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H. O. BOWEN. L. E. CHILDRESS.

BOWEN & CHILDRESS,
Attorneys at Law, Pickens, S. C.
Oct. 5, 1893.

DR. J. W. NORWOOD, Dentist, Dr. W. M. NORWOOD, Assistant. Office, 88½ Main Street, Greenville, S. C.
Jan. 9, '92 y

DR. J. P. CARLISLE, Dentist, Greenville, S. C. Office over Addison & McGee's Drug Store.

J. S. COTHRAN,
G. G. WELLS,
M. F. ANSEL,
T. P. COTHRAN, } Greenville, S. C.
C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Pickens, S. C.,
Have associated themselves together fo, the practice of law in its various branches, and will give careful attention to all business undertaken by them.
Loans and discounts negotiated.
May 1, 1894.

The Exchange Hotel,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
C. W. HENDERSON, Proprietor.
Modern Improvements Large Rooms. Special attention to Commercial Travel an Tourists. Table Fare Unsurpassed.
Fine Climate the year round. Ap. 7, 92

J. E. HAGOOD, J. L. THORNLEY, JR
L. C. THORNLEY.
HAGOOD & THORNLEY BROS.,
Livery, Feed, Sale & Exchange Stables,
Easley and Pickens, S. C..
(Opposite Hotel.)
Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, at reasonable rates.
☞ Your patronage solicited.

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Clark & Cooper,
Dealers in
Marble and Granite Monuments,
TOMBSTONES, of every description
Also. MANTELS, STATUARY, VASES and Wrought Iron FENCING, Greenville, S. C. Sept. 19, '91.

Photographs
If you want the finest PICTURES made in the State, go to
Wheeler's Studio,
113 McBee Aveune Greenville, S. C
☞ Crayon Portraits a specialty
April 7—y.

Veterinary Surgeon.
Having an experience of fifteen years in treating all diseases of cattle, and having made the disease of Murrian, in all of its forms, a specialty, I offer my services to the public. Will treat cattle suffering with any ordinary diseases.
B. P. GRIFFIN.
Feb. 1-1y Pickens, S. C.

PRIZE WINNERS
Furnished on 15 days test Trial when he proper contract is signed.
If you want an organ of Reputation Buy the **Carpenter Organ.**
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
W. J. B. STILES.
Nov 9, 93.

S. M. SNIDER,
Dealer in
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Oct. 19.—3m

New Store
WE now have for inspection the most complete line of MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS AND LATEST NOVELTIES of the Season, selected in person in the Eastern Markets.
Misses Rogers,
45 Coffee Street,
Under the Opera House.
Greenville, S. C., May 3, 1894.

MISSES McKAY
Has just opened all latest styles of
Spring and Summer Millinery
At the lowest possible prices.
Main Street, Greenville, S. C.
April 19, 1894.

GUM-ELASTIC
ROOFING
costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on.
GUM-ELASTIC PAINT cost only 60 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or $4.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. TRY IT.
Send stamps for samples and full particulars.
GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 West Broadway, NEW YORK.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
Feb. 8 1894. 6m.

Notice of Final Settlement,

I hereby give notice that a will apply to J. B. Newbery, Judge of Probate for Pickens County, S. C., on Salesday in May 1894 for a final settlement of the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Cantrell, deceased, and ask to be dismissed as Administrator.

J. W. SUTHE LAND,
Administrator.
April 12, 1894.—4t.

JONES & GARRISON,

Dress Goods

We will call Special Attention this week to our

Dress Goods

DEPARTMENT!

At this Season of the year it is hard to find what you want, in nice, desirable stuff. Our trade being better than we expected forced us to order a complete line of New Goods, consisting of the following:

Lansdown,
Wool Grenadine,
Batiste,
Henriettas,
Whipcords,
Challies,
Serges,

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Dress Goods Stock. This new arrival of Goods will be offered you at about one-third their value.

Hard on our Compefitors Again.

☞ WE CAN'T HELP IT,

40 pieces more of those Wool Challies at 12½ cents were placed on our front center counter Monday morning.

$3.00

Buys the best Shoe on top of dirt for the money.

$1.50

Buys a Hand Turn Oxford at

JONES & GARRISON'S,
No. 9 PENDLETON STREET.
May 10. Greenville, S. C.

Are You—

out of employment, or in a position that you do not like? Possibly the soliciting of Life Insurance is your special forte. Many people have, after trial, been surprised at their fitness for it. To all such it has proved a most congenial and profitable occupation. The Management of the

Equitable Life

in the Department of the Carolinas, desires to add to its force, some agents of character and ability. Write for information.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE
TAKE THE BEST
25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.
THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly cures where all others fail, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.25c.
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50 cts. Injector free.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

"THE GAME WORE ON."

The Evening Work Ended to the Entire Satisfaction of the Banker.

The game wore on.

The banker, who sat at the head of the table, was kept busy selling stacks of chips. The betting was heavy, and there were but two men who seemed to be winning anything.

The blue chips all came their way. It was simply a case of bullheaded luck. If a man held four kings, one of this pair would bob up with four aces or a straight flush or something of the kind and spoil all calculations. It was exasperating, but it couldn't be helped.

Meantime the two lucky players conversed cheerfully about their luck and what they intended to do with the money. "I shall," said one, "go down to a fur store and buy my wife that cape she has been wanting so long. I know it is rather late in the season, but this is an experience of a lifetime, and I don't think that it will spoil by the keeping."

"I shall," said the other, "take part of mine and get a new spring suit. With the rest of it I intend to take a trip to New York. I haven't been down there in a year, and I'm just about due for some fun."

The game continued to wear on, and the other players cursed their luck beneath their various breaths.

It came to be midnight, and 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock, and the game was still in progress. The two men were still winning. Nothing could stop them. At 3 o'clock everybody was tired, and it was decided to quit. The table in front of the two lucky men was covered with chips.

The banker pushed back his chair and said, "I am ready to settle, gentlemen."

It didn't take long to settle with the men who had not been lucky. Then it came to be the turn of the lucky ones. "How much have you got, Jim?" asked the banker.

"Three hundred and forty," replied Jim.

"And you, Bill?"

"An even 400."

The banker took a slip of paper and did some figuring. Then he dove down into one of his pockets and produced some thin white slips of paper. "Here's yours, Jim," he said, pushing two slips across the table, "and here's yours, Bill."

"What are these?" asked the two lucky men in concert.

"I. O. U.'s," the banker answered sententiously.

The two lucky men gasped. They looked at the papers and saw that the signatures were genuine. Then they tore them up and stalked out together.

"By George," said the banker, "I thought they would never get enough won to pay off those I. O. U.'s."

"What do you mean?" asked the stranger in the game.

"I mean," said the banker as he smoothed out a big wad of bills, "that it's dinged tiresome work dealing big hands to two jays like them just because they stuck you once with their paper."

And the stranger in the game saw a great light.—Buffalo Express.

Seeing Plants Grow.

In the laboratory the growth of a plant may be rendered visible by attaching a fine platinum wire to the stem or growing part. The other end of the wire, to which is fastened a pointed piece of charcoal, is pressed gently against a drum. The drum is covered with white paper and kept revolving by clockwork.

Of course if the growth is stationary a straight line is marked on the paper, but even the slightest increase is shown by the inclined tracing on the paper.

By a simple modification of this arrangement, the growth of a plant can be rendered audible. The drum must be covered by narrow strips of platinum foil, say one-eighth of an inch wide and one-eighth between each strip.

If the strips of platinum be made to complete the circuit of a galvanic battery to which an electric bell is coupled up, then the bell will continue ringing while the plant grows an eighth of an inch, followed by silence while the pointer is passing over the space between two strips, for the next growth of an eighth of an inch, and so on.

The growth of some very rapidly growing plants and the opening of some flowers, such as the compass plant, can be heard direct by means of the microphone. By the above means it has been proved that plants grow most rapidly between 4 and 6 a. m.—New York Journal.

Kept Her Word.

Two young ladies were walking in the woods one day, when they were accosted by an old and much shriveled gypsy, who politely offered to show them their husband's faces in a brook which ran near by for a slight renumeration. So, paying the sum, they followed the hag to the brook, as they were very curious to see how she could do so wonderful a thing and also anxious to see their future husbands. But instead of beholding the faces of the men they so fondly hoped for they saw their own. "We can see nothing but our own faces," said one. "Very true, mem," replied the sagacious fortune teller, "but these will be your husband's faces when you are married."—Exchange.

A Modern Proposal.

Young de Style—Aw—congwatulate me, my deah fellah. I'm the happiest man outside of Lunnon.

Friend—Eh? Is it about the lovely Miss de Fashion?

Young de Style—That's it. I awsked her to share my twenty thousand a yeah, and she said she would.—New York Weekly.

The First European Almanac.

The first almanac printed in Europe, or in the world for that matter, was the "Kalendarium Novum," compiled by one Relimontanus and published at Buda, Hungary, in the year 1475. But one perfect copy is known to be in existence, and that is one in the British museum.—St. Louis Republic.

A family of seven negroes were poisoned at breakfast Tuesday near Richardson, S. C.

THE DARLIN TON TROUBLE,

Reviewed and Analyzed by Governor Tillman.

The following article from Governor Tillman's pen appears in the May number of the North American Review under the caption of "Our Whiskey Rebellion."

The attention of the United States has for more than a year been directed to South Carolina. This State has endeavored to solve the liquor problem, a troublesome one to all governments in a manner so novel as to be startling. So much has been published about the Dispensary law in the papers and magazines of the Union that its scope and purpose are well known, and explanations on those points are not needed in this article.

History bears out the assertion that whenever restriction or prohibition of the liquor trafic is attempted resistance, either political or by force, is attempted. When South Carolina sought a solution of this troublesome problem, and tried to solve it by passage of the Dispensary law, the inevitable conflict with the whiskey element was expected, nor has the expectation been without fulfilment. The general conditions can easily be understood, for they would prevail in any other State were a similar law enacted there; but the struggle between the whiskey and anti-whiskey elements in South Carolina has been intensified by conditions peculiar to the State of South Carolina and which would not obtain elsewhere. I will briefly outline these local conditions, so that the cause and violence of the whiskey rebellion can be seen at a glance. Prior to 1890, under a vicious system of party politics, the control of the government of the State was in the hands of the remnants of the old slave-holding aristocracy, which had saddled upon the State a condition of affairs resembling as much as possible that prevalent before the war of 1861-65. A complete return of those conditions, the outcome of that war had rendered impossible. I led a fight inside the Democratic party, the white man's party, to free the State from the rule of these old Bourbons, who wanted the reins of government to rest entirely in the hands of themselves and those who would be subservient to their will. After a canvass of the State from one end to the other, meeting on the stump two representatives of the old order of things, I received the nomination of the Democratic party regularly and by an unexampled majority; but the old aristocratic element would not submit, and ran an independent ticket at the regular election, appealing to the negroes for votes. I was elected by an overwhelming majority, the greater part of my support coming from the agricultural classes, which had until then been practically deprived of a voice in the selection of the officers of the State government. The old Bourbon element had control of the press and the banks. Among them were the best trained intellects of the State, and these all kept warring upon the new order of things. Taking the position that naught good could come out of Nazareth, they opposed every act of my administration, which has been for the masses as against the classes.

In 1892, after another hot canvass, I was re-elected Governor, obtaining an increased majority. The Bourbons began to see that they could never be returned to power by the vote of the people, and commenced casting about for new combinations and devices by which to regain power.

In the fall of 1892 the General Assembly passed the Dispensary Act as a compromise between the wishes of the ultra-prohibitionists and the whiskey people. This law gets rid of the worst features of the liquor traffic, while not removing liquor beyond the reach of those who desire to drink it in moderation. It was natural that the men who had been engaged in the liquor business should try to evade the law and sell liquor in violation of it. They opened "blind tigers" for the sale of contraband liquors. The Dispensary law provided for the commisson of whatever number of constables was deemed necessary for the discovery and suppression of these places. The Bourbons made this feature the point of attack upon the law; their many papers hounded down these men, calling them "spies" and 'sneaks," and applying to them all manner of abusive epithets, thus seeking to stir up against them the anger of the people in the towns and cities, the inhabitants of which constitute the opposition to the Reform movement which resulted in my election. Almost all the work of these constables had to be done in these cities, which made it easier to create bitter, unreasoning prejudice against them. Every daily paper in the State, save one is under the control of the "antis," as they are called, and these have spared no effort in the attempt to stir up anger against the constables, the law under thich they operate, and the administration which enacted that law. Realizing the effect of the assertion that liberty is in danger, they used that sacred name in the appeal for subversion of the Dispensary law and the retirement from authority of those who are responsible for it. The law gives the constables, when armed with proper warrants from the civil authorities, the right to search private residences for the seizure of contraband liquors. Were this provision absent from the law, it would be practically inoperative, as men would turn their private residences into "blind tigers," where they would sell liquor with impunity. The papers supporting the combination of the whiskey men and the old political leaders alleged that the Dispensary law gave the constables the right to search private residences indiscriminately and without warrant, which is something to which Anglo-Saxon blood will not submit. These falsehoods stirred up bitter, unreasoning passion in the cities and towns against the constables, and threats were freely made against them. Being in danger of bodily harm, after having been mobbed and pelted with rotton eggs on more than one occasion, the constables were armed for their own protection. Hypocritical use was made of the old adage that "A man's home is his castle," to incite violence. "A man's home is his castle," but he has no right to turn it into a saloon and expect to exercise the same rights there he would have in a private dwelling.

These were the conditions of thought and feeling existing at the time of the whiskey rebellion, which broke out last month.

The towns of Darlington, Florence and Sumter are points of a triangle connected by railroads. Darlington and Florence are ten miles apart and both are about forty miles from Sumter. Certain people in those towns banded together for opposition to the Dispensary law, especially the constabulary feature of it. Several constables were sent to Darlington. The leaders of the conspirators spread broad reports that the constables were there for the purpose of searching private houses without warrants. This was not true; the constables, under the Dispensary law, could not search private residences without warrants, and they had no intention of searching any residence in Darlington—all of their warrants being for the search of public places where contraband liquors were stored and sold. But the false report was spread and and had its due effect when the execution of the warrants began. Large numbers of armed men gathered on the streets for the protection of a "liberty" which was not in danger. The five or six constables in Darlington were followed by this armed mob which guyed, cursed and abused them. I thereupon ordered the chief constable by telegraph to proceed to the scene with reinforcements. The six constables on the ground being in danger, I sent a military company from Sumpter to Darlington for their protection while in discharge of their duties as officers of the State carrying out one of its laws. The mob quieted down at once, and the military company returned home the morning following its arrival in Darlington. In the afternoon of the day of the departure of the company, four of the contables, their work being done, went to one depot and the other, nineteen to the other, to depart. Two boys, citizens of Darlington, got into a fight at the depot where the main body of constables was. One of them, who was whipped and ran up town returned, followed by an armed mob A wrangle of started a fight between this mob and the constables and two of the mob were killed, and several constables and citizens were wounded. When the mob were put to fight, the constables themselves took to the woods near by, for they knew that the flying mob would return reinforced by hundreds of armed fellow conspirators. Such was the outcome. The town bell was rung as a tocsin to the conspirators, and they turned out in the twinkling of an eye, all heavily armed. The constables were pursued and the conspirators in Florence and Sumter, being called out by telegraph, joined in the pursuit. Fortunately night soon came on and none of the chasing parties came up with the escaping constabulary, or else more blood would have been shed. The disposition of conspirators to exterminate the constabulary is shown by the fact that the train containing the four constables who had gone to the other depot of the town and had taken no part in the fight, was riddled with bullets fired in a desperate attempt to kill them as it came by on its way to Charleston.

The mob took possession of the three towns, committing many acts of violence. In Sumter, where the first mobbing of Dispensary constables took place, there is one of the best managed Dispensaries in the State, and the police authorities have assisted in the enforcement of the Dispensary law. The part this town took in the rebellion was confined to the going out of its most lawless and turbulent citizens to aid in the chase of the constables.

Under the Dispensary law, part of the profits of the Dispensary goes to the towns in which they are located, provided the authorities of these towns assist in the enforcement of the law, In cases where municipal authorities fail to help enforce the law, the State Board of Control is vested with authority to withhold from such towns the share of the profits that would otherwise come to them. On the morning when the constables were first maltreated in Darlington the municipal authorities of that town were notified that they would receive no share of the profits from the Dispensaries located in that town, because they had failed to do their duty towards the enforcement of the law. A similar notice had been given to the council at Florence. This added to the anger of the mob, and had much to do with inciting the mob in Florence to looting the dispensary there.

I was informed by the Sheriff that the civil authorities were powerless in Darlington and was asked to order out the militia. I did so, ordering out at first five companies nearest the scene—three at Columbia, one at Manning, and one at Sumter. The old political Bourbons, aided by the whiskey element, brought such pressure to bear upon the companies in Columbia that they refused to obey the orders of their Commander in-Chief. The Columba companies set the example, and it was followed by the other two companies I ordered out. Thirteen of the town companies, and the entire Fourth Brigade, composed of the troops of Charleston, refused to turn out when ordered to do so. The armories of two companies in Columbia, one in Florence, and one in Chester were broken into and their guns stolen, possibly with the connivance of members of the companies. The idea was that I would be left powerless, and that similar disorder could be created in other cities, making it necessary for the United States government to take charge of the State, thus accomplished their determination to overthrow my administration and restore themselves to power by my downfall. But many military companies, without regard to politics, remained true to their allegiance, and the yeomanry of the State volunteered for duty in such numbers as showed the conspirators that they were powerless. Had I deemed it necessary, I could in forty-eight hours after issuance of the call have had an armed force of 10,000 farmers at my command. But this was not necessary; my determinstion to uphold the laws of the State and to protect its officers, and the fact that I would be supported by the best citizens of the State, overawed the conspirators and they subsided.

The trouble at Darlington culminated on Friday, March 30, at 4 a. m. Valuable time was lost that evening and night while waiting to mobilize the militia which failed me at the last. Orders did not go to the companies which responded until Saturday morning; the first company that could be depended on arrived in Columbia on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. As a more dangerous mob had assembled in Columbia on Friday night than was pursuing the constables at the scene of the disturbance, I deemed it wise to concentrate troops there to overawe it and not to have the Capital unprotected or move on Darlington until I had a force to do both. Saturday night and Sunday militia and volunteer companies of farmers continued to arrive so that on Sunday evening I felt warranted in ordering 300 men to Darlington and had as many more in the city of Columbia. This last force was mostly volunteers who had taken their horses from the plough, and, shouldering their shotguns, hastened to sustain the government of their choice.

One of the most potent factors in the suppression of the rebellion was the seizure of the telegraph lines and the railroads. It is hard to say how much mischief would have been done had I not availed myself of the old statute which was doubtless placed among our laws for just such an emergency. By this means excitement was allayed and the insurgents were kept from being reinforced. The people had been wrought up to a frenzy of excitement by the many blood-curdling and sensational dispatches sent out before the seizure of the wires, and I feel sure had I not stopped their transmission, we would have had collisions between the excited and angry countrymen and towns-people in several parts of the State. The railroads obeyed the order and co-operated with me without protest, deserving great credit therefor, but I had to invoke the assistance of the judicary by injunction on the telegraph company until I could use the military and seize the offices of the company by force. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among the newspapers, but under like circumstances I would do the same thing again, even without authority of a statute, for the public welfare demanded it.

A prompt re-organization of the militia has been ordered. All the men who disgraced themselves by refusing to respond to my orders will be dismissed from the service. The conspiracy is crushed and will raise its horrid head no more. The inevitable conflict with the whiskey element, which was made more fierce than is ordinarily the case by the political complications I have briefly sketched, has been fought, and the Dispensary law will hereafter be enforced more rigidly than ever.

As I stated in an address to the troops:

"The Dispensary law was enacted by the Legislature, by the majori- of the representatives of the people. It is the law until the Supreme Court declares it unconstitutional or until repealed. The places to fight it are the ballot-box and the courts, and not with bullets."

And until it is declared unconstitutional by the courts, or repealed by the Federal Assembly, it shall be enforced at all hazards.

B. R. TILLMAN.

The man who gives a loaf of bread to a destitute family is a better Christian than the man who devotes his time praying to the Lord to help the destitute while he will squeeze a dollar hard enough to make the eagle scream before he would give it to charity. Go down in your pockets to help the poor instead of wearing the knees of your pants out asking the Lord to do that which common sense should teach is your duty.—*Exchange.*

The way to keep the boys upon the farm is to work them moderately, give them holidays, and all the pleasure and advantage you can. Furnish them with useful papers and books. You would not over work a young horse, therefore don't put more on your boy than his young shoulders can carry.

In the United States Court at Charleston, Monday, James L. Orr was appointed temporary receiver for the Camperdown cotton mills at Greenville, S. C. The bill was also for a foreclosure of mortgages.