Anderson Intelligencer.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are shouting for Ex-Governor Pattison for the Presidency.

The more forage farmers produce the more better conditioned stock they will have this winter.

Murder, suicide, robbery and lynching still occupies the space of the papers that are unfilled with inflated politics.

Three of the anti-Tillmanite Counties of the State divided their delegations equally between the two factions to the State Convention.

The Cubans are still outclassing the Spaniards and thrashing'em, too. It is only a question of time and yellow fever now when the Moor tainted Dons are thrashed for good.

The *Manufacturer's Record*, of Baltimore, reports that during the past week there has been much industrial activity in the South. Twelve new cotton mills have been projected, with an aggregate capital of $600,000.

It now looks like a walk-over for McKinley for the Republican nomination at St. Louis in June. President Harrison's friends, it is stated, concede McKinley's nomination, but Reed's and Morton's supporters will fight to the last.

Somebody has confidence in the Cubans pulling through. The recent offer of $2,000,000 of Cuban bonds, payable ten years after the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, received bids aggregating more than $9,000,000 averaging 62½ per cent.

The world is full of microbes, says an exchange. The tramp is a parasite who eats the bread of honest toil; the bore is a parasite who devours the time of honest men; the gossip is a parasite that destroys the happiness of many a home with words of sugar-coated venom; the slanderer is a parasite that murders character; the hypocrite is a parasite that entraps the unwary with falsehood while wearing a mask of fairness; the professional politician, well, he preys on everybody.

The pension fever is decidedly on the increase in this State. Comptroller General Norton is surprised at the number of applications that have been received, and estimates that the number will run up to about seven thousand. He says that, of course, all of these cannot come under the new pension law and that little regard is paid by the applicants to the requirement that applicants must show that they have not a gross income of $100 a year.

Geo. M. Pullman, the sleeping-car millionaire, had scores of foreign titles offered for his daughter, Florence, but the young lady, with rare good sense, refused to be marketed in that manner, and recently married Frank O. Lowden, whose start in life was as a farmer boy in Hardin Co., Iowa. He worked his way through the State University and is now one of the leading lawyers of Chicago. The Pullman heiress is worth a freight car full of Gould and Vanderbilt snobs.

Rumors of unfairness or partiality on the part of the County Boards of Registration are being circulated in various sections of the State—with or without foundation, we are unable to say. We do know, however, that you are compelled to show your tax receipt in some Counties, in others you are simply required to take the oath, and in a few all three of the tests are required. This, it seems to us, is rather a strange proceeding, and we fear it is going to cause trouble in the future. In the upper Counties of the State we do not believe a single white man will be disfranchised, but in some of the lower Counties hundreds of them have already been refused their certificates.

For the past year, or even longer, there has been an effort on foot in Texas and in other cotton-bearing States to secure a uniform bale of cotton. The advantages in having all the cotton of the South pressed into a uniform sized bale are many, and railroad people have long sought to bring some kind of influence to bear which would secure the desired result. But on account of such a large percentage of the press owners being put to more or less expense in changing their presses no great headway had been made up to the beginning of last season. But since last season there has been a great deal of mission work done in this direction, and the outlook now in a number of States is very favorable for the next season's bales proving of a more uniform size.

You should study the new election law carefully, and do not fail to register. Then put your registration certificate away with your tax receipt for use next November. You will have to show both to vote, and one will be useless without the other. If you have lost your tax receipt secure a duplicate at once. It may be worth much pains and annoyance to have the privilege of voting. Take all the trouble that is necessary. If you think the law was built to prevent you from voting defeat that purpose by learning all the requirements and complying with them strictly. Don't get mad and refuse to register. That is cutting off your own nose to spite your own face, and playing right into the hands of the ring. No matter how much trouble, time and annoyance it costs, go and fix yourself to vote, to have a say in the conduct of affairs and the choice of officers; and the quicker you do it and get it off your mind the better. Remember, your old registration ticket is no good.

The work of preparing a proper exhibit of South Carolina's resources and industries at the Chicago Exposition is already begun, and it is going to be a success. The Commissioners from each County met in Columbia a few days ago to organize and arrange a plan to raise the necessary funds, and to consult with the President, Gov. Evans, and the State Commissioner, Col. Roach. Mr. R. S. Ligon, the Commissioner for Anderson County, attended the meeting, and he returned home very much enthused over the matter. The Commissioners decided that $10,000 would be necessary to have our State properly represented, and each County was assessed its portion of that amount in accordance with the taxable property of the respective counties. Anderson County's proportion is $384, and Commissioner Ligon assured the assembled commissioners that he would do his best to raise that amount. This is certainly a small amount for Anderson County, and it is the duty of every progressive citizen to rally to Mr. Ligon's support and see that the money is raised at once. Anderson County can make a fine display, and we ought not to miss this grand opportunity to advertise our resources to the world. It will prove a benefit to all of us. The $384 will have to be raised by subscription, and Mr. Ligon is ready to receive any sum you may feel disposed to subscribe to the fund. All receipts will be acknowledged through the County papers.

The demand for cheap things is growing to be an evil, and light weights and shoddy articles are manufactured extensively to meet this unhealthy demand. Were the evil made to fall on the class of people who created it, it would not so much matter, for they deserve to suffer, but to so great an extent is the manufacture of such goods carried that the innocent are too frequently made the victims. We are not uncharitable enough, though, to wish the seekers of cheap things harm, but would rather the practice could be stopped for their sake as well as others. There is scarcely an article of food which is not susceptible of adulteration, and to meet the great want they are extensively fixed up for the trade. If the cheap man or woman would only reflect for a moment that the cheapest articles are always the dearest and most worthless, and determine to buy only the pure and the best they would soon find themselves better off in pocket and in health. Cheap things and spurious things are the bane of society.

A Sharp Eye on Dispensers.

COLUMBIA, May 9.—The State board of control has established a rule that was expected for some time past. All county dispensers have been required by the 1st of July to give a bond of $3,000 in a guarantee company. The bonds of individuals are no longer to be accepted. For the protection of the county dispensers all clerks are to be required to give bonds in guarantee companies for $1,000. The board, it is announced, has been given to understand that there are guarantee companies that will accept the responsibility of issuing bonds for the dispensary officials. It is now known that there are surety companies that will not accept the risks on the dispensers. They have no objection to the dispensers, but argue that it is not good business to accept the risks on political officers who have not shown their business capacity, but who are elected on account of political preferences. It may be an easy matter for the dispensers to get these surety bonds, but it is stated that one or two companies have already declined to issue such bonds. There are, however, plenty of companies that issue these bonds that may be entirely solvent, but it may be well for the State board to see that there are no "wild cat" companies after the business.

It is stated that the rate for bonds is from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 1-2 per cent. and that the average rate is 1 per cent. This would make the rate for dispensers $30 for an annual bond, while the clerks will have to pay $10 for their bonds if accepted.

It will be noted from the following extract from the law that the dispensers are not only responsible for shortages, but are also responsible for damages in suits against them for violations of the dispensary law:

"The appointment shall be made only on condition that the applicant shall execute to the County treasurer a bond in penal sum $3,000, with good and sufficient security, conditions: That he will and truly obey the laws of the State of South Carolina, now or hereafter in force, in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors; that he will pay all fines, penalties, damages and costs that may be assessed or recorded against him for violation of such laws during the term for which said appointment was made, and will not sell intoxicating liquors at a price other than fixed by the State board of control. Said bond shall be for the use of the State and county or any person or persons who may be damaged or injured by reason of any violations on the part of the obligor of the law relating to intoxicating liquors purchased or sold during the term for which said appointment is made. The said bond shall be deposited with the county treasurer and suit thereon shall be brought at any time by the solicitor or any person for whose benefit the same is given; and in case the conditions thereof, or any of them, shall be violated, the principal or securities thereon shall also be jointly and severally liable for civil damages, costs and judgments that may be obtained against the principal in any civil action brought by wife, child, parent, guardian, employee, or other persons under the provision of the law. All other moneys collected for breaches of such bond shall be distributed as other funds arising from the dispensary, said bond shall be approved as other officials bonds for the county."

It is very probable that the guarantee company that assumes to write the bonds for the dispensers of the State will require that they be given access to the books of the dispensers so that they might know how things are going. All of the guarantee companies have their own inspectors who see how things are going on with those they have on their books.

Chairman Willie Jones says that any accepted company writing a bond for dispensaries can get an order from him authorizing its special inspectors to examine dispenser's books and accounts at any time in the pursuance of their business.

Governor Evans appeared before the board yesterday to urge that the clerks should be required to give bonds as it was only fair to the dispensers, as they were under bond for their clerks, who have charge at times.

It is understood that the State board has put its foot down on the sale of bottled beer by those having beer privileges in less than pint quantities. The beer privilege, up to this time, has included the right to sell bottled beer in half pint bottles, but the board thought that it would be best to require the sale to be in quantities of not less than pints.

The State Board has not yet decided to make any changes in the prices of liquor sold through the dispensaries.—*News and Courier.*

Bond Mystery in Carolina.

The following article from the Greenville *News*, will, we believe, prove of sufficient interest to the readers of the INTELLIGENCER to warrant its republication:

The funding of South Carolina bonds cost $78,000 in commissions. Of this amount $26,000 goes to R. A. Lancaster, of New York, who assisted in organizing syndicate. The remaining $52,000 is said to go to Colin Rhind, a broker of Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Rhind did not organize the syndicate to take the bonds. On the contrary he failed in his efforts to do so. Those who did not organize it and conduct the negotiations received no commissions. They found their profits in the gain in price of the bonds and in the interest of them. Mr Rhind gave two curious bits of information.

One of these was that no negotiations for the bonds could be considered except through him. The State was supposed to be offering her bonds for the competition of the world, but the truth was found to be that the world had to approach the State through Mr. Rhind.

The other was that Mr. Rhind would barely receive enough from the transaction to pay his expenses and time at $50 a day and allowing that he spent three months at it, his share, on his own statement, would be $4,500. Yet on the face of the returns he is to receive $52,000.

The interesting questions we have long pondered over and several times asked.

Why was Mr. Rhind given a monopoly of the bond negotiations, who give it to him and by what authority?

If he was only to receive from the $78,000 commissions he expected to get expenses and pay for his time, where was the rest of the $78,000 to go and who was to get it? Between the $4,500 for his expenses and time and the $78,000 there was a long, glittering, beautiful difference of $73,500. Who gets that?

Mr. Rhind is said to have told the brokers and bankers of the syndicate, who were naturally anxious to know where this nice slice of fat had been or would be absorbed, that part of it had been required for "legislative expenses"—presumably cost of getting the bond legislation through the South Carolina legislature. As a matter of fact not one dollar was spent for any such purpose.

So the question remains, if Mr. Rhind, having been given the monopoly of the business of placing our bonds, did not get the whole of the $52,000 commission who did get it?

B. R. Tillman was governor of this State at that time. If he had been a citizen aspiring for office and somebody else had been governor, he would have said, on this statement of undisputed facts and figures, "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark." He said it on far weaker evidence.

Why was Mr. Rhind, of Augusta, given the exclusive right and the special privilege of placing five millions of South Carolina bonds?

If Mr. Rhind got only expenses and pay for time from the $52,000 commissions, who got the balance of the $52,000? R. S. V. P.

— As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

"Low Down Tricks."

Mr. L. J. Williams, of the State board of control, was yesterday asked by a representative of the State about the seizure of his beer at Edgefield last week. In reply he made the following statement:

"I was at Edgefield on last Monday, and, much to my surprise, I learned that a barrel of beer, shipped to me as a member of the State board of control, had been seized by the constables. It had been shipped without my knowledge, I suppose as samples, since I am charged with buying beer for the State dispensary. It had been at Edgefield for two weeks.

"Governor Evans went over to Edgefield, and learning that the beer was there, ordered the constables to seize it. All this happened without my knowledge. At the same time the beer was at Edgefield a keg of contraband liquor was shipped there to another party and seized by the constables, which was released. Why this different treatment? I am charged with purchasing beer to supply the people and should of course know what I am doing, and assert that it is proper and legitimate for me to receive samples. Even if it is improper, I am not responsible for shipments made to me without my knowledge.

"Now the governor has frequently ordered seized liquors released (some of it consigned to his relatives), which was shipped contrary to law and clearly contraband and forfeited to the State. He has frequently petitioned the board of control to release seized liquor, and all these releases deprive the State of valuable property; besides it is nearly always consigned to enemies of the dispensary law.

"He has made an arrangement now whereby he can nullify Sections 25 and 31 of the dispensary law and retain to himself the right to keep contraband liquor out of the hands of the board of control so that he can release it for no other purpose, in my opinion, than to make votes for himself for the United States Senate. I have a case in point where he has tamed some of his bitterest enemies.

"I understand the governor is the frequent recipient of gratuitous liquors himself. Now isn't it obvious (with a view to all these facts) that he is prompted by other reasons than a desire to strictly enforce the law? Now what are those reasons? Evidently to vent his spleen on me and to punish me, if possible, for no other reason than that I have refused to surrender my convictions and manhood and toady to him. I shall always refuse to go to any man or set of men for orders, but shall always exercise my best judgment and prefer to be honest in politics and refuse to perjure myself (according to my construction of the law) to get any man out of a hole, even though he be governor of the State.

"Especially did I refuse to do this, as a part of those unlawfully appropriated funds for a State exhibit at Atlanta were used to have a stenographic report made of his speech as an advertisement of himself.

"While I regret the necessity for these statements, I shall always be found defending myself. I desire to say that I shall resort to no such low down tricks to punish the governor, but will be found holding up his hands and assisting him so far as it lies in my power in the enforcement of all the laws. With these statements I wash my hands of the whole matter."—*Columbia State, May 9.*

Gov. Evans in Reply.

The interview with Mr. L. J Williams of the State board of control, in which that official spoke very plainly about the Governor's action in ordering seized a sample barrel of beer shipped to him, published in the *State* yesterday morning, created much comment in the city, and particularly in official circles.

When Governor Evans was seen he gave the following statement in regard to the matter, the essential feature of which is the announcement that any one who has had imported liquor seized can get it back by certifying that it is "for personal use" only, till the test case now pending is decided.

The governor said:

"I am very sorry that Mr. Williams seems to take so much to heart the seizure of the barrel of beer that was improperly shipped to his address at Edgefield. The matter was called to my attention by the constable at Edgefield, and he was instructed that the law permitted no such release. The beer was seized and is in the possession of the State, and if Mr. Williams felt that an injustice had been done him he had the same remedy as other citizens whose goods have been improperly seized. The members of the board under the law will be treated the same as other citizens. The law is no respector of persons, and in enforcing it, I certainly have the right to expect the hearty co-operation of the State's officers, and particularly those entrusted with the administration of the law.

"The statement by Mr. Williams that 'at the same time the beer was at Edgefield a keg of contraband liquor was shipped there to another party and seized by the constables, which was released,' is without foundation. The facts are that a shipment was made by a party of a keg of whiskey to Edgefield in the name of a negro. The constable reported to me, while in Edgefield, the fact, and stated that he had released the same upon the statement of the real owner that it was intended for his own use, and not to evade the law. The constable was censured by me and instructed never to return whiskey shipped under such circumstances, especially as it came under the order of Judge Simonton.

"The statement that I have frequently ordered packages released is true and I am continuing to do so under the advice of the attorney general, as the order of Judge Simonton will be carried out until the test case now before him is decided. I have, as stated by him, petitioned the State board of control of which Mr. Williams is a member to release the packages in cases where I was of the opinion that the seizure could not be sustained. If the State has been deprived of valuable property, as Mr. Williams says, the responsibility is upon myself.

"So far as the arrangement is concerned, whereby, as he says, I can nullify sections 25 and 31 of the law, Mr. Williams is a party to the arrangement and, therefore, if it be a crime, he is particeps criminis, as will appear by the following papers:

"'COLUMBIA, S. C, May 9, 1896.

"'The undersigned, members of the State board of control, hereby certify that the arrangement made by Governor Evans upon the advice of the attorney general, to hold all liquors seized by the State constables for 30 days in order to save the citizens of the State from annoyance and to avoid contempt proceedings for improper seizures pending the litigation before Judge Simonton, to determine the constitutionality of the dispensary law, relative to the importation of liquors into the State and the analysis of the same, was approved by the board and was considered only a temporary expedient.

(Signed.) "'W. A. NICHOLSON.
"'WILIE JONES.'

"'COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1896.

"'The attorney general, desiring to test the new law in the United States courts, as to its inter-State commerce and analyses features, and wishing to avoid any complications by way of contempt proceedings for seizures of liquors pending the proceedings, I advise his excellency, the governor, to make the arrangement to hold liquors seized by the State constables for 30 days so that he could surrender any improperly taken. When turned over to the State commissioner, the only remedy provided by the act is to give bond and prosecute an action for liquor seized. This was the only purpose of the arrangement and it was understood to be temporary and was not to continue after Judge Simonton's decision.

"'C. P. TOWNSEND,
Attorney General.'"

"I am unaware," concluded Governor Evans, "of having placated any of my enemies by the release of seized packages. If such had been my object, I certainly would not have seized Mr. Williams' beer."

Hanged the Wrong Man.

At a dance in Barnwell County a number of years ago a murder was committed for which an innocent man was hanged. While on the floor dancing Stephen Bush was shot and killed by a shot fired from the outside. A rough character by the name of Bates was accused. He admitted firing the pistol, but swore he fired it into the air. Circumstantial evidence was so conclusive he was tried, convicted and hanged, protesting his innocence on the scaffold. About a year ago Mr. Billy Limbrick died, and as a sequel to the tragedy confessed before his death that he fired the fatal shot, but could assign no reason, as he and Bush were the best of friends, only that he was drinking. He said that when Bates fired into the air he deliberately aimed in the house and fired. The deadly work of the bullet sobered him and he sold his pistol to a cousin for fifty cents, fearing detection. He helped to gather the evidence that convicted and hanged Bates. This has only recently come to the ears of the people of his community.—*Keowee Courier.*

— The new woman who insists on being just like a man would probably draw the line at a bald head.

Townville Items.

Mrs. J. T Gaines, of this place, is visiting her father, Mr. R. E. Parker, near Honea Path.

Miss Ida Harbin, of Texas, who has been spending the winter and spring with her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, near this place, was called home last week to the bedside of a very sick sister. Miss Harbin is an excellent young lady, and made many friends, while in this country, who regret very much to see her leave.

Mr. W. W. Hunnicutt and wife, of High Falls, S. C., visited their daughter, Mrs. S. G. Bruce, last week.

Mr. Clifton Brown, of Anderson, is visiting relatives in Townville at this time. Mr Brown was raised in Townville, and we are proud of him. We are sure he will make his mark in the world along with the rest of the boys we have sent out, such as Colonel J. N. Brown, Rev. J W. Dickson, Prof. W. A Dickson, Prof. J. W. Gaines, Prof. L. M Mahaffey, Dr. Arlington Milford, Prof. J M. Fant, Mr R M. Tribble, of Seneca; Mr. D A Ledbetter, Mr F. G. Brown, G N. C. Boleman, W. P. Snelgrove, Benneau Harris, Calhoun Harris, and a large number of other smart and noble young men that we have sent out to shape the destiny of this glorious country of ours. Mr. Editor, we suppose you think that we are bragging, but let us state to you privately that Townville has sent out more brainy men to its size than any other town in the State.

Dr. M. L Sharpe, of Anderson, has located in Townville and is practicing medicine. We welcome the good doctor with us, and hope we may make it pleasant as well as profitable for him while he stays with us

Miss Josephine Clifton, of Abbeville, S. C., who has been spending a while with her sister, Mrs. Rev. W. A. Kelley, of this place, has returned home

Mr. Editor, we come forward with another nomination. We would respectfully nominate W. E Fant, of Townville, as the next treasurer of Anderson county. Mr Fant is a fine business young man and without a blemish on his character, and would fill the office to the satisfaction of the people of Anderson county.

Mrs. Sarah McCarley, of this place, is still in very feeble health.

Prof Speak, of this place, made a fine Sunday school lecture in the Baptist church here last Sunday.

Rev. Mrs. Kelley, of this place, is visiting parents in Abbeville.

OLD ROSIN DE BOW.

Moseley News.

Mr. D. J. Banister, from Crayton, was stopping with Dave McAllister last week

J. G. Burriss, of Rock Fence, Ga., was up this way deer hunting recently.

Miss Ross Tucker is spending a few weeks with friends in Georgia

Messrs. Frank Hawkins and John Mc Gill, from Marvin, were calling about here recently.

Messrs G V. Young and R J. Buffington, of Hartwell, spent a night with us recently.

Mr. B. C. Kay is remodeling his dwelling. Will tell more about it later.

Who'll take this? There is a time in every man's life when for a while he thinks he is a second Solomon. He gets over it, though, and then finds out how many kinds of a fool he is. One of our smart slecks was having some fun the other day at the expense of one of his hands (colored) and when he had made several remarks about his face, feet, &c, the darkey replied: "You never heard what a purty baby I used to be, did you?" "No, I never did." "Yes, sir; I used to be such a smart, purty boy, dat my ma used to go round tellin' de neighbors what a fine boy I was, and I was so hand some" "Yes, but don't you know the old saying, that good looking boys grow up to be very ugly men?" "I never thought of dat—I golly, what er purty boy you must hab been."

There is a widower near here who puts on his best and goes to Lowndesville, sometimes, to get some medicine, and whilst he goes early in the morn, yet sunset drives him home. Can't one of the "3" tell us something about him?

Everybody is busy now with their crops. A splendid stand of cotton is reported through this section, and plenty of grass, too. However, they seem hopeful, and with several days sunshine everything will be all right. A large acreage of cotton has been planted this year, and all transactions have been based on 7 cents cotton. Despite the many warnings of the press, the farmers are hugging the belief that the staple will command a good price next fall, that over production has nothing to do with it We fear the result will be like the man who drugged himself to death. By his request his tomb bore this inscription: "I was well, and wished to be better; here I am." PEDRO.

Williamston Items.

Rev F. Auld, of Greenwood, a former resident of this place, is here for a few weeks, drinking the spring water. Mrs. Calhoun and children, also of Greenwood, are at the Spring View Hotel. They, too, are trying the medicinal value of our celebrated spring.

On last Friday evening the Alumnæ Association of the Williamston Female College, held a festival in the spring park. The sum of $29 was realized from the sale of ice cream and cake.

If you, Mr. Editor, could see our park at this season of the year, you would agree with some of the visitors at the festival, who were commenting on its loveliness.

Prof. R. E Garlington, of Laurens, was in town last week. Mr. R. W. Willis, also of Laurens, has been visiting his brother, Mr. G. K. Willis.

Mr. B F. Brown, Jr, of your city, paid Williamston a visit recently.

Mrs. McAllister, mother of Mrs. S J Duckworth, died Saturday, after an illness of six weeks. Her remains were interred at Beaverdam church, Sunday at 11 o'clock She was about 75 years of age.

Rev. A B. Earle returned from Spartanburg Saturday.

Rev. S. Lander filled the pulpit at the Baptist church on last Sabbath, the pastor, Mr. Tate, being at the Baptist Convention at Chattanooga.

At 4 30 o'clock Sabbath evening the funeral services of little Margaret Ramsey, the two-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W S Ramsey, of Pelzer, were held in the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. C. B. Stewart, assisted by Dr. Lander. The little white casket was literally covered with flowers, placed there by loving hands.

Rev. A B. Earle will begin a protracted meeting in the Methodist church, Wednesday night, assisted by Rev. J. E. Grier, of Greenville.

Dr. R. L. Branyon, dentist, from Honea Path, is in Williamston every Saturday, practicing his profession. R. B G.

Belton Items.

Mr. J. W. L. Brown, a prominent citizen of Cartersville, Ga, spent two or three days with relatives here last week.

Captain and Mrs A B. Byrd are in Washington on a pleasure trip.

Prof. John West, of Piedmont, visited his brother here Saturday last.

Mrs. Joshua S Acker, of the Toney Creek section, died Saturday at an advanced age. The funeral took place Sunday at Shady Grove church.

Mr. George Mattison, agent for the Southern Railway at Greenwood, was in town last week.

Mrs. J. K. Clement has been quite ill at her residence near this place.

Miss Sara Mattison, of Anderson county, is visiting Miss Mattie Brown.

Messrs L. S Bigby, I. W. Cox and Frank Major, of Pelzer, formerly residents of Belton, spent Sunday in town.

Some effort is being made to arrange a game of base ball between the Clemson College team and an aggregation of Belton talent.

Union Meeting.

The Union Meeting of District No. 2 Saluda Association, will convene with the Williamston church, Friday before the fifth Sunday in May.

PROGRAM:

Introductory sermon by M. McGee.
Organization of the Union.
Recess for dinner.
Query No. 1.—Has a church the right to require a member who calls for his or her letter to give his reasons for so doing? First speaker, N. G. Wright.
Adjournment.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 30 o'CLOCK.

Half hour for devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. William Brown.
Query No. 2.—What lessons are taught by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus? First speaker. M McGee.
Query No. 3.—Has a member of a church, who voluntarily leaves his church and associates himself with a congregation of men who teach doctrines that are at variance with the orthodox churches, any right to speak or preach in a church that they have separated from? Spoken to by W. B. Hawkins and W. T. Tate.

SUNDAY MORNING, 9.30 o'CLOK.

Devotional exercises, by C. E. Burts.
10 O'clock.—Sermon by W. B. Hawkins
11 O'clock.—Missionary sermon, by R. W. Burts. COMMITTEE.

Ask your neighbor if he has received the INTELLIGENCER.

Zarline Island Picnic.

One of the most successful picnics of this season will be at Zarline Island, (14 miles southeast of the city, on Little river, just where the road leading from Anderson to Due West crosses the river) May 16th The leading feature of what promises to be an inspiring occasion, will be educational. The Island is one of nature's most charming spots, hid away in deep, cool shades, and lulled by the low, sweet note of lapsing waters.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited: Geo. E. Prince and Gen. M L Bonham, of Anderson; General Hemphill, J R. Blake, W. C McGowan and Dr. J. A. Clifton, of Abbeville; Hon J. W. Ashley, of Honea Path; O Y. Bonner and President Todd of Due West; Col. Jas. T Bacon, of Edgefield; Mr. C. L. Blease, of Newberry.

The Clemson College band has been employed to furnish music; also the Anderson string band and the Due West Female College string band

Everybody is cordially invited to come and bring dinner. COMMITTEE.

Pine Grove Items.

Well, Mr. Editor, I guess you have about forgotten "Old Joe," as he hasn't written any in a good while.

We are having some rain now, we are glad to say, for we were needing it.

Cherries are getting ripe Come up, Mr. Editor, and help us eat cherry pie.

Mr. W. C. McGill and wife, who have been visiting relatives in this community, have returned home

Miss Henrietta Carroll has gone on a visit to Clifton, where she will spend a few weeks with her friend, Miss Alice Humphreys.

School is out at this place now, and the children seem to be sorry of it, for they know they will have to go to killing grass.

There will be prayer-meeting at Salem first and third, preaching second and fourth Sunday nights.

Several of the youngsters went fishing on the river last first Saturday. They didn't catch many fish. I think they fished on dry land most of the time They report a nice time. That is all right. If you can't catch any fish in the river, try the land.

Some of the colored people of Anderson had a picnic at Jolly's Spring last Friday. They were certainly a noisy crowd, so much so as to frighten people's horses that were in the field as they passed by.

We understand that Mr. Anderson came very near having a wreck with his lever car as he came down the other day. A dog ran in front of the car and it ran over it, throwing the car off. Fortunately no one was hurt but the dog. I don't think it was hurt much. It jumped up and ran off, looking back as though he thought it was still after him. I guess "Nig" will stay out of the way next time.

Well, as it is getting time "Old Joe" was killing grass, I will close, with best wishes to the INTELLIGENCER and its readers. OLD JOE.

Holland's Store Items.

We had the pleasure recently of visiting Franklin county, Ga., in and around the antiquated town of Carnesville. The town had undergone but few changes since last we visited it, six years ago, but like all the rest of the people of the Empire State, what they lack in show and outward paraphernalia, they make up in genuine hospitality. It will be a long time before we forget the kind treatment we received by all during our visit. We failed to meet a stranger, so addicted are those noble people to follow the golden rule. The improvement from the river, as far as we went through the country, was marked. Good, substantial dwellings dotted the highway, and a perceptible improvement in farming was conspicuous. Two industries in the town of Carnesville are the wagyard and harness factory of S M Ayers, who is doing a lively and substantial business; and the establishment of J. P. Adair & Son, who run a blacksmith and general repair shop, also a general supply of hardware, &c. These gentlemen have recently invented a cotton and corn cultivator, which has the reputation of being second to none on the market; as an evidence, they cannot supply the demand. Jno. M Phillips is county judge, and holds the balance with unprejudiced hands. We spent a short while in one of his courts and perceived that he is a terror to evil doers. Mr. G. S. Phillips runs a racket store in the town, and is doing a profitable business. He married one of the Palmetto State's sweetest girls—a lady of marked refinement.

Of course every one is aware that the farmers are making every edgeout just now. Everything needs our attention at once. Good stands of cotton in every instance, likewise grass. Corn is receiving due attention and is looking well. The oat and wheat crop is, we think, above an average, though the quantity in wheat is small. The fruit crop, including the blackberries (the poor man's friend,) is promising. Chickens are nearly ready to be pulled, and the outlook for us poor fellows is brightening.

Rev. Mr. Thornton preached a good sermon at Shiloh last Sunday, to a large congregation. Among the visitors we noticed our friend Dr. Divver, of Roberts — Messrs. Perry and Jones Vickory, of Oak Bower, Ga; Elias Vickory, of Hartwell, Ga.; Miss Fannie Green, of Mountain Creek; Walter Burriss and Chick Farr, of Anderson; Miss Fannie Gray, of Cairo, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McGee, of Starr.

Our clever friend Mr. Parker is improving, and others on the sick list are convalescent. BURKE.

Carswell Institute.

MR EDITOR: The following is the program of the closing exercises of the Carswell Institute, which took place on Friday night, 1st inst. A large crowd attended and all were highly entertained. Miss Onie Martin, the accomplished teacher, was warmly congratulated by all her patrons upon the success of the occasion:

A song by the school, 'With Joy We Meet"

Prayer, by Rev R G Martin.

A speech, by Master Reid Jackson; subject, "Good Afternoon"

A recitation, by Miss Julia Strickland; subject, "A New Doll."

A recitation, by Miss Claudia Latham; subject, "How Do I Look?"

A speech, by Master Kent Jackson; subject, "Arathusa's Torment"

A recitation, by Miss Ella Strickland; subject, "A Summer Shower."

A recitation, by Miss Bettie Pollock; subject, "The Fair World"

A speech, by Master Pierce Latham; subject, "If I Were You."

A recitation, by Miss Mamie Bailey; subject, "Never Out Of Sight."

Music, by Miss Carrie Gray and Mr. Ross Price.

A dialogue, by Master Girdie Simpson and Miss Claudia Latham; subject, "Fault Finding"

A recitation, by Miss Sallie Gable; subject, "A Merry Little Girl."

A song, by eight girls: "The Evening Hymn."

A recitation, by Miss Leila Mitchell; subject, "Catch The Sunshine."

A recitation, by Miss Hattie Purdy; subject, "The Old Maid"

A recitation, by Miss Verna Jackson; subject, 'The Coming Woman."

A speech, by Mr. George Strickland; subject, "The Works of God."

Music, by Miss Carrie Gray and Mr. Ross Price.

A dialogue, by Misses Ella Strickland and Mamie Bailey: "How The Quarrel Began."

A song, by eight girls: "Teaching Public School."

Music.

A dialogue, by Masters Weymond, Simpson and Kent Jackson; subject, "Cakes and Chickens"

A dialogue, by Misses Leila Mitchell and Rosa Purdy; subject, "The Masquerading."

Music.

A dialogue, by Messrs. Balis Latham, Orr Jackson, Vennor Simpson, Herman Simpson; subject, "The Colored Witness"

A dialogue, by Misses Rosa Purdy and Leila Mitchell; subject, 'Billy Grimes."

A dialogue, by Misses Verna Jackson and Hattie Purdy, and Master Pierce Latham; subject, "Tom's Practical Joke."

Music, by Misses Carrie Gray, Anna Bowen, Lula Price, and Mr. Furman Bowen

A dialogue, by Misses Hattie Purdy, Rosa Purdy, Leila Mitchell and Ella Strickland; subject, "The New Scholars."

Music, by Miss Carrie Gray and Mr Ross Price.

A dialogue, by Misses Hattie Purdy, Onie Martin, and Messrs. B. Strickland, Orr Jackson and Lawrence Purdy; subject, "The Ghost of Crooked Lane."

An address of thanks, by Rev. R. G. Martin.

A song, by the school: "Our Parting Song."

Dr. M. A. Thompson acted as master of the exercises.

We are requested to extend the thanks of the teacher and pupils to all who assisted in the music. PET.

— A New Jersey farmer who raises vegetables for the New York market has spent $25,000 in electric culture and facilities and is said to have increased his production from 40 to 60 per cent. There should be no trouble in keeping boys on the farm when the work is confined to touching a button and cutting coupons.

The Most Valuable Land.

Mr. T. W. Wood, of Richmond, Va., makes a point in the *Southern Farmer* which should put many a Southern farmer to thinking on a subject to which he has given but little thought heretofore. "If you take the map of the United States," says Mr. Wood, "and put your finger on States, or parts of States, in which land sells at the highest price, you will find that in these States, or parts of States, the greatest attention is paid to the cultivation of grass and forage plants." And "if we open the map of Europe we shall find that the same rule holds good there."

It is a significant fact, he says again, that the rich lands in upper Georgia in which a mixed husbandry prevails have rather increased than decreased in value since the war. "The depression in price has occurred only in lands devoted exclusively to cotton and rice culture, both of which require a large amount of labor."

We believe that this is true, and of general application throughout the South, wherever there are grass farms and cotton and rice plantations to be compared. Observant farmers, and especially those who have travelled about much, and have thus had the opportunity to note the differing conditions in rice, cotton and grass-growing districts can determine for themselves whether and how nearly the statement conforms to the conditions which come under their notice. The very comprehensive test proposed by Mr. Wood is a fair one, and a suggestive one at any rate. If the comparison is made broadly between States and parts of States where the greatest attention is paid to the cultivation of grass and forage plants and the States and districts where such crops are neglected, and it is found that the rule is as stated, that farming lands are more valuable in the former districts, the fact is certainly significant enough and suggestive enough to interest any intelligent farmer and perhaps to affect his future plans and operations.

It is certain that more attention is paid to grass culture in the Northern States and in Europe than in the Southern States, whether they grow grass from preference or from necessity, does not affect the main proposition that the lands on which it is grown so extensively are more valuable than lands in the South on which it is not grown at all, and which are devoted to other crops. Perhaps it would be a wise policy for our farmers to experiment more with a crop which appears to promise better returns to them. They can grow grass as well as they can grow cotton or as well as their fellow farmers can grow it on less favored land. On this point Mr. Wood says:

"In the South land is cheap, while at the North land ranges from $50 to $200 per acre. We look to England, Holland or Belgium, and find it averages from $300 to $500 per acre Why this difference? Is the land in these countries better than ours? Not by nature; if it is better, it is by difference in treatment. Is their climate better than ours? The acknowledged superiority is on our side. Are the prices of their products any better than ours? On an average not so good. Are their taxes lighter than ours? If we were compelled to pay their tax, either at the North or South, our land at once would be sold for taxes. Have they valuable crops which they can raise and which we cannot raise? There is not a farm product in either Old or New England which we cannot raise in equal perfection at the South Is their labor cheaper than ours? The cost of labor at the North nearly doubles the cost of labor at the South. If, then, all these things are so, why is it that their land is so valuable and ours so valueless?"

The answer, Mr. Wood believes, is to be found in the grass. The lands are valuable where grass is grown, and are valueless as a rule where it is not grown. He says, finally:

"Grass, once well established, is the farmer's bank, which, with a little care and attention, produces crops year after year with very little outlay, which can either be sold or used profitably on the farm, thus making manure to improve the soil and raise the "money" crops, such as cotton and tobacco, doing away with the necessity of commercial fertilizers.

"A small, well-manured and well-cultivated area of land in cotton and cereals, with a large proportion of forage plants and grasses, will give to the cotton planter a pleasure in his business, and an amount of profit which he has never before known.

"Grasses mean less labor, less worry, fewer hands, more enjoyment, finer stock and more charming homes, and as a consequence, happier families, more education, more taste and refinement, and a higher elevation of moral character."

It is an attractive theory and the argument is almost convincing. What do our cottontots think of it? What do they think of trying the experiment to see what will come of it? Several valuable prizes have been offered in the farmers' contest this year for the best crop of hay. It is a good year to experiment with grass crops. Try one, if you have never done so before. All the experiments and reports together will make an instructive lesson, and no doubt a very valuable lesson for all the farmers in the State. Every intelligent and progressive farmer should contribute something to it. We may make South Carolina a grass State, and South Carolina lands worth "from $300 to $500 an acre," yet!—*News and Courier.*

— The Chicago *Railway Age*, a good authority on railway information and statistics, believes that an active revival of railway construction is at hand. It states that 205 railway lines have either been actually begun or are in the course of immediate preparation for work. There is now in the United States a railway mileage of about 181,000. To equal Great Britain's ratio of mileage to area of territory, the United States should have, according to the figures of the *Railway Age*, 492,000 miles. To equal that of Illinois, 522,000 miles, and to equal that of Massachusetts, 772,000 miles.

— There was wild alarm at the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in Newark last Monday when, in the course of a dispute, one of the elders got up and took off his overcoat. The bishop rapped for order, believing that a scrap was imminent. But everybody was relieved when the belligerent party merely