THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19. : : : 1885.

JNO. S. REYNOLDS. } EDITORS.
W. L. McDONALD. }

THE stook show at Ninety-Six was a great success. The display of blooded horses and fine cattle was magnificent.

THE cotton worm has made its appearance in several sections of the State. We are thankful that Fairfield has escaped this pest.

THE spread of cholera in Spain and the southern part of France is fearful. The total number of deaths from this cause in infected districts is 57,000 persons.

THE Railroad Commissioners of the State have made their report of the condition of roads in the State. The figures show a most prosperous condition.

A TELEGRAM from Richmond announces the death of Col. Thomas Dodamead, a prominent railroad man. Col. Dodamead was for some years superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in this State.

THE President issued a proclamation on the 10th inst., prohibiting the erection of fences around the public domain and ordering the removal of all fences now existing without legal right. This is another centre shot against the cattle kings.

THE cholera is still raging in various portions of Spain and France with fearful results The epidemic is visiting all fashionable seaside resorts, and the press call upon the government to use every effort to alleviate the national calamity.

THERE were twenty-six newspaper correspondents in the Soudan, representing different papers of Europe. Out of this number only six lost their lives. The others now propose to erect a monument to their comrades as a slight token of remembrance.

OUR Kershaw neighbors are enthusiastic on the subject of railroads. It is a great pity that the enthusiasm does not extend to our county. It is proposed that the county of Kershaw subscribe $125,000 and the town of Camden $25,000.

GENERAL HANCOCK, in thanking the troops who took part in the funeral ceremonies of General Grant, took occasion to mention specially the Southern troops who assisted in the pageant. Prominent among these were the First Virginia Regiment and the Gate City Guards of Georgia.

A PETITION is being extensively circulated in Massachusetts appealing to the Secretary of State to use his influence in behalf of Riel who is under sentence to be hung on September 18. The appeal is made on the ground that he is an American citizen, and therefore is entitled to the influence of the American government.

AT the request of the new Exposition Company to have South Carolina represented at the South American Company's Exposition in New Orleans next winter, Governor Thompson has appointed Colonel A. P. Butler to represent this State. The object of the Exposition is to develop trade relations between Mexico, South and Central America and this country.

THE New York *World*, a few days ago announced that the task of raising $100,000 for the completion of the Statue of Liberty pedestal had been finished. The *World* has taken a lively interest in the enterprise, and is to be congratulated upon its success. It now announces that it will devote its energies to raising funds for the erection of a monument to General Grant in Riverside Park.

IT is proposed to erect a monument jointly to the memories of Lee and Grant. We think that there has already been a sufficiency of sentimental gush from Southern sources over Gen. Grant, but when it takes this form it becomes a piece of monumental folly. Lee and Grant were the exponents of ideas diametrically opposed and not even death can make them coincide.

MAXWELL the St. Louis murderer who was arrested in New Zealand some time ago arrived in San Francisco a few days ago in charge of an official. He positively refused to make any statement respecting the horrible crime of which he is charged. He says he was advised by his counsel not to open his mouth except to put food in it, and he adheres strictly to this advice. He is said to be looking very cheerful and says he never felt better in his life. The official in charge will take him East without further delay to stand his trial, which no doubt will be watched with interest by the public.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent a few days ago, said that when he dies he does not want as much demonstration made over him as was made over his dead comrade, General Grant. He says that the spot where he is to be buried is already selected and paid for, alongside of his children in St. Louis, and they can drive a stake to mark his last resting place. We hardly think it necessary for the General to feel at all uneasy, he will scarcely have as much noise made over him as was made over General Grant. We certainly will keep as quiet as possible.

IN the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the soldiers of the army and navy for their gallant services and bravery in the Soudan. In support of his motion he reviewed their conduct during the war in the Soudan, and paid a glowing tribute to Generals Wolseley, Graham, Gordon, Stewart and Earle and other officers who took part in the expedition, and for the valor and perseverance with which they stood the desert campaign. There was a noticeable absence of Liberal leaders when the motion was adopted.

DURING the past two weeks reports of the appearance of catipillers have come from various sections of the South. With the present agricultural outlook, the best the country has had for years, it would be a matter of serious regret should the crop be endangered from this cause. A leading exchange has taken the trouble to investigate the reports thoroughly, the result of which shows that the appearance of the caterpiller is too late to effect materially the present crop, and that they have appeared in localities in which the cotton crop is further advanced and therefore there is little danger to be apprehended from them.

THE effect of the past five months of Democratic rule upon the South is summed up by a prominent Southern politician as follows:

Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the South has not been such as to please a very large element of the Southern Democracy, but it has been such as will best advance the interests of that section and finally strengthen the party throughout the country. The party workers who were waiting to swoop down upon the offices and get as much as they could in the scramble, are disappointed and out of humor. In some cases, remarkably that of Louisiana, the minority faction of the party has been recognized to the utter exclusion of the great body of the practical politicians who have been peddling ballots at the polls. But the offices, it is said, have gone as a general thing to men against whom no objection could be urged, and the hand of the Administration has been extended to strengthen the conservative Democrats who are seeking to purify politics throughout the South. In most cases the local Federal offices have been turned over to the Democrats, but not to the "craftsmen," to be used as political tools. The result has been to give the people in that section confidence in the Administration. This is particularly the case with the colored people, who find, instead of the bulldozers they expected, that the men they respect most are being put in power.

THE Laurensville *Herald* calls attention to the fact that Mr. A. B. Williams, of the Greenville News, is a candidate for alderman. This fact would not excite especial notice, were it not for the very high ground heretofore taken by the News against an editor's running for office. The editor of the News justifies his action on several grounds. He says he is a candidate only at the request of his friends—which, we understand, is also true of all other candidates. He says that service on the City Council is a public duty. Just so most members of the General Assembly regard their office strictly in the line of their duty. Nevertheless, there are now in Greenville eighteen candidates for alderman, while only six can be elected.

For our part we have always considered the editorial avowal of no wish for office to be rather an affectation. We believe that some offices can be held by editors without a sacrifice of independence, though not without embarrassment. For example, Alderman Williams may find himself troubled to make his course as Alderman entirely consistent with his duty as a journalist. He will certainly be surrounded with the same kind of difficulties that he would encounter if he were in the Legislature—the Council having to perform strictly legislative functions. But we believe that neither the city nor the News will suffer because he has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, to be evidenced by his election.

We cannot well understand, though, how a severely straightout Democrat can run on any one of the three independent tickets now in the field in the city of Greenville. For our part we are unable to distinguish between Independents in a city election and Independents in a county or a State election. The good people of Greenville, in ignoring the Democratic organization in their city elections, are setting a very bad example to the rest of the State.

T. C. Gaston.

Our community received a terrible shock in the announcement of the suicide of Mr. T. Chalmers Gaston, late Solicitor of this circuit. He had been in Atlanta under treatment of his brother, Dr. Gaston, for dyspepsia. His brother left him in his room, but when he returned found Mr. Gaston absent. He had gone to a boarding house a few doors below, engaged a room for the night, asked for water to wash, and before the servant had reached the bottom of the stairs a shot was heard. On the door being forced open the prostrate body of Mr. Gaston was found in blood, with a pistol shot in his head, inflicted by his own hand. He left a note stating that he would rather die than live a lunatic or an imbecile. The dreadful deed was done at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

This sad event has cast a gloom over our community where Mr. Gaston was extremely popular. A courteous gentleman, an excellent lawyer, his loss will be a serious one, not only to his native town and county but to the entire State.

The entire people of this county regret his untimely death, and deeply sympathize with his sorrowing family.

When such men as Chalmers Gaston commit such a deed we can draw the veil of charity over some poor wretch driven by desperation to the same act.

Women as Teachers.

The *News and Courier* of Tuesday contains an interesting editorial, based upon the remarkable proportion existing between male and female teachers now in attendance upon the exercises of the Normal Institute at Charleston, and with what rapidity the women are coming to the front as teachers in the schools of the State. There are now attending the Institution two hundred and thirty-nine women and only thirty men. Of course as our esteemed contemporary observes, this does does not represent the proportion of teachers in the State, but it certainly does show that the ladies of the State are taking advantage of every opportunity to equip themselves more thoroughly for instructing by the most improved methods the youth of the country.

This certainly shows that the women of the State are gradually growing more independent and are not only improving themselves, but are contributing in no small proportion to the enlightenment and advancement of the country generally.

Unlike the men of the country who are at liberty to enter any profession, and naturally are more fitted for the harder work, they are restricted by many things and in many ways to a very few callings in life. Women are naturally better fitted to govern the young than men. They are endowed with feelings tenderer and an all wise Creator has especially fitted them for governing children. From this fact we believe that they will compare favorably with our best male teachers, and for young pupils they are far superior. In some of the Northern States they are beginning to enter other professions, but from the simple fact that in them, they will be thrown in contact with men of every class in the routine business they should find employment more congenial. We are glad to see women of the State making themselves independent by teaching. The influence which they will necessarily gain over their pupils will do much to purify the morals of the country, and fit men and women much better to perform their mission among their fellowmen.

THE CITADEL ACADEMY.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of the 11th inst. we notice the name of our very efficient and worth Superintendent of Education (Col. Coward) suggested, to fill the vacancy in the Citadel Academy, caused by the resignation of Col. J. P. Thomas. While we admit that no more competent person could be selected to fill the vacancy, yet we think it would be doing injustice to the cause of popular education to deprive the State of the services of one so well qualified to discharge the duties of the office of State Superintendent of Education, and one so acceptable to the people of the State, both white and colored. Not because we love the Citadel less, but because we love popular education more, would we regret to see the present Superintendent of Education give up his position to take charge of the Citadel or any other institution of learning. During his administration, educational matters have gone on smoothly, quietly and progressively, and we hope and believe he will be retained in his present position so long as he is willing to serve the people. There are many in the State who could take charge of the Citadel, but few who would suit the position of State Superintendent of Education. Col. Coward is the right man in the right place, and let us keep him there as long as we possibly can. C.

FARMING IN MARLBORO.

Impressions of a Fairfield Man, Formed from Actual Observation.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking your readers might like to hear something of our trip to Bennettsville, I will attempt, very briefly, to gratify them through your columns. The proceedings of the Agricultural Society, having been already published, shall be omitted in my account, with the simple statement that I found them highly entertaining and instructive.

Preston once said that South Carolina was the garden spot of the world, and Marlboro county was the asparagus bed in the garden. The first part of this state is patriotism—the latter part is, relatively, truth. The lands are very level, the slopes being sufficient only to carry off excess of water without causing erosion. The soil is a sandy loam eight or ten inches deep, with a clay subsoil. The cleared lands occupy a very small part of the county. The rainfall is much greater than with us only one drought being reported in twelve years. These conditions, of course, give an immense agricultural advantage, which the people are using with consummate skill.

Intensive farming has almost banished the extensive system. Deforesting the country has ceased, and every assistance science can give is gladly appropriated. They have realized that humus is the *sine qua non* of a productive soil, that mineral manures are valuable only in conjunction with humus, and that the amount of fertilizers economically applicable is in direct proportion to the quantity of humus in the soil. To obtain humus the peavine is employed to an extent very surprising to one not familiar with the county. I saw no grain land lying fallow—all was in peas; three rows of peas in every row of corn, and some of the corn land even broadcasted with them.

These farmers have also learned the value of rotation—corn and peas, oats followed by peas, and then cotton. The result is that an immense amount of commercial fertilizers, cotton seed and cotton-seed meal, can be profitably applied. As an instance I will give the method of manuring pursued by a very fine farmer—Mr. Stackhouse—as described by him before the Society: For corn, distance six feet by two and a half, first application in drill two hundred pounds of a high grade ammoniated guano. The second application is made in drills on each side of corn when twelve inches high and consists of three hundred pounds of cotton-seed meal and two hundred pounds of acid phosphate. Total, 700 pounds. This is on upland corn which will make fifty bushels per acre. For cotton, the rows are five feet apart. Fifty bushels green cotton seed and four hundred pounds acid phosphate. Mr. Stackhouse has one field of twenty acres that will make forty bales.

Oats are manured, generally, only with a top dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring.

The result of this skillful farming is apparent everywhere, and appears miraculous to a native of Fairfield. Large fields of luxuriant upland corn, every stalk doing its duty with one or two heavy ears. Hundreds of acres of cotton in one body—every acre of which is pregnant with a five-hundred-pound bale. Everything by its neatness bears the impress of progress and prosperity, and gives to our people a lesson of hope or despair, I scarcely know which.

The farmers are elated and happy, and take an active interest in all that pertains to their vocation. Their first called meeting for the formation of a County Agricultural Club was attended by two hundred persons—ours by barely twenty, composed principally of merchants. (Thanks for their considerate co-operation.) In this connection, Messrs. Editors, allow me to urge upon our farmers the great need of meeting and discussing our wants and plans. Let us put our heads together and with a resolution born almost of despair attempt to elevate our calling to a position more dignified and noble than the so-called learned professions—as it in reality requires more learning, skill, judgment and energy than all the professions. Let every farmer in Fairfield come to our next meeting in Winnsboro next salesday, and give us at least the benefit of his presence. The manufacturer, the railroads, the merchants and the professional men all have organizations explicit and implicit, while the poor farmer, who owns nine-tenths of the State, stands before them, disorganized and almost demoralized. J. M. S.

THE "OLD SIXTH" IN VIRGINIA.

How the Survivors and their Friends Spent their Time and Enjoyed the Frolic.

Messrs. Editors: A condensed account of the recent visit to Richmond by the Survivors of the Sixth and Twelfth Regiments and their friends may not be uninteresting to your readers, since there were many members of these commands who were unable to join with their comrades in a visit to those fields on which deeds were done which have wreathed in immortelles the names of the soldiers of South Carolina. It is useless for me to go into the history of the battle of Seven Pines—

"For its fame, on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages."

This battle was one in which the Sixth South Carolina Regiment plucked from the hand of Fame the fairest flower which blooms in the wreath of glory won by them on many hard fought fields of battle. My duty is to tell of a peaceful, quiet voyage made by those who were actors in this bloody drama to the fields made sacred by the blood of their heroic comrades. Major Woodward was placed in command of the organization. The veterans composed one company and the Gordon Light Infantry the second.

At half-past three on Wednesday they embarked on the special train which was to take them to Richmond. The greater portion of the journey was at night. Although the crowd was an orderly one, there was too much excitement to give any chance for sleep, so the party amused themselves with singing, camp stories and good natured badinage. Of course the veterans were not very curious to see a Virginia tobacco field, but there many youngsters on board to whom it was a great curiosity. After many false alarms their curiosity was gratified by a sight of a broad field of the villainous weed. One young fellow asked an old veteran if he thought the train would stop long enough for him to go out and pick a few cigars, as he hadn't had a smoke since he left the Boro. The veteran replied that it was not the kind of tobacco that bore cigars, but that there was a peculiar kind of cabbage from which cigars were made. "Innocence Abroad" hove a sigh of disappointment and collapsed.

At 7.30 a. m., Thursday, the train rolled into Richmond. The Howitzers of Richmond awakened the echoes with a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the visitors. The Camp Lee Veterans took charge of the Survivors and the Gordon Light Infantry were captured by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and escorted up town to breakfast—the Survivors to the old Exchange Hotel, the Gordons to the St. Clair. After a hearty breakfast the excursionists were escorted to the train for Seven Pines, which point they reached about 10.15 a. m. The column was formed under the command of Major Woodward, with the Survivors in front, the Lee Camp in the centre and Gordon Light Infantry in the rear, and were marched to the battlefield. The ranks were broken and the party accepted an invitation from Captain Jones, of the National Cemetery, to visit the grounds. After spending an hour in strolling through the beautiful cemetery wherein rests all that remains of 1,257 Federal soldiers and looking over a collection of relics which has been made by Captain Jones, the visitors were recalled by the drum to the stand to hear Gen. Bratton's address. The Lee Camp Veterans were invited to seats on the stand. Major Woodward then introduced Gen. Bratton, the orator of the occasion. Gen. Bratton is so well known as an eloquent speaker to your readers that it is sufficient to say that the speech on the battle of Seven Pines was in his best style. Your readers will have an opportunity of reading the speech, as it is to be published.

After Gen. Bratton concluded his speech Col. Rion was called upon and read a letter from the Colonel of the "Bucktails", a Pennsylvania Regiment, which had several times met the Sixth on battlefields. Many expressed disappointment at not meeting their late adversaries.

Col. Rion was followed by Col. Phillips of the Lee Camp. He said he was glad to be allowed to extend a welcome to South Carolinians as they were bound by a peculiar bond to the Virginians. South Carolinians were the first to come to the defence of Virginia's soil and the last to leave, and the debt of gratitude owed by Virginia could never be paid. Fighting side by side in the darker days the soldiers of the two States were indissolubly linked together and neither time nor accident of flood or field could ever tear them asunder. The war is over, and it becomes us as vanquished to accept gracefully the position. Forget the animosities of the past, remember only its glories, and North and South march forward in progress and improvement.

Lieut. Spitzer of the Veterans also delivered a very neat speech of welcome to the Carolinians.

At 6 p. m. the excursionists returned to Richmond, where they were received by a committee from the Board of Trade and the Lee Camp, and the Gordons were escorted by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and Companies D and E of the First Virginia Regiment to the armory where an elegant collation had been prepared. President Blankenship and Mayor Carrington welcomed the crowd and Gen. Bratton and Col. Rion replied on behalf of the Carolinians. After doing full justice to the good things the party returned to the hotels, where they rested for a little time preparatory to seeing the sights of the city by gaslight.

It was whispered among some of the youngsters that the biggest thing in Richmond was a new variety of "alligator" on exhibition at the Theatre Comique. Of course they took a great interest in natural history, and were anxious to see this particular specimen. But, alas! when they reached the hall they found that all of the front seats had been reserved for the "bald heads" from South Carolina, and all occupied. We know that in this State age is a prerequisite for preferment, but we do think that when we get beyond the confines of South Carolina the young men should be given some chance. At home the "bald heads" claim the positions of honor and dignity and profess to set the youngsters examples. We think they should practice abroad what they preach at home.

A hard rain on Friday threatened to disarrange the plan of entertainment which our hosts had mapped out for us; but in spite of the rain the party were placed in carriages and driven to all the places of interest about the city—Hollywood Cemetery, the Reservoir, the Old Soldiers' Home and the Capitol, then to Richmond's famous and favorite resort, the Old Pump House, where they had an elegant lunch, followed by numbers of speeches and toasts. This visit to the Pump House is said to have been one of the most trying ordeals which had been imposed on the soldiers, both young and old, nevertheless they were all able to return through Franklin street in good order, and when they reached the hotel their eyes were as bright and step as steady as on parade.

After a visit to Mr. A. C. Seegars, an old Twelfth Regiment veteran, who entertained the crowd, the party dispersed, some to go to Baltimore, some to Washington, and some to witness the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Grant, while others decided to remain for one last lingering look at the sights of Richmond.

The people of Virginia have long enjoyed a reputation for hospitality In such glowing colors has this virtue been painted that many doubt that the half could be true; but now the Survivors and their friends are unanimous in declaring that words fail utterly in conveying any idea of the royal welcome extended to them. Richmond has imposed on them a debt which can never be repaid and which will never be forgotten. A. T.

South Carolina at West Point.

The cadets from South Carolina at the United States Military Academy at West Point are doing well. In the class recently graduated South Carolina had no representatives. In the present first-class John A. Towers, of South Carolina, the only representative from South Carolina, in a class of eighty-three members, stands eighth on the list. In the present second class, which consists of seventy members, John M. Jenkins, of this State, is seventh, and T. Q. Donaldson is thirtieth. Thomas S. Lucas was on sick leave during the examination and therefore could not be examined. In the present third class Henry Jervey, of South Carolina, stands first, and M. C. Butler, Jr., thirty-sixth, in a class of eighty-two members. In the present fourth class the applicants have only just been examined, and, of course, there is no standing given. These ratings are taken from the official register of the Academy.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and obscess on lungs, and reduced to *a walking skeleton*. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

Call at McMaster, Brice & Ketchins Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles $1.00.

The Death of Miss Perrin.

Miss Eunice C. Perrin, of Abbeville, familiarly known as "Nuna," died at the residence of Dr. C. A. Henderson, McBee avenue, this city, on Sunday night. She had been ill with consumption for time and came here six weeks ago hoping to gain strength in the mountain air. She was taken to the Hotel de Gower a month or more ago, but was brought down on Saturday on her way home. She was sleeping with her mother and died without waking, so peacefully and quietly that Mrs. Perrin only discovered her death on waking at 11 o'clock, and being alarmed to find her cold.

Miss Perrin was twenty-three years old, and was much beloved by a wide circle of friends at her home and here. She was the youngest daughter of Col. James Perrin who was killed while leading Orr's regiment of rifles, C. S. A. Her sister married the Rev. John Gass, formerly of this city. The remains were sent to Abbeville yesterday morning.—*Greenville News, 11th inst.*

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positivevely cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by McMaster, Brice & Ketchins.

The Best Endorsers are Banks Themselves.

An endorsement of the high repute which it deservedly enjoys at home (where it follows the even tenor of its way), is shown by the fact boldly advertised by the world famed Louisiana State Lottery, that The New Orleans National Bank, Louisiana National Bank, State National Bank or Germania National Bank, all leading Banks of New Orleans, La., will receive any registered letters or postal orders accompanying orders The next drawing (the 184th), will occur on Tuesday, September 8, for any information of which address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. La.*

Tom Moore's Tobacco Crop.

Col. T. J. Moore, of Spartanburg county, has about 35 acres planted in tobacco, and says that thus far it has given him no more trouble than an equal acreage of cotton. The time for topping is, however, now at hand and topping and picking off the worms is perhaps the most troublesome part of its culture. It comes, however, in August, when crops are laid by, and labor is plentiful. Colonel Moore says that there is no crop in the world which will better dovetail with other crops and thus afford constant employment for farm laborers than tobacco. It is set out when the ground is too wet to plough, or hoe; it is worked principally in the summer when there is nothing else to be done, and it is gathered and out of the way in time to sow the land in grains when they should be sown. Tobacco is probably not more profitable than cotton when worked exclusively, but when worked in connection with cotton and grain the proceeds become almost net profits.

—The best medical authorities acknowledge the great value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

—According to a telegram from San Francisco, Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller, now says that in due time he will produce Preller alive and well and show where he got the body found in the trunk. Maxwell asserts that the body in the trunk was bought by himself and Preller and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring the the insurance money upon Preller's life.

—Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of A. WILLIFORD & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of the firm are assumed by Q. D. WILLIFORD & Co., and they are authorized to collect all claims.

A. WILLIFORD,
R. H. SIMPSON,
A. W. BROWN.

Winnsboro, S. C., July 25, 1885.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Q. D. WILLIFORD & Co. They will continue the business of A. Williford & Co. at the old stand. They hereby assume all liabilities of the firm of A. Williford & Co.; and all persons indebted to the old firm will make payment to the new.

Q. D. WILLIFORD,
R. H. SIMPSON,
A. W. BROWN.

Winnsboro, S. C., July 25, 1885.
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