

On account of the death of his brother, Senator Hampton has been granted indefinite leave of absence from the Senate.

PRESIDENT GREEN, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in his recent report, recommends that no dividends be paid for the current quarter.

BELFAST, Ireland, was the scene of a dreadful riot on the 9th inst. It seems to have been the work of ruffians and thieves who were anxious to plunder taverns and get the booty.

SENATOR BUTLER will deliver the anniversary address before the students of Wofford College at the approaching commencement. They may expect something good from him.

The employees in one of the Augusta mills are on a strike on account of the failure of the head of the mill to discharge one of the overseers whom, it is stated, they did not like. All the other mills have joined in a circular that unless the employees in the strike do not return to work they will shut down this week. This action would throw about five thousand out of employment who make their living in this way, and also the support of their families. An effort is being made to induce the overseer who is the cause of the trouble to resign.

The following interesting statistics shows what manufacturing industries will do for a town: The population of Durham, N. C., in 1870 was 256, all told; in 1885 it was 5,767. The property assessed for taxation amounted in 1870 to \$30,000; in 1880 to \$984,000; in 1885 to \$3,288,000. The amount invested in manufactures in 1870 was \$25,000; in 1885 \$2,170,000, showing an increase of \$2,145,000 in fifteen years. There are 23 factories, with an annual value of products amounting to \$2,088,000. In the factories are employed 1,047 whites and 468 blacks, whose wages average \$5.25 per week, but this does not include managers, foremen, engineers, machinists or clerks.

ALLUDING to General Bratton's letter on the farmers' movement, the Abbeville Medium says:

"Gen. Bratton has made a very serious mistake himself. There are many men in the State who think naturally of him, but this deliverance must alienate them from him. The farmers may be mistaken in many things, but the State is in no danger from them, and never has been."

Why should Gen. Bratton's letter alienate those who think well of him? Why should the frank expression of honest convictions on public affairs hurt the man who utters them? The Medium admits the possibility of the farmers being mistaken. Is it an offense, for which a man must suffer the alienation of "many men in the State," to express the opinion that the farmers are mistaken?

It is useless for Mr. Blaine to try and get out of a difficulty. The following statement shows conclusively that what he says, by some hook or crook, always turns up against him and with it a good deal of damage:

Mr. Blaine always was unfortunate in his denials. The evidence of what he has said has an ugly way of turning up against him. In denying that he said what he was reported to have said about Lord Salisbury, in his speech on Irish home rule, he is confronted by one of the best stenographers in the State of Maine, who insists that he reported the exact language of the speech. It was perfectly natural for Mr. Blaine to make the denial when his language was criticized. It is only a little while since he repudiated an interview on the fisheries question, which was afterwards authenticated by the other party to the conversation, and through long years of practice he has acquired a habit of denying things brought up against him until it has become a second nature. After all that has occurred in connection with Arkansas railroads, Mailigan letters, Hocking Valley mines, and other matters, his denials ought not to excite any surprise.

It would be astounding to our people to know just exactly what they are furnished with from Western grain and meat houses and other things which they might raise at home. The Greenwood correspondent of the Abbeville Press and Banner tells the people of that county what has been bought at that market, and from this statement we can approximate what is sold in our county, as Greenwood is not half the size of our county seat. From the first of January to the middle of May the following statistics show what was sold: Fifty-seven carloads of corn, twenty-two carloads of bacon, 9,560 bushels of meal, 2,301 barrels of flour, and 445 barrels of molasses. Is it any wonder, considering these statistics, that we hear the cry of "hard times"? There is not a single item in the list which could not have been raised at home, and easily done at that. The sooner our people realize how dependent they are upon foreign markets for the actual necessities of life the sooner will our country start on the grand march of progress and stand among the foremost States in material prosperity.

CARL SCHURZ, in his speech a few days ago before the Massachusetts Reform Club, in speaking of the Democratic party, thought there should have been a grand old turnout, and no wonder that the spoils politicians were disgusted. That is the natural cause of the reaction noticed to-day. The spoils politicians drew encouragement from the thought that they would succeed if they only tried hard enough. They thought that the President would only adhere to the law, and if the law were broken down they would get what they desired. They have been persist-

ent, and that struggle makes the President's work harder. The more clearly Cleveland proves the sincerity of his pledges and firmly adheres to them, the more surely will the Democratic party be compelled to follow his lead for its own salvation, and even should the worst come, if Cleveland, during his whole term, should preserve his own character against the assaults of the spoilsmen, he would have a party behind him larger than the Democratic party ever was. That party will be the American people."

A PROMINENT member of Parliament in a special cablegram to the New York Star, in speaking of the approaching election campaign in Great Britain, says: "Very serious difficulties present themselves to the successful prosecution of the coming electoral campaign, owing to the number of Scotch defections and the necessity of fighting so many seats held by Unionists. The Scotch defection at the first blush looks one of the most alarming features of the situation. It largely results from the religious element and the alliance between the Scotch and Irish presbyteries, based on the anticipated disestablishment of the Scotch Church, which is rapidly becoming a burning question in the Northern Kingdom, and, whether we will it or not, must figure largely in the approaching canvass. The newly organized Scotch agitation for home rule and a separate Scotch Parliament in Edinburgh is another disturbing element. Wales, too, is beginning to move for a land bill and home rule. I shall be much surprised if before the Irish home rule question is settled the principle does not give considerable trouble to the English Government. The patriotic instinct of Welshmen is a great and growing fact which English statesmen will have soon to reckon with. Hitherto the great land-owners have managed to repress outward manifestations of growing natural impatience with feudal laws and government by an alien majority in an alien Parliament. The flames first lighted by Irish agitation are, however, spreading through the mountains and valleys of Wales, and we shall hear a cry for Welsh home rule before the next Parliament of Great Britain is elected."

Sympathy for Ireland.

The London Times, the leading journal of Great Britain, sneers at the Irish National League and its paymasters in our country. Throughout the entire contest for home rule the sympathies of the American people have been with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in their effort to secure self-government for Ireland. This is nothing but natural, as our country is made up in a great measure of citizens who trace their line of kinship back to Ireland. But aside from this they merely join in the verdict of civilized mankind against the policy of England towards Ireland. Americans, though, as a leading metropolitan journal, have reasons peculiar to themselves for sympathizing with the Irish people. We know them and understand them far better than the English do. Mr. Blaine's children and grandchildren are Americans, and among our most useful and honored citizens. We have on this side of the Atlantic demonstrated what the Irish race is capable of when no longer ground down by poverty or inhibited by distrust and oppression. The history of the Irish and their descendants in America offers a triumphant vindication of their race from the English libel that it is unfit for self-government, and it is but natural that Americans, of whatever origin, should sympathize in the indignation of their neighbors of Irish birth or descent over the spectacle of a continuance of tyranny in Ireland.

There is no ill-will toward England behind this feeling among our people. Had we any desire to see to the British empire dismembered and our kinsmen across the sea humiliated, we should not wish to see Ireland pacified and becoming year by year more closely knit to Great Britain. Had we hostile designs against the British empire, we should seek nothing better than a hostile fire in England's rear by the brothers and cousins of the millions of American citizens of Irish birth or descent. We already have a little dispute with one of the dependencies of the British Crown. It is one that we can readily settle with a reasonable and friendly government; but if a Tory government is to come to power in England and to try any "jingo" tactics toward us, it will find that the present American desire for a union between Ireland and Great Britain will vanish with wonderful rapidity, and leave behind it a disposition to widen the breach and to profit by it. If England is to be controlled by men who want to pick a quarrel with the United States, we shall have no reason to desire that Ireland shall be placated.

A Terrible Accident.

The most fatal accident which has happened on the railroads of our State for a number of years occurred on the Northeastern road between Columbia and Charleston on Monday last, in which eight persons were killed, and a large number wounded, some of whom quite seriously. The regular passenger train left Charleston on the day of the accident on time and was composed of the regular coaches and two sleepers. Just after passing St. Stephens, and while on the portion known as the Santee trestle, from some cause, which does not seem to be definitely known, the trestle-work gave way and the entire train, with the exception of the engine and the rear sleeper, was hurled in one pile of ruins in the water under the trestle, which was about four feet deep.

There was a pretty full passenger list, and it is almost a miracle how any of them escaped with their lives. The train was running over the trestle at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, and the first indication which

the engineer had of the terrible accident was a jar, and upon looking back saw the coaches piling up in one heap behind him. As soon as possible those who survived and were able to render any assistance began the work of rescuing their comrades from the debris. It took some time to find out what was the result of the accident, and as rapidly as possible the wounded were removed to the sleeper which remained upon the track. The following is a list of those who were killed outright and were dead when found by their comrades: Dr. G. G. Kinloch, Mr. Wm. Inglesby, Miss Flora Melver, Miss Hannah Wilson, Miss C. E. McWhite, John L. Cole and C. A. Price. As soon as the news was received in Charleston a special train carrying a physician and all necessary relief for the unfortunate victims started for the scene of the accident, and returned to the city with the dead and wounded as soon as possible.

As to the direct cause of the accident no one knows certainly, but it is thought that it was either the breaking of one of the wheels of the tender or that the bench-work of the trestle had been undermined by the recent heavy rains. As soon as possible the coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict that the persons killed came to their death by an accident on the Northeastern Railroad, the cause of the accident to the jury unknown. The wounded were taken to Charleston and properly cared for; and latest accounts are to the effect that they are improving. Some of those killed had relatives in Winnsboro who were shocked to hear of the fatal occurrence. It seems to have been one of those unavoidable accidents for which no one can be held responsible, and which is received by the public generally with feelings of deep regret.

The Farmers' Movement.

It is gratifying to us to know that our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. T. S. Price, speaking as the organizer of the farmers' movement in Fairfield, made no further complaint of THE NEWS AND HERALD than these:

1. That we styled the proposed farmers' clubs "Tillman Clubs";
2. That we called public attention to the fact that Congressman Tillman's frank had been used to send a public document, with the "compliments of Moses";

If we shall succeed in so doing our part in public affairs as that no more serious charges may be laid upon us, we shall be well satisfied. The phrase which seems to have given offense was found in other papers, and was used without any purpose to belittle any party interested in the farmers' movement. The use of Congressman Tillman's frank to send papers with his brother's compliments appears to us an extraordinary proceeding that calls for explanation. We thought it looked as if the farmers' movement was to be used, in some degree at least, to help Congressman Tillman's political chances. We hope not. We stand corrected by Mr. Price, and we hope his notion about the thing is the right one. Let us get Congressmen Tillman and the Democratic nomination for Governor. For reasons not affecting the good character of that gentleman, we think his nomination would be a very great mistake.

The attitude of THE NEWS AND HERALD towards the farmers' movement has not been one of hostility. Its columns have been open for the discussion of the matter, and it has all along urged that the movement be made respectable by the actual participation of the farmers. Of the personal of the meetings here, we have sought to say but that they—especially the last—were made up of good citizens representing the character and the intelligence of the country. But these gatherings were not intended to be representative in the proper sense of that term. The farmers came together not as delegates, but as individuals. We must be pardoned, therefore, when we say that appearances indicate that the movement has not yet made a strong impression upon the farmers of this county. Seventy-five out of about fourteen hundred is a small attendance upon a "mass meeting" of which the fullest notice had been given.

We have not yet passed any judgment on the action of the farmers in their organized capacity, because no such action is yet possible. The organization is yet unformed.

But we do not hesitate to say that there are dangers in this movement—dangers to the unity of the Democratic organization, and therefore to the whole people of the State. We accept as absolutely honest the assurances of Mr. Price and other men of like good character, that there is no purpose to use the farmers' movement for political ends. But has not such use already begun? What of the recommendation of the State Convention that the Democratic candidates for certain offices be chosen by primaries? What of the proposition, in one county at least, to hold a farmers' convention and have it submit the names of candidates for public office? What of the request made, in one county at least, by an avowed spokesman of the farmers, that aspirants without their announcements until the farmers' organization shall have met and acted? We mention these things as among the grounds of our apprehensions concerning this movement. If the purpose is to control the selection of candidates for public office, we hesitate not to say that such purpose carried into effect will be a serious blow to the Democratic organization—a blow that cannot be lightened by going through the form of a nomination of the farmers' choice, by means of a primary election. The primary would simply record the judgment already made up—a judgment against all classes other than farmers—a judgment in the making up of which all but farmers had been acceded. Is it safe, is it right, to proceed to judgment in such manner? Again, if the purpose of the movement is to effect legislation in the in-

terest of the farmers, we have no doubt that such end may best be accomplished through the Democratic organization, without the action of any other. This is especially true since the farmers already control the Democratic party, and since an organization of farmers, as such, would necessarily admit members without regard to politics. If men be admitted without regard to politics, then the organization might soon be absorbed by hostile elements. If none but Democrats be admitted, then the organization is political in character. A political organization, outside the Democratic party, would be as dangerous as it is unnecessary.

Surely no one can pass any criticism on the farmers for desiring to organize. They have more than once done this, to the good of the State. In the years of South Carolina's deepest humiliation the State Agricultural Society, sustained by the efforts and sacrifices of good men in different counties, stood as one of the few institutions left to the white people of the State, as a reminder that there was something of our civilization which neither the negro nor the traitor nor even the Federal soldier could destroy. Yet it has been charged that this Society, too, is affected with the "political taint," that has possessed the State government! The Grange—what of it? Is it, too, repudiated because it is only a part of the "machine" used to cajole it not to oppress the farmers of the State?

These are some of the considerations which cause us to question the expediency of the farmers' movement in the shape it has taken or threatens to assume. No one, more than ourselves, is desirous that something may be done to lift the farmers and, along with them, all other classes of our people, out of the difficulties that now thwart their progress—that even threaten their ruin. That man is a fool who thinks that any class in South Carolina can grow fat upon the labors and sacrifices of the farmers. The greater fool is he who would, under any pretext, do or say ought to hinder the farmer in the road to success and competence. And it is neither wise nor just, when men other than farmers, and even farmers themselves, question the efficacy or the policy of the movement recently inaugurated, to impute to them motives other than those which should actuate good citizens.

To the movement here in Fairfield we have, of course, no hostility. We only hope that it may be so guided as that it shall do all the good that is expected of it, and none of the harm that is feared by those who, with full faith in the sincerity of the participants here, nevertheless doubt its expediency.

STATE CAPITAL.

Sizes of Columbia's Thrift and Progress.—The Recent Flood.—Other matters.—COLUMBIA, June 11.—Railroad matters are booming in Columbia, in spite of high water. The recent floods cut off communication in every direction except by way of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and the increase their connections.—The stockholders of the Laurens, Newberry & Columbia Railroad held a meeting here on Tuesday. This road will cross the river at some point near the city and run through a prosperous, but at present undeveloped (so far as railroads are concerned) part of Lexington to Newberry and Laurens and points beyond.

A street railway company has been organized, and work will begin on the main street on the 1st July, and the road will be completed by the 1st September. It is proposed to run the cars from the State House, up Main street, to Elmwood avenue; then to the fair grounds, with branches going to the Union Depot and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta depot. The visitors to the fair next fall will thus be provided with easy and cheap transportation to and from the fair grounds. Columbia is setting an example of pluck and energy to her sister towns, which it would be well for them to follow. She lost her waterworks by the flood, and has been on short rations, but she has not wasted precious time in singing the old refrain of "hard times," but has gone to work to repair damages.

The county has lost heavily by the floods. The Childs plantation and the Sogers place have both suffered by damage to crops, stock and machinery. The farmers of the country are perhaps winking up to the fact that newspaper editors who advised them to plant corn and raise meat at home, instead of trusting to Western corn fields and smoke-houses, were not such fools, as some of the horny-handed sons' supposed. The account of your Dawkins correspondent puts the farmers of that section in a rather pitiable plight, and the farmers of that section are no worse than others. Think of farmers being in danger of starvation, because railroad communication is cut off! Farmers in want, not of the luxuries of life, but for bread and meat in want of the very articles which they are presumed to produce and furnish to other citizens of the country. If these be "the bone and sinew" of our Southern country God help it, for its sinews are made out of jelly and its bone composed of chalk. Let us hope that the experiences of this year, with its floods and storms and consequent disasters, will be a lesson to them, and that in future they will try to become independent of railroad connections, or disconnections with Western countries.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party met on Tuesday. The 4th of August has been appointed as the day for the State Convention. The farmers' movement has made rapid strides in Laurens county. At a convention it was proposed to nominate four candidates, to be known as "the farmers' candidates." If this example be followed in other strong white counties, we may soon be called upon to sing a last requiem over the departed glories of the Democratic party and perhaps take a long farewell of Anglo-Saxon supremacy in this State.

—Feed for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating it, what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Tonic restores the vital energy to the system, and gives a good head, quicker than any thing you can use.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person monitor and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the certificate, with the facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
John A. Edwards
Commissioner.
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
J. H. OGLESENBY.
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH.
Pres. State National Bank.
W. BALDWIN.
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1870.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of semi-annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.
AN SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTY SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1886—19th Monthly Drawing.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, 10 CENTS, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....	\$75,000.
100,000 ".....	25,000.
10,000 ".....	5,000.
1,000 ".....	1,000.
100 ".....	100.
10 ".....	10.
1 ".....	1.

2 PRIZES OF \$500..... 10,000.
200 "..... 10,000.
20 "..... 10,000.
2 "..... 100.
200 "..... 10,000.
20 "..... 100.
2 "..... 10.
200 "..... 10,000.
20 "..... 100.
2 "..... 10.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$100.....	6,750.
9 ".....	4,500.
9 ".....	2,250.

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$65,550.
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans, La.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, to POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN.
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. DAUPHIN.**
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 4 1885.—Eastern Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

NO. 53, MAIL AND EXPRESS.	
Leave Augusta.....	9:10 a. m.
Leave W. C. & A. Junction.....	1:12 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia.....	1:22 p. m.
Leave Columbia.....	1:32 p. m.
Leave Charleston.....	1:58 p. m.
Leave Kilauea.....	2:13 p. m.
Leave Bluffwood.....	2:24 p. m.
Leave Ridgeway.....	2:32 p. m.
Leave Woodward.....	2:44 p. m.
Leave Woodstock.....	2:50 p. m.
Leave Cornwall's.....	3:03 p. m.
Leave Chester.....	3:15 p. m.
Leave Lewis.....	3:22 p. m.
Leave Smith's.....	3:32 p. m.
Leave Bluffwood.....	3:42 p. m.
Leave Fort Mill.....	3:50 p. m.
Leave Pineville.....	3:50 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte.....	5:40 p. m.
Arrive at Statesville.....	6:00 p. m.
Arrive at Salisbury.....	6:35 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

NO. 52, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Statesville.....	7:45 a. m.
Leave Charlotte.....	1:00 p. m.
Leave Pineville.....	1:09 p. m.
Leave Fort Mill.....	1:27 p. m.
Leave Rock Hill.....	1:44 p. m.
Leave Bluffwood.....	2:02 p. m.
Leave Lewis.....	2:22 p. m.
Leave Smith's.....	2:30 p. m.
Leave Chester.....	2:44 p. m.
Leave Cornwall's.....	3:03 p. m.
Leave Woodstock.....	3:12 p. m.
Leave Woodward.....	3:18 p. m.
Leave Ridgeway.....	3:22 p. m.
Leave Bluffwood.....	3:32 p. m.
Leave Smith's.....	3:42 p. m.
Leave Fort Mill.....	3:50 p. m.
Leave Pineville.....	3:50 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta.....	5:37 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia.....	5:58 p. m.
Arrive at W. C. & A. Junction.....	6:00 p. m.
Arrive at Salisbury.....	6:35 p. m.

C. W. CHEATS, Asst. G. P. A.
G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.
D. CAIDWELL, A. G. P. A.

THE NORMAN PERCHEON STALLION "MAJOR"

May be found as follows, until further notice:
Winnsboro, March 29-31.
Blackstock, April 1-3.
Bell's Bridge, April 5-10.
Winnsboro, April 12-14.
Blackstock, April 15-17.
Bell's Bridge, April 19-24.
Winnsboro, April 26-28.
Blackstock, April 29-30, May 1.
Bell's Bridge, May 3-8.
Winnsboro, May 10-12.
Blackstock, May 13-15.
Bell's Bridge, May 17-22.
Winnsboro, May 24-26.
Blackstock, May 27-29.
Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

Major is a beautiful red bay, black mane and tail, nine years old, a good walker, and works well in harness. He was bred and raised by E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill., was sired by celebrated St. Laurent, a horse whose reputation and record as a breeder are not excelled by those of any draft stallion on the Continent. St. Laurent is also the largest, best-boned and most powerful Norman horse ever imported to the United States. Notwithstanding Major's immense size he possesses many fine points seldom found in so large a horse—such as broad, flat legs, massive quarters, wonderful shoulders rising well on the withers, elegant arched neck, a fine head well set on, large, expressive eyes, for which his coat is all noted. Terms—Twenty dollars insurance, or fifteen dollars season.
Mares from a distance will be pastured on reasonable terms.

BLUE CASTLE SOAP!
ALSO, IVORY SOAP, EXTRACT Logwood, Best Teas, Gum Camphor, Indelible Ink, Crab's Eye, Bucken's Ardent, Sarsaparilla, Hypocrites, Tarrant's Apperient, Eye Lotion, Cocaine, Toothache Drops, Best Potash and for washing or making soap, and many other goods in our line are received.
MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.
May 1

1886--Spring--1886
P. Landecker & Bro.
WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR Stock of new
Spring and Summer

GOODS,

and requires an inspection by our customers and the trade generally, both in and out of Town.

- We have a fine assortment of
- Calicoes at 5 cents.
 - Dress Goods from 8 cents up.
 - Black and Colored Satins.
 - Velvet Brocades in different colors.

WHITE GOODS.

- We have INDIA LAWNs AT FIVE CENTS per yard.
- CLOTHING.
 - Furnishing Goods and
 - Hats, for men and boys.
 - We are agents for the

CONTINENTAL SHIRTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHIRTS now made.

Respectfully,
P. LANDECKER & BRO.

SPRING SHOES.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

SPRING SHOES.

WE DESIRE TO CALL "SPECIAL ATTENTION" TO THIS DEPARTMENT, AND REQUEST AN INSPECTION BY THE

PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' HAND AND MACHINE-MADE SHOES.

ALL OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO GIVE

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

CALL AND SEE OUR

LADIES' BUTTON KID GAITER, AT \$2.25.

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.


THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING

THE CITIZENS OF

WINNSBORO

That he is receiving one of the best assortments of Fancy and Staple Groceries in town.
JUST RECEIVED, a few bushels of White Peas. Also, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sugars, Coffees of different grades, Teas, Chocolate, Broma and Cocoa, Fresh English Walnuts, Almonds, Pecans, Spices of all kinds and Extracts Imported Sardines in Quarter and Half Boxes, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Peaches, Pears and Pineapples, Okra and Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, Flour from the cheapest to the finest, Meal, Grits, Lard, Bacon and Syrup, and with good many other goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash only.
S. S. WOLFE.

BIZ IS BIZ.
DROP IN AND SEE THE BEST DOLLAR SHIRT ON THE CONTINENT.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IN TOWN.
PRICES LOW.
TIME IS MONEY!
PROWL AROUND AND LOOK AT THE BEST FIFTY CENTS SHIRT IN THE WORLD!

GIVE US A CALL.
Q. D. WILLIFORD & CO.

THIS IS THE WEEK

EVERYBODY--BIG, LITTLE, OLD AND YOUNG

Should buy their DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR and STRAW HATS from

D. A. HENDRIX.

Why? Because this is the last week he will offer you goods AT COST.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE

—OF OUR—

BUILDING

WILL CURTAIL OUR STORE-ROOM DURING the progress of the work. We must reduce our

STOCK UNTIL SATURDAY, MAY 1st.

We will sell our entire stock of Notions, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Dress Goods, Table Damask, Toweling, Etc., at COST

FOR CASH.

All other Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Trunks, Etc., will be greatly reduced. Our entire stock of

Many Job Lots will be sold at and BELOW COST to close them out. Come and see—we have determined to sell.

No Goods will be CHARGED at the reduced prices. Respectfully,
April 22, 1886. **J. M. BEATY & BRO.**

BIG VALUES!

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS

—WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER—

OUR STOCK

HERE AT A SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO CONVERT IT INTO CASH.

NOW IF YOU WANT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

Respectfully,
J. L. MIMNAUGH & CO.

REGISTERED DOTS

—FROM—

L. SAMUELS.

TO THE PUBLIC.