme, and becomes quite indignant over it, attempting to put us in the position of making a platform for him, which he repudiates, spurns, contemns, &c. In this he is arguing from an assumed premise which does not exist. We have made no platform for him, but merely criticised the platform he has made for himself. In this we do not think we have misrepresented him. Our remarks were predicated upon the following dispatch from Washington:

"Col. Aiken says he is in favor of the Southern Democrats in the House forming a party of their own. Then they could control the balance of power. They could then say to these other gentlemen, 'go ahead and propose such legislation as you desire. If we like it we will vote for it, if not, we will vote against it, no matter whether it originates on the Democratic or Republican side.' They could then, he says, command such respect as is now denied them. For the past ten years the South has been playing kite for a tail end of the party, and the tail has controlled the movements of the kite."

This is what we called favoring independentism, and as Col. Aiken does not deny holding these views, we are of opinion that he has nothing to complain of in our article. He is not an independent in State politics, nor an independent, individually, in National politics, but he favors an independent party in National politics. He does this, of course, because he does not like the action of the National Democratic Party. This is precisely what McLane and company have been doing in South Carolina. They have not only advocated an independent party here, but have actually formed one, and our people will remember that in their speeches they really claimed that they were the true Democrats, and that the rest of us had left the faith. This is precisely Col. Aiken's position in National affairs. By this we do not mean that he is a member or sympathizer with the independent party in State politics, but what we mean is that the same principle that would justify the formation of an independent party in National politics, would also lead to it in State politics. Col. Aiken favors the formation of an independent party in the Union, because he is dissatisfied with National legislation. Upon the same principle others might favor the formation of an independent party in State politics because they do not like State legislation. In our opinion, both these positions are mischievous and wrong. The remedy for any grievance lies inside of the lines and not outside.

These independent sentiments are not new with Col. Aiken, for he deliberately expressed the opinion in a letter to the *News and Courier* in December, 1879, that both political parties have outlived their usefulness and should be wiped out. The following extracts from that letter, written from Washington, show his real sentiments:

It seems to me there is no greatness—statesmanship—here. The leaders of both parties are partisans, not statesmen; they are sectional in politics, and not patriotic. Every question of importance has its Democratic and Republican friends and enemies. A "yea and nay" vote generally separates the flocks but at heart there are sheep and goats in both flocks. Sectional measures show that blood is thicker than water. Pension appropriations or Northern improvements easily close up the gap between Northern Republicans and Northern Democrats. Southern pensions or Southern improvements keep it closed up. At the South we have struggled most manfully for home-rule, and style ourselves Democrats. At the North a mere sentiment—the Solid South—has whipped 75 per cent. of the voting population into the Republican party, and if our Southern leaders continue to thrust into Northern faces Southern choices for Presidential honors, the remaining 25 per cent. will be there before the idea of next November. And then, "what are you going to do about it?"

Looking the field all over, Messrs. Editors, and analyzing the incentives that prompt the actions of your legislators, I am irresistibly convinced that if we wish to live in peace and prosperity under our own vines and fig trees at the South, and cement this Union with a cohesion really patriotic and true, the time has come for a "new deal" politically; or if not yet, is not far distant. Both the political parties of this country have out-lived their usefulness, and should be wiped out. The word Republican, used in a partisan sense, is hateful to every respectable Southerner who loves the land that gave him birth. I have reason to know that the word Democratic, used in a partisan sense, is no less distasteful to a majority of the voters of the North, and they of the better classes. Then how can these two discordant elements assimilate for the public weal? They cannot. I would not destroy parties. They are necessary to establish a wholesome public opinion. But they should never be allowed to become sectional. A Solid South vs. a Solid North simply means a house divided against itself, and as true as the book in which it was written will be the sequence of such division. We have the "Solid South" to day. The "Solid North" will come so soon that it will seem like to-morrow when it is passed. My conviction is the partisan does not live who can "carry" New York as a Democrat. Neither will Democracy "carry" Indiana. All else is Republican. If this result is inevitable, as I verily believe it is, what alternative have we?

The people have it in their power to remodel the structure so unwisely built by their leaders. The industrial elements of the country, both North and South, comprising at least 75 per cent. of the voting population of the Union, including farmers, mechanics and other artisans, should rally to the rescue of the tottering fabric, and in national convention place before the American people a Presidential ticket not recognized by its former allegiance to either existing party—a ticket that would know no North, no South, no East, no West, but patriotic enough to be beyond the behests of party and able enough to govern without prejudice, but with equity and justice, this entire country. That such a ticket can be framed I do not for one moment doubt. That it will be, before it is too late, time alone can tell. * * * * *

In addition to this, in a speech at Townville, in August, 1880, Col. Aiken made a speech from which we publish the following report:

Col. Aiken spoke almost entirely upon national politics. He gave his reasons for preferring Hancock to Garfield for President, and arraigned the Republican nominee for the lack of moral courage and an undue love for money. He expressed the opinion that if Garfield should be elected, our people will never see another Presidential election, but that the country will drift rapidly into some consolidated power at Washington. He complimented Garfield's ability, but said he is totally unreliable, and that his election would forebode the greatest misfortune to our government. Col. Aiken then arraigned the Northern Democrats for insincerity and prejudice towards the South. He said that the North only allowed the South a very small proportion of the appropriations for rivers and harbors, and that they had repeatedly refused to restore the soldiers of the Mexican war living in the South to the pension lists. He arraigned them for maintaining a high tariff, and said that the better class of people in the North were generally Republicans. That they had the brains, the money and the culture of the North, and were more congenial to his tastes than the Democrats. He was unwilling for the South, which composes the greater portion of the Democratic party, to be controlled and ignored by the minority. Col. Aiken claimed that the elections in the Northern cities are controlled largely by the use of money and by the exercise of the money power, and thought this the greatest trouble the Democrats will encounter in carrying the Presidential election. He said that the host of office holders in the United States exercise great influence, all of which will be given to Garfield in order to retain their own positions. He thought the contest in Indiana a very important one to the Democrats, for if we carry that State in October we will be very apt to carry the Presidential election, but if we lose Indiana then we have very little prospect of success. Col. Aiken closed his speech by saying that if there is a Democrat in South Carolina he is one from head to foot.

Two weeks later Col. Aiken spoke at the great Bayard meeting at Anderson and seemed to be more thoroughly organized than at these other times, for he said then that "as important as the election of our State ticket was, it was even more important to see that our electoral ticket was elected." This speech, however, followed a grand speech upon national politics by Senator Bayard, and the enthusiasm which the meeting had evinced for the Democratic Presidential ticket was calculated to organize the candidates of the Democratic party. But in November, 1880, Col. Aiken was again in favor of his independent organization in the South, as is shown by the following letter to the Greenville *News*:

COKESBURY, S. C., Nov. 12, 1880.

To the Editor of the Daily News: Yours of the 10th instant awaited me on my return from my plantation to day. You propound to me two questions, to both of which I unhesitatingly answer, "No," loudly, qualifying my reply to the first by saying not in a partisan sense. If you desire to know my political opinions read the letter I wrote the *News and Courier* almost a year ago. And if you want some reading that is more Pickwickian than Pickwick himself, read the editorials of that blustering sheet from that day to this and see how easily they have jumped from one side to the other of the political fence. I know more about the rank and file of the Northern Democracy than all the Editors in South Carolina, and never had any faith in them. They are a party with a name, but without a principle. We Southerners, Democratic to the core *upon principle*, have pinned our faith to that name or mere shadow, and of course have lost by it. I have long contended that the South should become more nationalized and lay less stress upon "the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought." Suppose you and I believe in State rights, secession, strict construction, "blood and thunder" and all else upon which we attempted to found a Southern Confederacy, what sense is there in "kicking against the pricks?" I never had the faintest hope of Hancock's election, but had I said so, the wiseacres of the State would have sworn I was not feal to the party. Indeed, when in a retired, seclusive locality in my own district I ventured to counsel with some of my friends, and predict future events, it was heralded to the world, and by no paper with more zest than your own, that I was a renegade and should be run out of the "party." Now that their hind-sights are in front what do some of these same wiseacres say? Nothing of any consequence, but they are all ready to watch "which way the cat jumps."

I need not worry you with a long epistle, but will simply say, I believe the South in Congress should have nothing to do with partisan entanglements, but stand aloof until the time to vote, and then upon all questions of national importance cast a solid vote for what they believe to be right, regardless of the fact whether the issue was Democrat or Republican in a *partisan* sense. In this way we could hold a balance of power that would result in our being courted by both parties North, and enable us frequently to dictate terms upon important issues. But many Southerners in Congress would follow the Democratic party as Gov. Perry said he would follow the State in 1861, and "you know how this way was yourself."

Very respectfully,
D. WYATT AIKEN.

From these utterances, both oral and written on the part of Col. Aiken, we submit that we have made no platform for him, but that he has made his own platform for himself, and a very bad platform it is, in our opinion.

Col. Aiken proposes to split the Democratic party into two factions, because he cannot have his way with things. If the party cannot win united, we would like Col. Aiken to show us how it can do so by dividing. In 1860 the Northern and Southern Democrats divided, when they had a large majority, and almost irretrievable ruin followed that division. If we should again divide while we are in the minority it would be mere political death to the party. Col. Aiken would not probably object to this, for he says that the Democratic as well as the Republican party has outlived its usefulness, and should be wiped out. We do not agree to this doctrine, for we believe the best interests of the country require the restoration of Democratic supremacy.

Col. Aiken wants a new party, composed of the Southern Democrats, which will stand ready to fight either of the Northern parties, or combine with either, as interest may suggest. We tried a physical contest with the Solid South against the Solid North, and are not yet over the result of that contest. If this section, which once drew the sectional line outside of the Union and was conquered, were to try drawing that line inside of the Union, it would inflame the old war feeling and unite the government against us for years to come. We would place ourselves in a very deplorable condition by proclaiming to the world that the South had no national alliance, but was on the block for purchase by the side which momentarily would give it the largest crumb from the national crib.

Col. Aiken in his letter to the Greenville *News*, intimates that he is a political prophet, and the South Carolina editors are political simpletons. He speaks of hind sights, and we would like to know whether his hind sights show him that there will never be another Presidential election as he predicted as a consequence of Garfield's election? We could follow Col. Aiken further in his vagaries, but have not space at present.

Col. Aiken objects to occupying a platform he has made for himself, but goes on to place us in a position which he and all other readers of the INTELLIGENCER know we do not occupy. We have not pinned our faith to Mr. Randall, but have opposed his election as Speaker and his tariff policy, and Col. Aiken knows it. We are as much in favor of revenue reform as Col. Aiken or any other man. The only limit to our modification of the existing tariff, if we had the power, would be the absolute necessities of the government. Col. Aiken, therefore, has no excuse for his attempted misrepresentation. We are not in favor of minorities controlling. We believe in majorities, but Col. Aiken ought to know that the Democratic caucus gave every Democrat the right to vote as he pleased on the tariff question, hence all of his questions about the Northern and Southern Democrats has no application and no foundation. He cannot show a single instance in which a caucus of the Democratic party has been bolted by Northern Democrats. It is true the South has not her legitimate share in the government, growing out of war prejudices, but then we cannot gain the influence we covet by deserting our allies at the North. We will never have our proper influence until the Republican party is driven from power, and it will never be driven from power by anything like Col. Aiken's programme.

COL. AIKEN SPEAKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Your issue of the 15th inst, contained the following extract:

"This is in keeping with Col. Aiken's views as expressed at Townville, in this County, in 1880, and if adopted by the Southern people would lead to the utter disorganization of the Democratic party, both in national and in State politics. The idea is impracticable, and its expression is mischievous. If Southern Congressmen propose acting as independents in national politics because they cannot have their own way in national affairs, why should not McLane, Clayton and their associates act independently in State politics when things do not go to suit them? The mere statement of Col. Aiken's position shows how utterly destructive of party government his views are. If the Democratic party in the Union should be dissolved, it will be impossible to hold it together in the separate States. It is fortunate for the party through the Southern States that the bulk of their representatives are more prudent than Col. Aiken"

I do not propose to reply to this attack further than to say, you are attempting to place me upon a political platform that neither you nor any other man will be allowed to erect for me. If by linking my name with McLane's politically you mean to doubt my party fealty, I spurn the imputation with the contempt it deserves. Equally contemptuous is my opinion of anything like "Independentism," either in State or National politics. A fundamental principle with me in political bodies is, that the majority shall rule, and never before have I suspected you of gainsaying this doctrine. But as you propose to exhume Mr. Tilden, and have pinned your faith to Mr. Randall and his thirty-eight followers, rather than adhere to the platform of the one hundred and fifty-five good and true Democrats whom Mr. Randall recently defeated in the passage of a measure vital to the South, by joining his forces to the Republicans in Congress, I suppose your creed is that the minority should rule the majority in political deliberative bodies.

If, on the contrary, you consider that majorities should rule, you have misrepresented yourself and not me in your issue of last week; for in the 45th Congress the South, including Maryland and Missouri, had 95 Democrats, while the North had but 60. Please tell your readers why 60 men should shape legislation for 95?

In the 46th Congress the South had upon the floor of the House 96 Democrats while the North had but 54. Please advise the public why those 96 men were not as capable of legislating for the welfare of the country as those 54?

In the 47th Congress, which was Republican by reason of the lack of Northern Democratic votes, the South was represented by 83 Democratic Congressmen and the North by but 48. I would like you to advise me, if the public care nothing for it, why 83 men should pay continued deference to the wishes of 48?

In the present Congress there are 99 staunch Democrats on the floor of the House from the South where there are but 89 from the North, exclusive of two or three political nondescripts called Greenback-Democrats and National-Democratic Greenbackers, whom I have not counted. Think you these 99 have no claim upon the leadership in the National Congress when they are discussing questions of National import? I deny that their effort to do so would at all tend to disrupt the National Democratic party; to the contrary it would restore it to that party of fame and character which it once was, but from which high plane it has fallen into disrepute because led by men many of whom have been actuated by self-aggrandizement rather than by a desire for the supremacy of genuine Democratic principles.

I take no stock in McLane and his followers, nor do I look upon Southern Independentism as anything but Republicanism in disguise, but I do say if McLane's party could elect a majority of representatives in the Legislature of South Carolina, I would think him demented if he did not shape the legislation of that body. How, then, can I yield subserviently to Northern Democracy on the floor of Congress, when I know they have fewer votes and represent only doubtful States, while the South has more votes there and is a surely Democratic section?

But I am writing far more than I intended, and will close by asking an insertion in your next issue.

Very respectfully,
D. WYATT AIKEN.

To E. B. MURRAY, Esq., *Anderson, S. C.*

BOGGAN CASH KILLED.

The Tragic End of a Turbulent Career.

Quite a sensation was created in the city early yesterday morning by a dispatch posted on the bulletin board of the *News and Courier* announcing that W. Boggan Cash, the Cheraw murderer, had been killed by a sheriff's posse while resisting arrest. A little later the following dispatch was received:

COLUMBIA, May 15.—The Governor received the following at 10 a. m.:

CHERAW, May 15—9.35 a. m.

To Governor Hugh S. Thompson: I went with a posse last night to arrest W. B. Cash. I instructed the men not to fire unless absolutely necessary. I surrounded the house and barn, placing two men between the house and barn and two between barn and swamp. Finding Cash in the barn I ordered it surrounded. Cash came out and fired on the posse. The fire was returned, and after Cash fired several shots he was killed, being riddled with bullets. None of the posse were struck except W. H. Hilton, whose fingers were shot off by Cash.

E. T. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

CHERAW, May 14.—Last night about 1 o'clock Deputy Sheriff E. T. King left Cheraw with a posse of eight picked men for the purpose of arresting W. B. Cash. They at once proceeded to his own place, a few miles from his father's, where it was supposed he was hiding. They arrived at this point about 1 o'clock and surrounded the house and barn, at the same time cutting off all communication and means of escape.

About half-past 4 a voice was heard in the barn, which was recognized by one of the posse to be that of Boggan. The deputy sheriff then surrounded the barn and instructed the posse to take him alive, and not to fire unless it was an absolute necessity. While the posse was surrounding the barn Boggan stepped out of the door and closed it behind him. He was armed with a double barrel shotgun, a Winchester rifle and numerous pistols, which were hanging about his person. As he moved toward where two of the posse were stationed, one of them, W. H. Hilton, ordered him to halt. He immediately raised his gun and fired at Hilton. The fire was returned. Boggan then fell on his knees and fired four times at Hilton, but the posse firing on him, he fell dead, riddled with bullets.

The posse then returned to Cheraw and notified the coroner, who will proceed to hold an inquest.

Sam Lee, Boggan's pal, was in the house and when Boggan first fired Sam jumped out of the house with a Winchester rifle and levelled it on M. L. Rhodes. Rhodes ordered him to drop his gun. This he refused to do, whereupon he was fired upon by one of the posse, the ball taking effect in his leg just below the knee. He was again ordered to drop his gun and throw up his hands, which he then did. He was arrested and carried before Justice McQueen on the charge of obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty. After a preliminary hearing he has been bound over in a bond of one thousand dollars to appear at Court. He expects Col. Cash to go on his bond.

A liberal subscription is being raised for Mr. Hilton, whose wound proves to be very painful. The coroner's jury is just leaving town.

The names of the posse are: E. T. King, deputy sheriff; H. G. Hendrix, W. H. Hilton, M. L. Rhodes, Henry Jackson, Jule Sellers, Ned Avery, J. E. McNair, and one more whose name I have not obtained.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME.

The circumstances of the crime which caused a reward to be offered for the arrest of W. Boggan Cash, son of Col. E. B. C. Cash, of Cash's Depot, Chesterfield County, are as follows:

On February 16 W. Boggan Cash went into Cheraw, got drunk and raised a disturbance in the streets. Town Marshal Richards remonstrated with him, and an altercation ensued. A collision took place and Cash was beaten severely. The following Saturday, February 23, Cash again went to Cheraw. It is stated that Cash promised the intendant of the town that he would not molest Richards. Cash passed him twice, and upon passing him the third time he accosted him, hand in pocket: "Hello! Richards," said he, "are you watching me?" To this Richards replied that he was only on duty. Cash thereupon started to walk off and Richards, in his ante-mortem statement, says he thought he was going away. Not so. Quickly pulling out a self-cocking Smith & Wesson pistol, Cash fired, the ball hitting Richards in the arm and wounding mortally Mr. Coward who was standing by. A second shot gave Richards his death wound. A third shot missed. Cash mounted a horse, rode off and escaped. Richards died on February 29. As the sheriff did not arrest Cash, a special posse was sent to Cash's Depot to secure him, but succeeded only in capturing Col. E. B. C. Cash, who was detained as an accessory before the fact. Col. Cash was taken to Columbia, arraigned before the Chief Justice on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released on giving bail in the sum of $2,500 to appear for trial.

Mr. Coward, who was shot by Cash when Richards was killed, was paralyzed by the wound and cannot possibly recover. The announcement of his death is expected daily. He lives in Marlboro' County, near the Chesterfield line.

It was reported at first that Boggan Cash had left the State and pains were taken to foster the idea. Letters were received from him which bore the postmark of Meridan, Miss. Another letter came from Canada. It was reported that he had crossed the Savannah River disguised as a negro. One story was that he had been shot while so disguised. It is reasonably certain, however, that he did not range far from Cash's Depot, and that on one occasion, at least, he was able to watch in safety the manœuvres of the posse who were in search of him. It is asserted that last Sunday and the Sunday before hewent over to Cash's Depot and had a cock fight there. Probably he grew imprudent, and hence the success of the lastparty who sought him.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The acting coroner with a jury of fourteen men left here about 1 o'clock and proceeded to the scene of the Cash tragedy, arriving there about 3 o'clock. The jury was organized by Trial Justice McQueen, acting coroner, with Mr. J. S. Huntley as foreman. The body was examined by Drs. Kollock and Clayton. Twenty bullet holes were found in the body. The two shots which produced instant death were the wounds in the head and thigh, the wound in the thigh having severed the femoral artery.

The testimony given up to this time goes to prove that Cash was first ordered to halt and surrender, and without making any reply he at once fired twice upon Wm. Hilton and Ned Avery, and although he was within ten feet of both men and his weapon was a double-barrel shot-gun neither shot took effect. Hilton and Avery then fired in self defence. Boggan fell on his knees. As he fell he raised his Winchester and fired twice more at Avery and Hilton; his last shot struck Hilton's finger, passed through his gunstock and went through his coat sleeve. About 7 o'clock the coroner adjourned the inquest to meet at Cheraw on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Up to the time of adjournment five witnesses had been examined, all of whose testimony went to show that the posse acted solely on the defensive, giving Boggan every possible opportunity to surrender without bloodshed. Fully one hundred rounds of ammunition were found upon young Cash's body.

Sam Lee will be committed to jail tomorrow in default of bail.

Col. R. C. Watts, Boggan's brother-in-law, was the only member of the Cash family at the inquest. After the adjournment the body was turned over to him and conveyed to the Cash mansion. The burial will no doubt take place to-morrow.

Deputy Sheriff King and his posse are loudly praised upon all sides.

THE NEWS IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, May 15.—At 10 o'clock this morning a bulletin displayed in front of the branch office of the *News and Courier* gave the people of Columbia the first intimation they received of the killing of W. Boggan Cash. A group of people soon collected about the bulletin board and for hours the news was scanned with surprise and interest. In the afternoon the fact of the killing of Cash had spread throughout the city, and there was great impatience to ascertain the full details. In the business portion of the city groups of men were discussing the sensation all day.

It must be said that the news elicited expressions of satisfaction from a great many people. Those who did not declare their elation stated, nevertheless, that Cash's death was an appropriate sequel to his life, and they were satisfied with the thought that the law had been vindicated and a mortifying episode ended.

It will now be seen that Col. Cash and John Agnew, of this city, were engaged in an effort to divert attention from Boggan Cash's real hiding place by circulating the report that he had left the State and was in hiding elsewhere. The opinion expressed in this correspondence, that Cash would not venture to leave his own neighborhood, has been verified.

It occasions some surprise that Cash should not have surrendered when called upon to do so, because it has been the opinion here that his family influence would have sufficed to secure his acquittal in Chesterfield County. The most plausible explanation of his action is that he underrated the nerve of the posse and determined to maintain to the last his reputation for recklessness, hoping thereby to escape "with flying colors," as his father expressed it on the 9th of March.

It is obvious that the criticism to which the citizens of Chesterfield have been subjected has had itseffect in making the deputy sheriff's posse determined to effect the capture. As well as I can judge from the official report, the plan and position of the posse in the raid last night was identical with that of the State constable's force on the occasion of their second raid. The Governor received during the day no further details of the expedition. A brief dispatch from Solicitor Newton confirmed the report of Deputy Sheriff King.

Governor Thompson was not informed that an expedition for the capture of Cash had been arranged until the result of the raid was telegraphed this morning.

THE BURIAL OF BOGGAN CASH.

CHERAW, May 16.—W. B. Cash was buried this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, about two hundred yards south of his father's residence. As the family have a burying plot in the Episcopal graveyard at Cheraw it was generally supposed that he was to be buried there. No public notice had been given of the time or place of the funeral, and consequently the attendance was not so large as it would otherwise have been. About seventy-five persons were present, including some ten or fifteen from Cheraw and the immediate vicinity. No funeral services were held over the body, which was followed to the grave by the entire family, with the exception of his father, who remained on the piazza of his residence, but within sight of the grave. Col. Cash is very quiet and uncommunicative. Public sentiment has subsided, and nearly every one regrets that Cash came to such an untimely and tragic end. It was hoped that his arrest would have been effected without bloodshed, but from the evidence of the posse who arrested him it will be seen that if they had not killed him some of them would certainly have been shot down. Col. Cash's quiet manner since yesterday, so different from what many expected, has gained him many sympathizers.

The latest report from Coward is that he will hardly survive more than one or possibly two days.

BOGGAN CASH'S FRIEND.

Samuel J. Lee, one of Boggan Cash's friends who was wounded at the time Cash was killed, is a young man of about 25 years of age. He was quite a quarrelsome fellow, and about five years ago in a difficulty killed —— Presslar. As near as we can learn the particulars there had been bad blood between them for some time on account of a girl. Lee was tried for the murder at the February term, 1880, and acquitted for want of evidence, as only the principals were present, and Lee told the story to suit himself on the trial. Lee was riding along a neighborhood road, while Presslar and the two Brock boys were on a path leading from Brock's house to this road. Presslar left the boys and cut across to meet Lee. An altercation ensued, Lee got off his mule, both parties drew their pistols. Lee claimed that Presslar fired first and shot six times, while he fired five. The Brock boys when they saw the parties were about to fight ran back to the house, and consequently did not witness it. Lee is unmarried we believe. His relations with the Cashes have always been intimate, and in all their difficulties he was ready to fly to arms and help them, right or wrong. He is a farmer, and has at different times worked on Col. Cash's plantation, either as tenant or hired.

A Pardon for Redmond.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senator Butler has just received the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON D. C., May 15, 1884.—Dear Sir: I have the satisfaction to inform you that the President has to-day sent this department the order for the pardon of Redmond. I have sent the requisition to the State department. Inform Senator Hampton of this, and believe me to be, truly your friend,

BENJ. HARRIS BREWISTER."

A Terrible Plague.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 13.—The destruction of cattle in Franklin Parish by the gnats has been terrible. In two wards, where a partial census has been taken, over 3,200 horses, cattle and hogs have been found to have perished. Farmers are unable to make their crops, and have petitioned Congress to come to their assistance. The gnats have also attacked human beings, causing blood poisoning.

The atmosphere around Rayville has a sickening odor caused by the numbers of dead cattle in the vicinity. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs are rapidly dying from the attacks of buffalo gnats and charbon. Mr. Henry Earle has lost $300 worth of hogs. Several persons have contracted erysipelas from handling the dead cattle.

— A Philadelphia surgeon relates the following remarkable operation performed in that city several weeks ago: "A lady was brought to the Jefferson College Hospital suffering from a tumor in the throat. She could not swallow, and unless relief were obtained the poor woman would of course starve to death. But there was a surgeon equal to the emergency. He made an incision into the stomach and inserted a tube about the thickness of a lead-pencil, but so fine at the point as to be almost needle-like. Through this hole food specially prepared is introduced, and the woman is kept alive. In the meantime the surgeon operates upon the throat. Of course it cannot be told whether the lady will ever recover, but she has existed thus for nearly three weeks."

— A detachment of the regular army still stands guard at the tomb of President Garfield.

— Thirty years ago there were only one or two doctors in Oconee County, now there are seventeen.

— Since the first of January over 7,000 bushels of corn have been shipped to Walhalla from the West. And Oconee is a corn county.

I have been entirely cured of a terrible case of Blood Poisoning by the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) after trying everything known to the medical people without relief. J. S. TAGGART, Salamanca, N. Y.

ANOTHER RESCUE FROM DEATH.—In 1881 while sewing on a machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrhages from her lungs, severe cough, fever, and she could neither eat or sleep, and in a few weeks she was reduced to a living skeleton. Her stomach refused to retain any food, and the physician thought one of her lungs was entirely gone. At a final consultation of two physicians her case was pronounced hopeless. I tried Brewer's Lung Restorer by advice of one of the physicians, and she began to improve after the third dose. She continued the medicine, and is now in excellent health, and is better than she has been in several years. I believe Brewer's Lung Restorer saved her life. BENJ. F. HERNDON, Yatesville, Ga.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For House of Representatives.

The friends of GEORGE F. PRINCE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For School Commissioner.

The friends of S. P. TATE, Esq., respectfully announce him as a suitable candidate for the office of School Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANDERSON COUNTY:

Grateful for the confidence reposed in me hitherto, and hoping to merit the same in the future, I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of School Commissioner, subject to the regulations of the Democratic party.

R. W. TODD.

The friends of Col. J. G. CLINKSCALES, of Williamston, respectfully announce him as a suitable man for the office of School Commissioner of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Commissioner.

MR. ANDREW O. NORRIS is respectfully nominated by his friends as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner at the approaching election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of JOHN L. GLENN, of Fork Township, beg leave to announce him as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of Mr. S. L. ESKEW, of Pendleton township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce MR. ALFRED CAMPBELL, of Belton township, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the approaching election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are requested to announce that J. A. HALL is a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Capt. B. F. DUNCAN as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of Capt. DAVID OWEN, of Hopewell Township, beg leave to announce him as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of Mr. W. F. BOATNER respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of T. M. NELSON, of Savannah Township, nominate him as a candidate for County Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Coroner.

The many friends of J. WILLETT PREVOST take pleasure in announcing him as a candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of R. Y. H. NANCE respectfully nominate him as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Sheriff.

The friends of JOHN H. JONES, of Varenues Township, respectfully announce him as a suitable man for the office of Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of WM. L. BOLT, of Hopewell Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of JAMES H. McCONNELL respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Anderson County—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of B. F. DACUS respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of Capt. C. S. BEATY beg leave to announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Clerk of Court.

The friends of COL. M. P. TRIBBLE respectfully announce him as a candidate for Clerk of Court at the approaching election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of JOHN W. DANIELS nominate him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court for Anderson County—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Treasurer.

The many friends of Mr. D. H. RUSSELL respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. If elected, he will make an efficient and acceptable officer.

The many friends of WILLIAM McGUKIN respectfully announce him as a candidate for Treasurer of Anderson County—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of WM. F. COX, of Belton, respectfully nominate him as a candidate for Treasurer of Anderson County—subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

The many friends of W. H. FRIERSON present him as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of Mr. THOMAS S. CRAYTON respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Treasurer—subject to the Democratic nomination. Thoroughly competent, reliable and courteous, he will, if elected, make our County an excellent and acceptable Treasurer.

The undersigned announces himself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to all requirements made by the Democracy of the County.

J. FEASTER BROWN.

For Judge of Probate.

The friends of T. C. LIGON respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate for Anderson County at the next election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to hire or harbor Mollie Reed or John Reed, colored, as they are under contract to work for me this year. Persons disregarding this notice will be prosecuted at law.

G. L. SCHRIMP.

May 22, 1884 45 1*

SECOND-HAND THRESHER and CLEANER

On Wheels and of best make

For One Hundred Dollars.

Apply to

J. C. STRIBLING,
Pendleton, S. C.

May 22, 1884 45 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

By Thomas C. Ligon, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Mary J. Morgan has applied to me to grant her letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Wesley B. Morgan, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Wesley B. Morgan, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 9th day of June, 1884, after publication hereof to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 16th day of May, 1884.

T. C. LIGON, J. P.

May 22, 1884 45 2

Insurance License.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

I CERTIFY that William G. Whildon, of Pelzer, S. C., agent of the following Companies, has complied with the requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said William G. Whildon as agent of the Continental Ins. Co. of New York; Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.; North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.; Phœnix Assurance Co. of London; Rochester German Ins. Co. of N. Y.; Crescent Insurance Company of N. O., to take risks and transact all business of Insurance in this State, in the County of Anderson, for and in behalf of said Companies. Expires March 31, 1885.

(Signed) W. E. STONEY,
Comptroller General.

May 22, 1884 45 1

TEN MILLIONS.

Gen. Grant has collapsed and is $10,000,000 short, but WE are still open, and will receive our

SECOND INSTALLMENT

— OF —

READY MADE CLOTHING

In a few days.

COME AND SEE US.

SMITH & CO.,
WHITNER STREET.

May 15, 1884 44

LADIES' STORE!

We have Just Received a Fine Line of

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

And we now throw down the gauntlet, challenge comparison, and

DEFY COMPETITION:

We cordially invite you to call and examine our—

NEW AND NOBBY STYLES FOR THIS SEASON!

And be convinced of what we say.

Please ask for what you do not see, as our room is too limited to exhibit half our pretty Goods,

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS.

May 15, 1884 44

THE LADIES' BAZAR

Has Just Received a Large and Well Assorted Lot of

HATS, PARASOLS,
FANS, PLAID DRESS GOODS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES a Specialty.

DON'T FORGET THAT

I Will Give You More Goods For One Dollar

THAN YOU CAN GET ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.

SPOOL COTTON, 200 yards on a Spool, 25c. per dozen.

Don't forget to call and examine before you purchase.

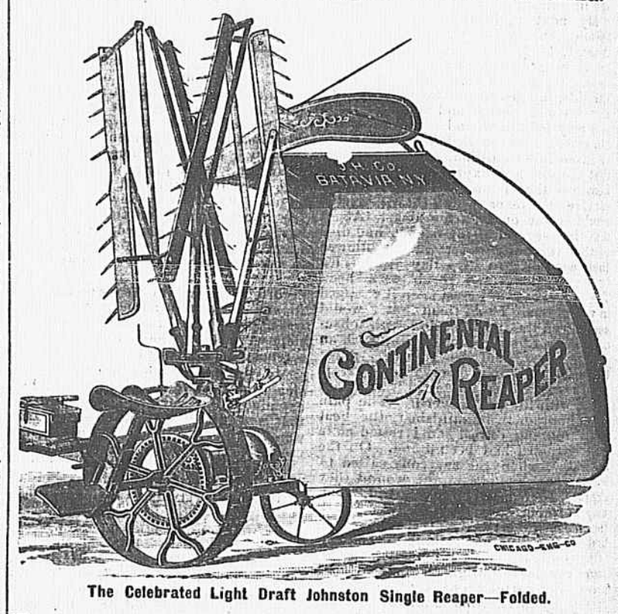
JOHN M. McCONNELL, Proprietor.

May 8, 1884 39

THE JOHNSTON REAPERS.

SULLIVAN & BRO.,

General Agents for Upper South Carolina.



The Celebrated Light Draft Johnston Single Reaper—Folded.

IT HAS NO EQUAL for lightness of draft, durability, ease of operation, excellence of material and finish. Not a word, not a murmur of complaint, ever made to us against the Johnston. **Out of Fifty Machines sold in 1882 we have nothing but the highest commendation.** On account of a fire at the works we could not procure the Johnston Reaper last year.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:

COL. J. C. STRIBLING, Pendleton S. C., writes: "Used the Johnston Reaper bought of you two seasons. It is the best Reaper we have ever seen, and is now as good as new."

MR. GEORGE L. SHRIMP writes: "It is the best Reaper in the market."

MR. I. P. CLINKSCALES writes: "The 'Johnston' far excels any of them."

MR. BERRY B. ALLEN writes: "Used the Johnston two seasons, and it is to-day as good as new."

MR. PRESTON B. ALLEN: "Used the Johnston on rough lands two seasons, and it stood the test."

MR. JAMES L. ROBINSON: "I prefer the work of the Johnston to any."

MR. JOHN W. BOWIE: "Don't think I could say too much for this Reaper."

MR. W. P. SNELLGROVE: "Not the least fault with my Johnston Reaper.

Other equally as strong testimony could be added.

THE JOHNSTON REAPERS FOLD!

WHICH IS A GREAT CONSIDERATION.

Now is the time to put in your orders for these Reapers.

The Brown Sulkey Cultivator,
The Cardwell Separators,
The "Tozer" and "Taylor" Engines.

We Carry a Full Line of General Hardware.

SULLIVAN & BRO.

May 8, 1884 43

OLD BAKER RYE WHISKEY

—AT THE—

BON TON SALOON.

EIGHT YEARS OLD—guaranteed the finest Whiskey in the City. Pure and wholesome—for medicinal or other uses.

For sale ONLY by

O'DONNELL & McINTYRE,
Next door the Bank.

May 22, 1884 45 3m

If everybody knew how to keep a horse or mule slick and fat, what a power of Orr & S