The Press and Banner.

By Hugh Wilson.

Wednesday, April 4, 1883.

"Poor" Roads—"Poor" Men—Inefficient Officers.

There seems to be a very general complaint about the bad condition of the public roads in all parts of the State, and a common belief in the inefficiency of the present system of keeping them in good order. The proposition which has been made and which will likely please the "poor" voter is that of excusing him in a large degree from working the roads and of taxing the property of the country to raise a fund for that purpose.

We are of opinion that the present system—if the law is so enacted, that it can be enforced—is better than any plan to raise money to work the roads by contract. But if the proposition to work the roads by taxation, so as to excuse the "poor" man from doing an equal share of work on the public highways, be adopted, we suggest that the school money be taken for that purpose. If the "poor" man is to be excused from working the roads, we think the property owner should be excused from taxation for school purposes—except, of course, to the pauper fund. We care nothing at all about this matter. But we think it is a very "poor" man indeed, who does not want to work the roads, and wants to levy a tax on his neighbors to educate his own children. This communism must stop somewhere, and it might be well enough to look to the laws of the country and see who is derelict in duty. If the present law is not so framed that the County Commissioners may not be indicted for neglect of official duty, then let the law be amended, so that the grand jury or the Solicitor shall be compelled to note and prosecute for dereliction of duty.

Every man in this country should be a manly man, and should take his share of the responsibilities and duties of keeping up the government. The roads of this State, we presume, are in about as good condition, as they usually are at this season of the year. After the winter rains, the roads are always in bad condition, but in the spring of the year the roads are generally worked on, and made in passible condition. No act of the Legislature, and no amount of money that may be levied on the farms of the county can prevent the mud on our public roads. In the streets of Abbeville, where more work has been done on them than has been done on any road in the county outside of corporations, the mud has been as deep, and as tough as can be found anywhere. It is all idle to talk about macademizing the public roads of this county. That would cost from $1,500 to $3,000 a mile, according to circumstances.

We are inclined to the opinion that we are getting on very well, and that it is well enough to let "poor" roads and "poor" men have a short rest. No decent man should allow himself to be classed as a "poor" man—"poor" refers to the quality of the man himself, and not to the amount of money or property which he may possess. Many of the richest men in the State are the 'poorest' sort of men—real "poor" shoats, they are.

It Looks Bad.

Among some of our Baptist editors there seems to be any thing else but a feeling of brotherly love and kindness. Harsh words about one another and to one another so frequently appear in the columns of their papers that one cannot resist the conclusion that bitterness for one another fills their hearts. We dislike to see evidences of ill feeling between brethren, particularly when the brethren are so prominent. It looks bad, and we believe has a bad effect. It is coming down to the practices of the most obnoxious class of disputants, and is a reproach to their calling and profession. Harsh words never convince an opponent that he is wrong, nor will they increase the influence for good of those who use them. They do not betoken a spirit of charity, nor are they such as a loving Father would approve of His children using. Let our Baptist editors be less contentious and more guarded as to how they speak of each other, and good will result to more than themselves.—*Baptist Courier*.

Every man who has read the religious newspapers must be convinced of the truth of the above paragraph, not only of Baptist ministers, but also of the preachers of other denominations. As a rule we believe they say the most bitter and vindictive things against any brother who may dare to hold an opinion of his own—if that opinion does not concur with theirs.

The warp and woof of their new-paper controversies, seems to be to charge their adversaries with lying, with bad motives, and a lack of the qualities which are necessary to make gentlemen. We heartily agree with the *Baptist Courier* in saying that "it looks bad." We would also say that if preachers would not injure themselves, that they should in their controversies exhibit less of spite, and a little more of the true manliness, whereby they may be enabled to see some good even in an adversary.

We would be willing to send a chromo picture of the immortal George Washington to any preacher, who has engaged in a newspaper controversy with a brother preacher, and who did not turn from the subject matter in dispute, to charge, in some way, his adversary either with falsehood, a lack of Christian principles, or a deficiency of these qualities which are requisite to the make-up of a gentleman.

Hanging and Whipping Negroes.

This seems to be a good year for hanging negroes. Nearly every county has a negro to hang in the spring. When positive and direct testimony could not be had, circumstantial evidence seemed to be good enough to satisfy the juries. We hope the white juries just now are not hanging negroes, in order to make the honors easy with the Greenback crowd, who seem to be persecuting the white people. At worst the white people can only be sent to the penitentiary while the negroes it seems can be hanged without much difficulty. If we could only get the whipping post now so that we could whip all the negroes that we did not care to hang, we might have lively times here, after a while. If we could hang and whip all the negroes, and then confiscate all the property of this country to educate the children of the "poor" quality of men, and then raise money to work the roads by taxation, we would be in a state of perfect felicity—barring the annoyance which Melton and his crowd might give us.

That Iniquitous Law.

We fear that the *Palmetto Post* is veering toward the Radical camp. Read what that paper says of the reports of the various offices of its own county, and you will see that this paper is disposed to criticise the action of public officers in the facts which their published reports reveal. If the *Post* keeps on in this way, it may ruin the character of some reputable office-loving Democrat. Its nobody's business, if an officer chooses to give his relatives a cheque on the Treasury now and then, and this infamous law should be ignored by the present officers. They are not morally bound to furnish the public a stick with which to break their own heads. When these officers violate the plain and express commands of the law, the public will excuse them, when it is understood, that this violation of the law, which they have sworn they would obey, is to save the dear people's money.

Newspaper Consolidation.

The daily newspapers at Charlotte have been consolidated—the proprietors of the *Journal* having bought the *Observer*. The *Observer* has been a constant visitor to our office for the last seven or eight years, and was highly esteemed as an honorable, high-toned paper. The local department has not been surpassed by any newspaper of which we have any acquaintance, and we presume the consolidated paper will unite the combined energy of both the *Journal* and the *Observer*. We shall be glad to continue the association with the *Observer* by the daily reception of the *Journal*. We wish Colonel Jones the best fortune, wherever he may go. He has the talent and energy, which will always take him to the front.

Corn Sermons.

Our neighbor, the *Anderson Intelligencer*, thinks that the editor of the *Press and Banner* ought to be appointed missionary to preach "corn sermons" to the "cottontots." We have been a constant preacher of "corn" and "oats" sermons, for several years, and, whether our sermons have done any good or not, it is a fact, that our people have bought less Northern corn this year, than in any year since the war. Nearly everybody planted corn last spring, and, as a consequence, our farmers have hundreds of cribs well-filled with the grain. The editor of the *Press and Banner* doesn't make much money at farming, but he has enough corn in crib to run his own farm, this year, and much more, with which to accommodate any farmer who may be behind on bread. Nearly everybody in White Hall has corn enough to last them until it comes in again.

Sumter Watchman and Southron.

Dr. Mood has withdrawn from the editorial management of the *Sumter Watchman and Southron*, his practice of medicine requiring all of his time. We hope to see the proprietor of the paper, Mr. N. G. Osteen, take editorial control of his paper. We are inclined to the opinion that every man should edit his own paper, and we see no reason why Mr. Osteen should not make as good a paper as can be found in the State.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, the full Board being peesent, and various matters of public interest were disposed of.

Our people are afflicted with a mania for opening new roads. The Commissioners are overwhelmed with petitions, all seemingly meritorious, for roads and bridges and gates. About a dozen road petitions have been presented already in the few months since the present Board came into office, and it was resolved on Monday, that the public notice of the pendency of all these petitions yet undisposed of be given through the newspapers, and if no objections be made to the proposed roads in ninety days, that the same be allowed.

Quite an interesting fight has been going on for months past, over O'Neal's gates. It seems that a *quasi* public road leads through Mr. G. P. O'Neal's farm, and has been winding its same wayward course up and down the same "rock-ribbed and ancient" hills for ages past without coming to much of either good or ill. Mr. O'Neal lives on the stiff red hills of the Saluda, and the peculiar nature of his soil makes it impracticable for him to grow much cotton, so he finds profit in sowing down his land and pasturing it alternately. But since the passage of the stock law this road pesters him about pasturing his stubble lands and he is obliged to erect gates across it in order to keep his cattle and hogs from following the bad example of the road and rambling off "over the hills and far away." Now these gates in turn pester his neighbors, and hence arises the fight aforesaid.

For many weeks petitions and counter-petitions, letters and memorials, speeches and counter-speeches, maps, diagrams and what not, have been pouring their steady stream, a perfect deluge, upon and into the devoted heads of the County Commissioners and their Clerk, until it would seem that every man, woman and child in Greenwood, and from thence to the river, has a personal and vital interest in O'Neal's gates. Lawyers and laymen, County Commissioners and legislators and public servants generally, have puzzled their heads to solve the knotty question—and all have failed till at last Mr. O'Neal himself steps forward with the happy suggestion that it is not a public road. "Why, of course not," say the County Commissioners in chorus at their last meeting, "it is not a public road and never has been!" So the mighty question is at rest. But O'Neal and his hands will have to work some other road that is a public road.

Petitions for bridges at Searle's and Pettigrew's, both on Little River in Bordeaux Township, having been presented at the meeting in March, the whole Board went down and inspected the different sites with a view to building a compromise bridge and thus, if possible, save the county the expense of one of these bridges, both of which are very costly. Such an arrangement does not seem practicable, and it was resolved to build the bridge at Pettigrew's at once—action on the Searle's petition being deferred till the Board is better able to determine as to its ability to meet the expense. A petition for a high water bridge across Wilson's Creek near Ninety-Six was ordered to lie over for the same reason.

A request (the second of the kind for this year) was presented from a party at Troy for the refund of his liquor license fee of $100, but the Board resolved that it has not power to refund these fees, and but little disposition to do so if it had. The county sells these licenses to proper persons on application, but guarantees to no one his being able to make or carry out his contemplated private arrangements to sell liquor; that is no affair of the County's.

It was ordered that special referees be appointed according to law, to asses Mr. Whorton's compensation for right of way in Cedar Springs Township.

Various applications having been made for materials to blast rock in public roads, it was resolved that where overseers or others will engage to do the work without charge, the Board will furnish powder, fuse and drills under proper conditions.

The Board's attention was called to the park and improvements on the public well proposed to be made by the Town Council of Abbeville, and it was ordered that the Council be granted permission to make the said park and improvements. *Provided*, no claim be made on the County to defray any part of the expense of the same.

The Grand Jury at the February Term of Court recommended that the County Commissioners have the safe in the Sherriff's Office repaired. The Board is convinced, upon the Sheriff's representation of the absolute importance of procuring a larger safe in order to afford adequate protection, both at present and and for the future, to the records in the said office. The Herring Safe Company having made a very liberal offer to take back the present safe in exchange for a larger one and warrant the new one, it was resolved that, if the Company will modify its offer to meet the Board's proposition, the exchange be made; if not, that the necessary steps be taken to have the present safe repaired.

Andrew Stvenson was allowed to keep his gates across the public road till next Fall.

It was ordered that Commissioner Cowan receive sealed bids till the 25th instant for building a swinging arch bridge at Martin's Mill.

A petition was presented suggesting that fraud had been practiced to procure the Board's consent a year ago to the indenture of apprenticeship of Eugenia Ellis, a small colored girl, and asking that the order making the indenture be revoked and the indenture cancelled. The record, upon inspection, showed perfect regularity in the proceeding, but the Board after mature deliberation resolved that, while ordinarily very much averse to disturbing past decisions of the Board deliberately arrived at, and regularly executed, yet under the circumstances it is but just to the Board itself and to the contending parties to afford an opportunity to establish or effectually refute the allegation of fraud, and the parties were accordingly ordered to appear before the Board with their witnesses on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The usual batch of accounts were audited and the Board adjourned, to meet again the first Monday in May.

Honest Journalism.

[*Columbia Yeoman.*]

"An honest confession is good for the soul," and it would seem that no one has a better right to speak by authority, on the subject of honest or dishonest journalism than journalists themselves. They know of what they speak, and are very apt to tell the truth when they undertake to lecture the fraternity on their faults and short-comings. We think there is about as much honesty and fair dealing among the press gang as any other calling or profession. Their temptations and inducements to prevaricate or evade the truth are, perhaps, as strong, if not stronger, than many of those in other lines of business, but, as a class, they seem, in the main, to have nerve and decision of character enough to enable them to pass through the trying ordeal unscathed, and come out like fine gold, refined and purified by the process.

There are exceptions to this rule, however, and sometimes a bad man gets on the tripod, as well as on the Bench, in Congress and the Legislature. No position can claim exemption from the encroachments of wicked and designing men and the press or its friends and patrons do not claim that it is infallible. Much for the country, society and government has been done by the power for evil, wielded by a venal and vitiated press it might be safe to assert that a large majority of the Fourth Estate exercise their powers as leaders of thought upon the public mind in the interest of truth, justice and mortality, especially in the absence of heated and bitter partisan discussion, when they are often too much disposed to sustain their party without stopping to inquire whether it is right or wrong.

An Improvement Long Desired.

[*Newberry Herald*]

We present the *Herald* this week to each subscriber with his or her name printed thereon, with the date to which the paper has been paid for. We are justly proud of this improvement in sending forth the *Herald*, and feel confident that our subscribers will like it. Each subscriber can now tell when his subscription expires, and if the paper is no longer desired he can notify us. There will no longer be any need of our dunning him for the money, for it can be plainly seen when the time expires, and all that he has to do is to send us the money. The mailing machine is one of the Londley make, and is perfect of its kind.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Ball.

GOTHAM'S WEALTH AND GRACE IN BRILLIANT ARRAY.

A Wonderful Display of Unique and Costly Costumes and Priceless Jewels—Fair Women and Noble Men in the Younger Vanderbilt's House.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The long-looked-for and much-advertised fancy-dress ball of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is now in full blast, if one may speak so of such an important affair. There's no doubt about its being an important affair. It is rather the biggest thing of the kind that New York ever saw, and it is doubtful if any member of the Vanderbilt clan ever succeeded in making such a stir as Mrs. M. K., has succeeded in making. The house where the fiddling and dancing are at this moment going on is at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, way up in the neighborhood of Central Park. It is a splendid mansion, built as well as the best skill of the best architects could build it, and furnished as well as the best taste of the best authorities on interior decorations cold furnish it.

THE WORK OF THE FLORIST.

Since early this morning florists have been hard at work arranging rare flowers and plants in a manner to make the most of their beauty and fragrance. The balustrade of the grand stairway was hidden with roses and vines of smilax. Masses of rare roses were placed in the dining-room and ball-room wherever opportunity offered. A bower of roses was built in the ball room for the musicians. Yet the floral decorations were not as lavish as some might expect in these days of extravagance in flowers, for the mansion contains so much that is beautiful and rare and is in itself such a work of art it was thought best not hide anything or detract from the effect by too many flowers. This was thought to be a good thing by the guests. Any one can see pretty flowers any day. It is not every day one can get admittance to the house of William K. Vanderbilt and see the $5,000,000 worth of art treasure he is said to have collected there. Then this was a sort of house-warming, too, and it was desired that the house should be seen.

A curious throng lingered around the house all day and the two extra policemen on duty there were busy keeping the crowd moving. In the evening, when the great temporary canopy before the entrance was lighted with many Chinese lanterns, a squad of twenty-five policemen came and they did duty there until late at night. It was noticed that several quiet men, in very plain clothes, strolled about the walks near the windows and were not molested by the policemen. These were private detectives, who were on the lookout for the dynamite throwers who had threatened to make it unpleasant for the party-goers as well as for the party-givers.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

As early as 10 o'clock carriages began to draw up in front of the brilliantly lighted house, and the gusests, in ulsters and long cloaks that covered the finery beneath, got out and hastened to the great entrance, to gain which there had been a tremendous amount of manoeuvring for weeks back. There a flunky in livery examined the credentials of the guests and then, the door being passed, other flunkies directed the gentlemen to their dressing rooms, the ladies to theirs. In the latter, I am carefully informed there were twelve skilful handmaidens, who assisted in preparing the ladies for the ordeal of presentation to the mistress of the mansion. The men found two or three waiting-men, who did their duty by them.

In due time a line of gaily-dressed figures began to troop down the broad stairs and present themselves before Mrs. M. K. Vanderbilt and her sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Yznaga, who was assisting her in receiving, kinghts, ladies, monks, nuns, a ballet girl, clowns, harlequins, brigands, queens, peasants, well—the whole well-known list that appears at all fancy dress balls and others that do not appear at common fancy dress balls. The two ladies, who stood prepared to receive the guests, were beautiful to look upon and gorgeously appareled.

HOW THE HOSTESS WAS DRESSED.

Mrs. M. K. Vanderbilt was dressed as a Venetian princess, her costume being copied from a picture by Cabanel. It is hard to describe. The underskirt was of white and yellow brocade; there was a blue satin train, embroidered in gold and lined with Roman red; there was a Venetian cap and diamonds, and lace that is almost priceless, and jewels. She made, indeed, a charming picture, beating Mr. Cabanel's original undoubtedly.

Mrs. Yznaga, who is a perfect blonde, with magnificent yellow hair, dark eyes and eyebrows, stood by her side, in great contrast to her sister. She looks as though she had just stepped from one of Vandyke's paintings. She meant to look that way, for she represented in her costume the Princess of Croy, as painted by that artist. Her dress was of black velvet, her hat was of black velvet, her plumes were black and old lace and sparkling diamonds received the sombreness of the costume.

THE HOST AS THE DUKE DE GUISE.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt represented the Duke De Guise. He made a pretty respectable looking duke as dukes go, and his clothes were first class. His tights were of yellow silk, and the trunks, mantle and the rest of it were in yellow and black satin. His brother Cornelius was in a Louis XVI costume, and he looked well, too. His clothes were also expensive, his lace very real and his sword was diamond-hilted. His lovely wife represented electric light, and the light came from a magnificent tiara of diamonds. She was accompanied by three of her six very pretty children—a little girl dressed to represent a rose, another as a little countess and a lad who was Sinbad, the sailor.

Miss Ada Smith, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was a "peacock," so she declared. At all events her dress and long train were covered with real peacock feathers and the ornament in her hair represented the top-knot of that strong-voiced bird.

MANY NOTABLE COSTUMES.

Mrs. Seward Webb, W. H. Vanderbilt's daughter, represented a hornet, the imitation, in yellow and brown, with gause wings, was excellent. Mrs. Twombly, another daughter of W. H., was magnificently appareled, her visible costume being most precious stones, rubies, turquoise, opals, diamonds and pearls. Mrs Jacob Astor was there with her $250,000 worth of diamonds; so was Mrs. Astor so was everybody that is anybody. The young men were, as a rule, rather quiet in their dress, and the number of legs shown was not large. One young fellow with plump extremities rather surprised the ladies by appearing as Columbine—this was the opera dancer I spoke of—in fleshlings and gauzy skirts and low-neck dress and bare arms. He looked pretty, too. A Clown and a Harlequin supported him. Miss Terry was Autumn, with wheat and corn in ornaments and jewelled scythe. Miss Work was a most picturesque Joan of Arc, her helmet, cutlass and gauntlets being of solid silver mail, the bodice, leggings and shoes being of steel cloth. Marie Antoinette was represented by Miss Edith Fish. Mr. Hamilton Fish Webster was picturesque in the costume of a Spanish muleteer; Miss Bessie Webb was Madame le Diabe in red satin dress with a black velvet demon embroidered on it, and the trimming being a fringe ornamented with the heads and horns of little demons. The men, as a general thing ran to Louis XV clothes, and almost all of these cavaliers were awkward enough, and few knew how to manage their swords, and it is but right to say that their legs were not always just what they should be.

OTHER ELABORATE TOILETTES.

Mr. Luther F. Kountze as Don Carlos wore a costume noticeable for its historical correctness. The knee-breeches were emblazoned in gold trimmings. His coat was of yellow satin, festooned with gold braid and spangles. A purple cloak, also brilliantly embroidered, hung loosely from his shoulders. His head was ornamented with a red cap, from which dangled a plume. A large Toledo blade, over three hundred years old, completed the costume. Mrs. Luther Kountze represented Music, and her costume was of the most beautiful, costly and unique design. Her dress was of red satin. The underskirt was of white satin, trimmed with five rows of black velvet. The bodice was low and cut square, and was adorned with gold bugles and bangles. A music scale containing notes in gold was worked on a black velvet strip across the bodice. The sleeves were trimmed with black lace. Her cap was of red satin, handsomely trimmed with gold braiding, triangles, bells and dalls. She carried a genuine Spanish mandolin in her arms in a graceful manner. Mme. Christine Nilson represented Marie Stuart. She wore black velvet, and jet.

Miss Mmy Townsend, as the Fairy Queen in Iolanthe, were a short skirt of creamy white cashmere, embroidered in gold, under a long train of the same, looped high in front. The low-cut waist formed a glittering, golden armor, across the front of which hung three ropes of diamonds. From the shoulders sprang wings of gold-spangled tulle. She wore a diamond necklace, a star of diamonds in the hair, and carried a gold wand. Mrs. Henry Clems, as Fire, wore a dress embroidered with flames of tinsel. Mrs. Sanford, wife of the Belgian minister, wore a superb Venetian costume. Mrs. Ogden Gollet wore a pretty Polish riding costume, with short flying jacket.

Arthur Leary, the courtly ex-leader of the Charity Ball, appeared in a Court dress of the time of Louis XIII and Charles I. It comprised maroon velvet knee breeches with buckles, a jacket trimmed with blue velvet and lace, shoe buckles and silk stockings, and crowning all, a powdered winp, courtier's hat and feather, and a sword by the side. Miss Leary's costume was a Marie Stuart court dress of black velvet and brocade, trimmed with point lace, and worn with a veil flowing behind, and trimmed with diamonds.

A PICTURESQUE OBJECT.

There was no more picturesque object present than the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who personated King Lear before that unfortunate monarch had divided his kingdom and lost his reason. Mr. Hewitt is not a large man, but he looked every inch a king. He was attended by his daughters, Miss Sallie appearing as a Persian princess and the youngest Miss Hewitt personating a lovely little Dutch maiden. Mrs. Paran Stevens represented Queen Elizabeth, and her dress was copied from the picture of the Queen in the Tower of London. The dress was of royal purple silk velvet. The stomacher was of silver brocade, crossed and recrossed with gold lace and studded with precious stones. The long train was fringed with ermine. Costly lace, pearls in profusion and diamonds well disposed completed this gorgeous and very expensive costume.

Chanucey M. Depew wisely clad himself in the costume of an ancient Knickerbocker, and his good Dutch face and large nose and solid Dutch figure fitted well with the black velvet coat and breeches, the real lace at throat and wrists, the diamond shoe-buckles and the cocked hat under his arm.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., represented a Hungarian captain and he made a gallant-looking Romany Rye in velvet and gold lace and blue satin and like gorgeous wrappings. H B. Richardson dressed as Fra Diavo o, but Capoul could give him points in looking the character.

After a processional march the ball opened with the Hobby-horse Quadrille It was funny enough. The horses were very life-like, with horse hide and hair covering, nice glass eyes and real manes and tails. They were light and fitted around the waist of the wearer, whose feet were hidden by the long trappings. Then dummy legs and feet in the case of the ladies completed the illusion. This quadrille was organized by Mrs. S. S. Howland, with the help of Mrs. Richard Irvine, Miss Robert and Mr. James V. Parker. The opening quadrille of the ball, however, was really the Mother Goose Quadrille, led by Mrs. Lawrence Perkins as Mother Goose and Mr. Oliver H. Northcote as a wizard. The other members were Miss Elise Perkins as Jill, Mr. George Allen as Jack, Mr. Spencer as Prince Charming, Miss Fannie Perkins as Miss Moffat, Miss Thoron as Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Lawson as Bo-Peep, Miss Blake as Goody Two Shoes, Miss Butler Duncan as Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, Miss Parsons as My Pretty Maid, Mr. Alexander Butler Duncan as Plug Wing, the Pieman's Son, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Julean Ken and Mr. Leavitt as 'Squires and Mr. Lawrance Perkins as the Pieman.

THE OTHER QUADRILLES.

Perhaps the most brilliant quadrille of the evening was the "Opera Bouffe," organized by Mrs. Fernando Yznga, sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. In this quadrille appeared Mrs. J. B. Potter, Mrs. Carence Carey, Mrs. F. Carey, Mrs. F. Lawrence, Mrs. G, Rives and Miss Smith, another sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Another striking quadrille was the "Star Quadrille," organized by Mis William Astor. In this quadrille appeared Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Astor, Miss Beckwith, Miss Carrol, Miss Hoffman, Miss Marie, Miss Warren, Miss McAllister. These ladies were arrayed as twin stars in four different colors—yellow, blue, mauve and white. The gentlemen were led by Mr. Llovd Bryce and Mr Lanier in costumes of Henry II. Still another was the old "Dresden Quadrille," led by

Mrs. James Strong, in which appeared Miss Etta Strong, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Dana, of Paris, Miss Annie Cunard, Miss Lanier, Miss Swan, Miss Cowdin, Miss Waldo. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt organized a lively "go-as-you-please quadrille."

This brilliant entertainment is said to have cost Mr. Vanderbilt $100,000.

THE GRANGE.

Extracts from a Speech Delivered by Hon. D. W. Aiken.

The term "Agricultural Education," selected by you as one of the topics for discussion during this convention, is to my mind indefinable. He who has acquired much knowledge by reading is universally conceded to be an educated man, and such an one may have gathered from books a vast deal of agricultural knowledge, but if he knows little or nothing of the practical application of the many sciences comprehended under the word agriculture, this convention, at least, would not accord to him an "agricultural education."

On the other hand, hosts of farmers without education, agricultural or otherwise, have attained success in life by applying sound common sense and good judgment to the execution of their plans. Hence, I say the term "agricultural education" is indefinable.

Possibly some of the agricultural colleges of the States of the Union are to-day imparting this species of education to their students, where they have a curriculum for the open field, as well as a curriculum for the school room; for surely he is acquiring an "agricultural education" who learns the science in the laboratory and immediately applies it upon the farm. But if such a thing is done at the present time it must be of recent origin, for anterior to 1877 it was a misnomer to call any institution in the United States an agricultural college. Grant, however, that such an education is imparted by our agricultural colleges, it is only to the sons of farmers, and not to farmers themselves, for to most of these latter there were no such times as college days. But it is of the farmers' school I desire to speak—of the Grange—the school-room of the Patrons of Husbandry, where the farmers with their wives and children meet together upon a common footing, "with every barrier to social intercourse thrown aside," and there endeavor to balance exhaustive labor by instructive social amusements, or attempt to communicate knowledge upon every conceivable subject that pertains to the farm. Upon the origin, progress, and purposes of this organization I now propose to submit a few thoughts.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is still in its minority, if measured by the standard of a human life-time, and yet its birth and infancy are shrouded behind a palpable veiling of doubt as impenetrable as if it had emerged from the darkness and gloom of the middle ages. Its founders are well known, and are all living; but just how much of the structure each one framed or erected, they themselves are unable to inform us. Suffice it to say that in January, 1866, Mr. O. H. Kelly, a clerk in this Department, was sent upon a mission of some sort through the South by Mr. Newton, the then Commissioner of Agriculture. Kelly journeyed as far south as Charleston, S. C., thence to Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, up the Mississippi to Memphis, across the country to Atlanta, and back again to Washington City by the 21st day of April following (1867.)

Impressed with the disorganization of that peculiarly agricultural section, and grieved at the utter demoralization of its people, whom he found intelligent and trustworthy beyond its anticipations, Kelly conceived the idea, that for the resuscitation of the country and the recuperation of its farmers, whose wealth and resources had been swept away by the cruel hand of war, organization was a necessity. This, however, was but a transient thought as applied to the farmers of the South, for a moment's reflection convinced him that there was vital need of organization among the farmers of the Union, North as well as South, and to effect such an end became the thought of his life. He reasoned that agricultural clubs were neither permanent nor effective; they were ephemeral, and seldom if ever controlled by farmers. State and county fairs were not for farmers alone, but open to the competition of the world. In his soliloquy he queried, why should not farmers join in a league peculiar to themselves, in which others should not be admitted to membership? Such an union would be partisan, and if partisan it should be secret, and if secret it must have a ritual to make it effective and attractive. This process of reasoning rapidly brought him to a conclusion, and forthwith he undertook to execute the ritualistic framework of such an organization.

In its incipiency, the Grange movement was not popular in many sections of the United States, even among farmers, and notably was this the case in the South. For a few years succeeding the war that people were greatly harassed by secret political associations, which had a tendency to widen the breach, if any existed, between the races. The Grange, being secret and confined to one class of citizens, was accused of introducing political machinations, that augured trouble to the community; hence many citizens, not a few of whom were farmers, discouraged its introduction. Other farmers, South as well as elsewhere in the United States, condemned the Grange as a woman's rights institution, because women were received as voting members into the Order, while thousands everywhere, with significant emphasis exclaimed, "What do farmers want with women in a secret society?" And yet still others of peculiar religious idiosyncracies and and not Romanists either,) set their faces against any and all secret associations of any character or for any purpose whatsoever.

There was little difficulty in removing most of these objections when an opportunity was afforded to explain the purposes of the Order, for although upon the surface there appeared obstacles in the path of the organizer, there was apparent to every observant man a readiness, a willingness, yea, an anxiety in the agricultural mind of the country for organization of some sort. The Grange literally "filled the bill," for its constitution positively inhibited the discussion of political or religious subjects during its sessions; it did not ask the farmer to *send* his wife or daughter to the Grange, but invited, yes, urged him to bring them, and thus protect himself against the evil and vicious associations, for where woman graces an assemblage with her presence, virtue presides; and our esoteric cavilers were easily silenced by the assurance that a semblance of secrecy was necessary to let farmers in and keep non-farmers out; but it was a mere semblance, for the secrecy did not extend beyond "a ceremony of initiation, which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron, but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

With these cobwebs swept aside, it was amazing how rapidly the scales fell from the eyes of our inquisitors. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from the Golden Gate to the Hudson, and even on into the pineries of Maine, and across the border, throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada, farmers fairly leaped, as with one preconcerted bound, to the upholding of the Grange standard.

I have already confessed my inability to deerted bound, to the upholding of the Grange standard.

I have already confessed my inability to define the term "agricultural education:" with humility I make the further confession, as a representative farmer, that an agricultural education is not an accomplishment possessed by the average American farmer, and further that the shrewder, quicker, more crafty, and perhaps better educated classes of American citizens are neither professional nor practical farmers. And where farming and planting is the avocation of a majority of our citizens, I know it is almost impossible to say who is or even who is not "interested in agricultural pursuits," to use the language of the Grange constitution. Hence, with the public mind ready and waiting to seize upon some form of organization, as it was in 1873 and 1874, and with the hurly-burly rush of this majority class into an association admitting all who were "interested in agricultural pursuits," the wonder to my mind is, that the Grange was not perverted from its legitimate purposes by the admission of those whose entrance to the fold, if not sought for sinister ends, was certainly not intended for the aggrandizement of the farmer or his vocation. Frequently had it to bear the odium of other men's sins, when denied the opportunity of correcting a misguided public opinion. For instance, there existed in Illinois and Wisconsin or other sections of the Northwest at sundry times, agricultural clubs, composed of men who could not or would not join the Grange, whose province seemed to be to wage war against transportation companies. Anathemas thick and heavy were hurled upon the Grange for making this attack, whereas every Patron of Husbandry knew that the Grange, as such, was not a participant in the fight from beginning to end. To say that Patrons did not sympathize with and rejoice at the result of this contest would be admitting their complaint of grievances as ill founded; but as an organization, they could not have participated, for such a course would have been in violation of their organic law.

The keel of the Grange ship was well laid. Its majestic sides were ribbed by the mechanism of profound thought. Its spars braced by fraternal cords have never been shattered by the fury of the storm. Its sails are still whole, and have been whitened by the friction of popular criticism. Often has its buoyed in turbid waters. Still oftener has it glided gracefully and triumphantly over the billows of prejudice that lashed so furiously under its bow. To-day it floats in placid waters Its haven has not yet been reached, nor will it be until every farmer in the land shall have received some of the benefits of its launching.

The harvest of improvement which the American farmers reaped during the prosperous era of the Grange, and which is still ripening in every State of this Union, cannot be limited to a monetary valuation. The social elevation, the moral improvement, and the educational advancement have been beyond comprehension. These three grand purposes are never ignored nor forgotten from the moment the initiate closes behind him the outer door of the Grange hall, until by death or from other causes he dissolves his connection with the Order. Every precept of the Order is elevating and improving. The steps taken by the applicant in his passage through the four degrees that must be conferred upon him before he is acknowledged to be a Patron of Husbandry in good standing—all have this tendency. He who enters the fold must begin with the rudiments of his vocation, and be taught that "he who will not plow by reason of the cold shall beg in the harvest, and have nothing."

Beginning as the humble *Laborer*, who clears the forest, or digs the ditch, or prunes the vine, or turns the sod, he is instructed that all honest labor is honorable, and has the doctrine inculcated on him "that he must "drive the very plowshare of thought through the heavy soil of ignorance, and thus prepare the mind for the growth of knowledge and wisdom." Advancing one degree he becomes a *Cultivator*, when his moral nature is educated and refined by repeated assurances, that he who intelligently cultivates the growing plant is brought into close companionship with his Creator. "As we see the beautiful transformation of seeds into attractive plants we have but another lesson of the wondrous works of God; and if the beauties of this world, when rightly viewed, offer so much of the magnificence of the Creator to charm us here, what must be the sublime grandeur of that Providence above, not made with hands but eternal in the Heavens."

Nor do the lessons of encouragement cease when the *Harvester* is warned, that he must reap for the mind as well as the body, because nature has made nothing in vain. "Wherever she has made a habitation, she has filled it with inhabitants. On the leaves of plants animals feed, like cattle in our meadows, to whom the dew drop is an ocean without a shore; the flowers are their elysian fields, decorated with cascades, and flowing with ambrosial fluids." Hence, the *Harvester's* duty is to cultivate an observing mind, for it is delightful to acquire knowledge, and much more so to diffuse it.

But he who harvests must not rest content, until he has by lawful means attained to ownership of the products of his own toil, and thus become an *Husbanman;* who while he was passing practically through the harhships of a farmers' life, and then emblematically riveted upon his moral nature, has learned to look with careful solicitude upon children and encouraged in them a love of rural life by making its labors cheerful, for what children see makes the most lasting impression upon them. "We may tell them of the pleasures and independence of the farmers' life; but if their daily intercourse with us shows it to be tedious, irksome, and laborious, without any recreation of body or mind, they will soon loose all interest in it and seek employment elsewhere. We should therefore strive to make our homes more attractions which God has so profusely spread around us, and especially should we adorn the family circle with traits of kind disposition, fill its atmosphere with affection, and thus induce children to love it."

But the attractions of a farmers' life are not within the keeping of the *Husbandman* alone. It is not his exclusive prerogative to fashion and shape the character of those plastic youths, who in the future are to wield the destiny of our country. It is the mother's influence that molds the child into noble manhood or bewitching womanhood. Therefore the founders of the Grange, reverently approving the Divine injunction, that "it is not good that the man should be alone," introduced woman into the order; but in doing so they required here to enter as a *Maid*, whose station in the order involves the common and lowly duties, preparatory to advancing to all that is most honorable and useful. As *Shepherdess*, she is admonished that it is her sacred duty to reclaim the wandering, as well as to keep in safety those in the fold. And as *Gleaner* only to glean the good seed, remembering "that our associations in life are the fields in which we reap." And thus when she reaches, through successive degrees, the responsible position of *Matron*, she is solicited "to wear garlands of noble deeds, that shall adorn her life on earth, and be crown of rejoicing in immortality."

Thus it will be seen the Grange is a family

The Wayward Roller Skates.

[*Laramie Boomerang.*]

The roller skate is a wayward little quadruped. It is frolicsome and more innocent-looking than a lamb, but for interfering with one's upright attitude in the community it is perhaps the best machine that has appeared in town.

One's first feeling on standing on a pair of roller skates is an uncontrollable tendency to come from together. One foot may start out toward Lowndesville, while the other strikes out for Ninety-Six. The legs do not stand by each other as legs related by blood should do, but each shows a disposition to set up in business alone and leave you to take care of yourself as best you may. The

The Lesson of the Floods.

[*Demorest's Monthly.*]

The floods in the Ohio which did such damage to the whole valley and destroyed so much property at Cincinnati and Louisville, emphasize the fact so often adverted to in these columns, that the nation should not only put a stop to the waste of forests, but should take immediate measures to replant with trees the ground bordering on the headwaters of all our great streams. The spring floods and the summer droughts are, it is now well known, almost entirely due to the destruction of the forests on the borders of streams, and in the hill countries in which our famous rivers take their rise. Every year we now have disastrous floods either on the adorn her life on earth, and be crown of rejoicing in immortality."

Thus it will be seen, the Grange is a family where the farther's manhood, the mother's devotion, the brother's affection, and the sister's love are so cultivated and developed that they reach out beyond the purview of the family circle, and embrace with fraternal kindness every member of the Order, practically obeying the injunction of our Saviour when he said: "The second commandment is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This is the fellowship to be found in the grange, and it is fellowship of the noblest character. Twenty-nine days in the month social differences, moral convictions, or political prejudices may estrange Patrons of Husbandry; but when on that thirtieth day of the month they meet on a common level in the Grange, all these alienating features are dissipated.

Is it any wonder then, that farmers are attracted to the Order? Nay, verily, the greater wonder is, that every farmer in the Union is not an active colaborer with those of us who are desirous to so impress the advantages of the Grange upon the agricultural mind of the country, that it as an organization may never be defaced by neglect, injured by prejudice, nor destroyed by ignorance, but may go on prospering and to prosper until it shall merit the fulfillment of its own selected motto, "*Esto Perpetua.*"

Some Striking Truths.

[*Henry Ward Beecher in Christian.*]

The invariable condition of safety for riches is that you shall have earned them by an equivalent, and by such patience as involves discipline and education. A man who wants to come into Wall Street poor, and walk through and come out rich, wants self-destruction. It is a dangerous thing for a man to inherit money which he does not earn. I have sometimes had visions of what I would do if I were very rich. Wouldn't I endow professorships in that college, wouldn't I erect such and such eleemosynary institutions, that should go down through uncounted ages doing good, if I were rich? But the Lord does not trust me; and in general he knows better than we do The men who gain riches, and really enjoy them, are the men that have to sweat for them The industry that acquired them; the patience that is required obtaining them; the reserved self-control; the measurings of values; the sympathy felt for fellow toilers; the knowledge of what a dollar costs to the average man; the memory of it—all these things are preservative; but woe to the young man who hates farming, does not like sowing and reaping, is impatient with the dilatory and slow path to a small though secure fortune in the neighborhood where he was born, and comes to the city hoping to become suddenly rich, and thinking that he can break into the palace of wealth and rob it of its golden treasures!

All safe riches, then, should be the fruit of *quid pro quo.* You have no right, except as a trustee or fiduciary agent, to any riches that you call your own besides those which are the result of the sweat of your own brow. That is yours; and any man who wants more than that wants dishonestly. He who is not willing to give, either in thought, in skill, in convenience, by distribution, a fair equivalent for the money which he lays up, wants to steal it. All gambling is of that kind; for gambling is not the production of wealth—that is, making natural and material things usable and serviceable to mankind—but collecting the property that other men have produced, and appropriating it without having any right or title to it; and such courses as that are to the last degree immoral.

A man might go to the communion table, and belong to Young Men's Christian Associations, until he was as old as Methuselah, but all these gracious influences would do him no good unless they envolved in him an education which should lead him to seek not only his own good but the good of mankind. Without such education his religion is vain, his faith is vain, and his life is generally vain. A man's religion is his life. Religion is what a man acts, and how he acts.

A man gets a hope, and joins the church; and to his mind his religious experience stands for honesty, if he is given to hypocrisy; and, having made his peace with God, he thrives and prospers, often, with a sense of irresponsibility which men of the world do not have Oftentimes he is not as careful of his word or of his honor as men who do not belong to the church. So it comes to pass that the church (not necessarily, but by perversion) has been made to cover immorality with the forms of sanctity; and religious experiene has been used as a sham, and a persuader to iniquity; and these things ought to be made clear in all the churches of our land.

I know the impression is that we do not need to discuss the question of prohibition, and other moral questions, so much as the question of the salvation of men, or the question of the divine government; but it seems to me that for a hundred years to come the churches could afford to devote themselves to the work of radicating in men the necessity of speaking the truth, the necessity of strict honesty, the necessity of fidelity to trusts. *The art of learning how to live with your fellow men is the art of learning how to live with God and angels; but that art has been largely left out in the teaching of our churches for years and years. Our piety does not bring forth honesty.* While we are not to denounce riches, while we are at liberty to seek them as normal, falling in with the providence of God, and running in the line of grace itself when rightly used, we are to beware of using them for anything except love—love to our household and love to our fellow men We are to hold them as a power put into our hands as power is put into the hands of a Christian sovereign, not that the throne may be a center and seat of selfishness, but that they may be employed for distribution, and for the comfort and protection of the whole people. It is for us to join in working for others, and not alone for ourselves. Riches acquired and held for selfish purposes suffocate men. They kill our best instincts. They put them on false views. They disjoin them from the proper sympathy of man with man. They are mischievous, deadly. But riches in the hands of true benevolence exalt men.

More than that, no man's riches are subject of envy where he uses them properly. If a man's life is devoted to doing good; if on whichever side men touch him he throws upon them his sympathy, and manifests toward them an eager desire for their welfare, nobody wants him to be less rich. There be multitudes of men that have renowned wealth whose failure, if they were to stumble and fall to-morrow, legions of men would rejoice

blood should do, but each shows a disposition to set up in business alone and leave you to take care of yourself as best you may. The awkwardness of the arrangement is apparent. While they are setting up independently there is nothing for you to do but to set down and await future developments. And you have to sit down too, without having made any previous preparation for it, and without having devoted as much thought to it as you might have done, had you been consulted in the matter.

One of the most noticeable things at a skating rink is the strong attraction between the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body had been coming through space for days and days at the rate of a million miles a second, without stopping at eatings stations and not excepting Sundays, when it strikes the floor we could understand why it struck the floor with so much violence. As it however, the thing is inexplicable.

There are different kinds of falls in vogue at the rink. There are the rear falls and front falls, the Cardinal Wolsey falls, the fall one across the other three, in a pile, and so on. There are some of the falls that I would like to be excused from describing. The rear fall is the favorite. It is more frequently utilized than any other. There are two positions in skating, the perpendicular, and the horizontal. Advanced skaters prefer perpendicular, while others affect the horizontal.

Skates are no respecters of persons. They will lay out a minister of the gospel or the intendent of the town as readily as they will a short-coated, one-suspender boy or a giddy girl.

When one of a man's feet starts for 'Due West and the other for Greenwood, that does not separate him from the floor or break up his fun. Other portions of his body will take the place his feet have just vacated, with a promptness that is surprising, and he will find that the fun has just begun—for the people looking on.

The requirments for the rink are a pair of skates, a cushion and a bottle of liniment.

A Four-Mule Farm.

Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer.

As you are desirous of hearing from the different portions of the country as regards the farming interests, I will endeavor to give you a little sketch of a four-mule farm, run by my son and four freedmen, and a little brain work thrown in by the writer for good measure. My son is nineteen years old and works in the lead all the time, the four freedmen—all young men—work admirably well, striving all the time to do their work right, and as much as their leader. I pay them all wages for their labor as follows; My son Tommie $125, three of the freedmen $95 each, and the other one $100, as he is an extra hand. The freedmen I feed from my store room well; good treatment and comfortable quarters goes a long ways with the laboring class. This farm is conducted on the intensive system. In the first place economy is the watchward—such as saving all the barn-yard and stable manure I can procure and make rich compost heaps of the same; my plan is to prepare my land well and manure every thing I plant; when I get my compost all distributed in the drills, I then commence with commercial fertilizers where I left off compost, and put that down till every row is manured, I expect to cultivate, and then my plan is to work fast and cultivate well.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I will give you below what was made on the above mentioned farm last year, 1882: Corn, 1,280 bushels raised on thirty-two acres bottom land: wheat, 350 bushels raised on thirty acres: oats, 600 bushels raised on twenty-four acres thin land; peas, 150 bushels raised with corn; potatoes, 150 bushels raised on one acre; fodder, 8,800 pounds taken off the above 32 acres corn; syrup, 300 gallons ribbon cane variety raised on one acre, besides a fine quantity of seed to plant this pear; cotton, 36 bales averaging 500 pounds per bale, raised 61 acres; peach brandy, 450 gallons, the same for sale at $3 per gallon; I also killed 27 pork hogs, averaging 165 pounds apiece. I could say something about what was made in the garden, but will assure you that we had as many vegetables as we could devour. Now, Messrs Editors, I can frankly say that I never have bought a bushel of corn or a pound of bacon for my family in my life. I am now forty-nine years old

T. J. NELSON.

Thomaston, Upson county, Ga.

Fancy Farming.

What fancy farmers have done. They tested theories while others raised crops for market; they have given the glory to farming which it would not otherwise have possessed. Fancy farmers have changed the wild hog into the Suffolk and Berkshire, the wild cattle to Critian into Shorthorns, the mountain sheep, with its long body and hairy fleece, into the Southdown and Merino They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the serloin of the bullock, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the shoulder of the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of men. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals until they scarcely resemble the ones from which they sprang. Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and under-draining; also grinding and cooking feed for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They have introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of the rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They ground gypsum and bones and treated the latter with acid to make manures of particular value. They first analyzed soil as a means of determining what was wanted to increase its fertility. They introduced the most improved methods of raising and distributing water. Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago originated the early rose potato, which added millions of dollars to the country and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape. But it is unnecessary to enumerate; any one who will take the trouble to investigate a little or reflect, will readily see and cheerfully accord praise that is justly due to the men who are called "fancy farmers."

Jacks of ll Trades.

struction of the forests on the borders of streams, and in the hill countries in which our famous rivers take their rise. Every year we now have disastrous floods either on the sea coast or the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The individual States effected cannot attend to this matter. It must be done by the nation, or not at all. Not only property but life is often destroyed by these floods. Had the Ohio risen a few feet higher, both Cincinnati and Louisville would have been practically destroyed. The ancient Egyptians built gigantic works to prevent disastrous inundations from the rising of the Nile. Artificial lakes and reservoirs were constructed so that the water could be drawn off, and the land saved from destruction by the rising floods. It would be economy to spend $100,000,000 in improving our internal waterways, but Congressmen are timid about appropriating money, in view of the odium heaped upon them by the press in connection with the last River and Harbor Bill. We have not only the largest seacoast in the world, but our internal waterways are the most extensive on the globe. In spite of the clamors of the press, the nation will be forced to build the necessary levees, and provide the dams and reservoirs which will prevent excessive flooding, until such time as the newly planted forests shall be grown which will put a stop to both floods and droughts.

Ensilage.

[*Demorest's Monthly.*]

The discovery that grass, corn, and other fodder can, by compression and the exclusion of air, be kept during the winter months, is likely to a great revolution in farming, and raise the price of land in this country. If cattle can be fed by cheap and nutritious food during the long winter months, then will it be possible to keep herds in the North and East almost as cheaply as in the South and Southwest. The fact that compressed fodder would last from one grass season to another was discovered simultaneously by a Frenchman and two Americans. The principle is the same as that taken advantage of in canning fruit and vegetables for human uses. The cost of ensilage bears no comparison to its marvelous economy. It is said the growing of turnips in England sown on wheat fields that have just been harvested had nearly doubled the price of farm lands in England, as the roots could be fed to cattle during the winter So, hereafter, in the Northern States, wherever grass or corn can be grown in quantities during the summer an abundance of cheap fodder can be secured on which cattle can be fed during the winter months. This is a fact of the greatest moment to owners of farm lands in the Northern and Eastern States, and put an end to the monopoly of cattle raising heretofore enjoyed by the West and Southwest, and utilizes millions of acres east of the Mississippi which for some years past have been well nigh worthless. From this time forth we may look to a steady enhancement of farm values throughout the Northern States.

The Jurors in the United States Court.

[*News and Courier.*]

The importance of some of the cases to be tried before the United States Court, which opens to-day, makes it important that the jurors who have been drawn to serve during the term should allow nothing to prevent their punctual and constant attendance The liberty of many of their fellow-citizens will be in jeopardy. It is no secret that malign and powerful influences are at work to secure the conviction of the persons charged with violation of the Election laws, without regard to their actual guilt or innocence. There has been so much vague lying about "fraud" and "conspiracy" in the election of 1882 that the Stalwart politicians of the North are clamoring for some convictions, as a political necessity. Mr. Brewster has undertaken the job, and his subordinates know the work that has to be done. The right of the accused to a trial before a jury will be a poor privilege indeed, if the prosecuting officers should get the chance to fill the jury box with the facile material always to be found, nowadays, in every United States Courtroom in the South. We want to see a fair trial for the citizens who have been chosen as the victims of Mr. Brewster's raids, and we trust that not one of the regular jurors will will be found absent from his post. South Carolina expects every man of them to do his whole duty.

Our contemporary, the *Spartanburg Herald*, very truly says: "We can scarcely pick up a paper without finding an item citing how much cotton has been raised on a certain number of acres. Surely we have have had enough of this. What we want to know now is who is going to raise the most wheat, corn, fodder, hay, peas and other necessaries, to the exclusion of so much cotton. Hog and hominy are what we want."

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Sh

tudes of men that have renowned wealth whose failure, if they were to stumble and fall to-morrow, legions of men would rejoice over, saying, "Served him right! Served him right!" But there are some rich men whose loss, when they depart, all men lament. That which a man administers in his own life—his charities, his generosities, his minor benevolence—strewing with flowers instead of thorns the paths where people's feet are to tread, is surely well-bestowed. It is a great thing for a man to be generous, and, seeing affliction and trouble, to follow his eye with his hand. Nevertheless, it is not the highest thing. There is that which is infinitely higher. The one is living by sight, and the other is living by faith. It is noble to do good that shall produce its effect in the immediate present; but it is nobler to do good that shall have its outcome not only in the present but also in future ages.

Men sometimes, knowing that they are going to die, and that if they do not attend to having a monument erected to their memory nobody will, go down to Greenwood and set about it themselves; and the result is that great marble monstrosities are erected. Time has sharp teeth for things, and will gnaw his name out before a hundred years have passed by, unless he leaves a small investment to have it cut in again every twenty years. It is poor business for a man to have a marble monument made to himself; but if he invests his property in great educational institutions, in charities properly organized, which bring balm and consolation to the poor, to the outcast, to the despoiled, though he may die, the next generation and the next will find it working for them; and if there come not some wreck of empire like that which destroyed the Grecian or the Roman governments, if the times go on, a thousand years will see his investment working; for such institutions, established by a wise economy of property, have immortality in them. Nothing will corrupt them, nor rust them; nor will moss adhere to them. And how must a rectified spirit in heaven rejoice to look down on that which upon earth he honestly earned and invested for charity and beneficence, and to see it working for mankind, age after age, and generation after generation!

The beneficent use of wealth disarms envy, and all those riotous and rebellious feelings that so frequently rise up in our community, and that yet one of these days may come in the form of revolution. The remedy for all form of socialism is religion in the souls both of the poor and of the rich. When once a person makes his property a benefit to the whole community, that man must indeed be sunk below respect and influence who does not honor him, and rejoice in the power which he exerts by his wealth.

In acquiring riches, let a man's soul be saturated with the feeling, "Though I am not indifferent to my own personal comfort and advancement; though perhaps, nearer and stronger, love for my household would inspire me to give them every comfort which wealth can bring; yet I desire to go beyond that. I desire to be a benefactor to my kind. I desire to register myself among the princes of the earth." And where a man can say, before God, "This is that for which I am seeking to build myself up in riches," it will a shield against the criticisms of wealth, and there will be no distinction between a man's religion and his occupation. His occupation will be a development of his religion; they will work together; and all dishonesty, of the various degrading kinds that are seen in certain lines, will perish. The man will go to his store as to his closet, and to his closet as to his store, with the consciousness, "Thine eye seeth me." He will live in the presence of the invisible while he is working in the presence of the invisible; and thus he will lay a foundation for himself in the world to come. We must raise higher our conception of the morality of wealth. We must take larger views of its use. We must put it on the plane on which the Scripture puts it.

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Would a Cane Thicket Pay Better in Bermuda or Cane?

DO HOGS ROOTING AMONG BERMUDA INJURE IT? WHAT IS BAY SALT?

1. I have a cane bottom and wish to know if it would pay better to clear out the cane and put in bermuda or let cane stand. I have ten acres set in bermuda, will keep my cows on it all spring and summer. 2. Would hogs injure the grass for them to root in it? I see in some places they are tearing it apart. The grass was set out in spring 1882. 3. What is bay salt and in what respect does it differ from common salt? 4. Do you think it more profitable to turn old land into grass pastures for sheep and cows than to fertilize it for cotton?—W. S. C., Marshall, Texas.

ANSWER.—1. The answer would depend entirely on circumstances. If one needed a winter pasture more than a summer, it would pay best to keep the cane—if on the contrary a summer pasture is the thing wanted, bermuda would be preferable to the cane. 2. Hogs will not injure bermuda by rooting, after it is once well set. On the contrary it rather does it good, especially if harrowed occasionally to fill up any holes they may make. 3. Bay salt differs from other salt in being coarser grain, it results from slower crystallization, and is rather purer in consequence than ordinary salt. 4. There is no better land to fertilize and improve than "old land" free of stumps, etc. The question you ask turns entirely on the relative profits of stock raising and cotton culture, in any given locality, and is one we cannot answer.

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Happy Household.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days or little disappointment, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity! Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like the little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something to be achieved; her husband goes into the world a conqueror. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines and he whispers to himself "At home I shall find rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy; and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart, and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find he has a wife of this kind.—*Pascagoula Star.*

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Jacks of all Trades.

Port Royal Post.

The County Treasurer's Report, published in the *Palmetto Post* of March 1, is indeed an important document, and should not be scanned over and laid aside by the reader. It is a fruitful source of information, and from time to time we will in compact space show what it discloses of the disbursements made of the public funds by the County Commissioners and School Commission. Under the head of payments made on account of school certificates School District, No.—, which we are told is the Sheldon District, the amount of money paid out to 10 teachers is $1,017.60. The question here occurs, where are the school houses in Sheldon School District in which 10 teachers gave clerical services last year? To illustrate, we find that during the year William Pinckney has drawn of the above amount $115, County Commissioner Geo. A. Reed, in his capacity as teacher, has drawn $196.60, W. P. Graham $90, Benj. Depeaux $115, Emma Reed $115, J. R. Reed $115, B. M. Pinckney $115, Summer Holmes $6, Julia G. Reed $115, Martha Simmons $115. No one objects to money spent in the furtherance of education, but every one would like to be convinced that the same is so spent. We are informed that nearly all the teachers are relatives of Geo. A. Reed, who is in this portion of the report drawing money as a school teacher, while under another head he draws money as a County Commissioner, and under still another head he draws money as a bridge and road contractor, while, as if to burlesque the whole business, if business it is, he is found in another place drawing money for transporting paupers. This may be all right. But right or wrong, the people ought to know how it comes about.

It is not proper that the people should remain longer in ignorance, and so the Legislature enacted this wise provision ordering the report of the treasurer to be published for no other reason than that the taxpayer may see that the money has been fairly and honestly checked out. We have only begun the investigation, and do not propose it shall rest until we are enlightened upon many points, and among them we shall not forget to inquire how it is that the postmaster at Hardeeville, S. D. Mays, can find time to earn money as a road and bridge contractor, under which head we find him paid $116.90, and as a school teacher in District No. 12, where we find him credited with having been paid $181.18 for service in that capacity. This is only the beginning of the end.

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A Suggestion to the R. R. Commissioners.

[*Newberry Observer.*]

The *News and Courier, Greenville News, Anderson Intelligencer*, and other papers have given the railroad commissioners liberal advice as to what they should do. The *Observer* has a suggestion which it begs to make to the commissioners. That suggestion is, that the commissioners require every passenger train to carry a barroom along with it; or, at least, a drinking apartment. There are so many men to whom it is impossible to travel even a short distance on a railroad without taking something to drink; and they ought not to be subjected to the embarrassment, which any gentleman must necessarily feel, of taking out his bottle and gulping down his liquor in the regular passenger coach in the presence of old men, young men, ladies and children. The necessity of some such provision as we have spoken of was impressed upon us last Thursday while going from Newberry to Columbia. Firs a drummer got out his flask from his valise, and he and two of his confreres stood up in the car where all the passengers could see and hear them, and many could not help it, and passed around the bottle, while the fumes of the brandy spread themselves all over the car. Then another individual, in a short time, dived down into his valice and brought out his flask, and he and another stood up at the water tank and quenched their thirst with the juice of the corn, while its fumes mingled themselves throughout the car with the fumes of the brandy. If there had been a barroom car along these men could have gone into that and taken their liquor without the necessity of making themselves offensive to the gentlemen and ladies in the coach or setting a bad example to the young men and boys. The two instances we have mentioned are not isolated ones. Dram-drinking in the first class coaches of the railroads is a very common occurrence; it is done every day. Therefore we suggest that the railroad companies be required to run a barroom car with their regular passenger trains. If they cannot do that, then a cattle car might answer the purpose.

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The Logic of "Treating."

[*New York Herald.*]

It is said that while a party of friends were making the rounds a few days ago of establishments where creature comforts are kept in bottles and sold by the glass one man, whose turn it was to "treat," led the crowd into a furnishing store and asked them what they would have. One ordered a shirt collar, another took cuffs, a third asked for a scarf pin, which, it is to be presumed, he took "straight;" but it is nevertheless related of all the party that they felt rather sheepish. It is hard to understand why, unless they held to the old fiction that good feeling which moves a man to spend money on his friends can be expressed only by the purchase of liquor. Those who consume strong drinks at bars or give them to other men know very well that this fiction is exploded thousands of times every day. Although a man can sometimes indicate hospitable feeling by inviting his friends to his house or hotel and giving them wine he cannot gratify the same sentiment by ranging the same friends before a bar and pay for whatever liquors they may simultaneously pour down. It is far more manly and considerate, if custom requires spasmodic outlays of money on one's friends, to treat to shirt collars and scarf pins, for they are just as cheap, they last longer and, unlike drinks, they do not usually compel the receiver to secretly curse the giver.

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Two poor little girls are to be tried in Brunswick County, Va., for the larceny of cotton, which they had gleaned from a field that was abandoned by the owners as useless. One of the girls gathered one pound valued at three cents, and the other ten pounds worth thirty cents.

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21, 1883. JOHN KNOX & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

A. T. Wideman against S. C. McGaw—Execution.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Abbeville Court House, on Monday, the second day of April A. D. 1883, the following described property, to wit; All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the waters of Calhoun Creek in the County of Abbeville, South Carolina, and containing,

TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES,

More or less, and bounded by lands of Wm. Wilson, estate of John Link and J. H. Latimer, and others. Levied on and to be sold as the property of S. C. McGaw, to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

TERMS—Cash.

J. F. C. DUPRE,
Sheriff Abbeville County.

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1883.

Bridge to Let.

THE rebuilding of the bridge across Little River at Cade's Lower Mill, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder at the bridge on Wednesday, March 28th, 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M. Specifications will be furnished on day of letting.

Also, at a later hour of same day, the contract to fill the cave in the road at Samuel Cade's house, will be let to lowest responsible bidder.

The contractor in each instance will be required to complete his bond on the spot or lose his bid.

J. R. BULLOCK,
County Commissioner.

March 14, 1882, 2t

JOHN ALEXANDAR,

CONGAREE

IRON WORKS,

Coumbia, S. C

Agent for

CHAPMAN'S

PERPETUAL EVAPORATOR.

THESE WORKS WERE ESTABLISHED in 1847 by Messrs. Geo. Sinclair and James Anderson and purchased by me in the year 1856, and from that time till now carried on successfully by myself. My friends and customers will bear witness of the large and stupendous jobs executed by me. It was at my works where the largest and almost only job of its class ever executed in this city was done, viz.: the making of the pipes for the City Water Works in the year 1858. In the branch of BELL FOUNDING, I can say that I have made the largest bells ever cast in the State, such as the bell for the City Hall in Columbia.

My stock of patterns for ARCHITECTURAL WORK, COLUMNS for Store fronts, is large and various, and in RAILINGS for Balconies, Gardens and Cemeteries I have the largest variety and most modern patterns; many of these are patented and I have purchased the right for this State.

In the machine line I can furnish my patrons with STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS of any size and description. My CIRCULAR SAW MILLS have carried off the prize at every State Fair held in this city, and in their construction I have taken pains to combine simplicity with the most useful modern improvements, and may flatter myself that my CIRCULAR SAW MILLS find favor with every sawyer who understands his business.

The many orders I am steadily receiving for SUGAR CANE MILLS prove that the public appreciate the mills of my make, and so it is with my GEARING for HORSE POWERS, GIN WHEELS, GRIST MILLS and other MACHINERY.

I have the manufacturing right of many PATENTS, such as castings for ROCK COTTON AND HAY PRESS and three or four different FEED CUTTERS and other implements.

I will be pleased to send my circulars to any applicant, together with price list or estimate. My prices are moderate, and I assure the public that they are lower even than those of Northern manufacturers, and that my work will compare favorably with that of any other maker. Address

John Alexander,

CONGAREE IRON WORKS, Columbia, S. C.

For Early Spring.

JUST RECEIVED—a very handsome line of Ladies Neck Wear, Collerette, Russing Laces, Embroideries, Everlasting Trimming &c. R. M. HADDON & CO.

Feb. 28, 1883, tf

The Place to Get What You Want!

CHRISTIAN & WILSON

ALWAYS in store, a complete stock of FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS and CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds. The best and cheapest CIGARS and TOBACCO. The FINEST WINES and LIQUORS.

Sweet Mash Corn Whiskey

For medical purposes a specialty. Also, Choice Liquors of any kind for medical purposes.

Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHRISTIAN & WILSON,
Abbeville, S. C.
Nov. 16, 1881, tf

J. Knox & Co.

—AGENTS FOR—

MR. TOM YOUNG'S PURE CORN WHISKEY

THE best and purest CORN WHISKEY brought to this market.
June 22, 1881, tf

G. F. ANDERSON.

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

OFFERS his services to the people of Abbeville. His prices are reasonable, and his work is guaranteed to be good. Give him a trial.
Oct 4, 1882, 6m

H. D. REESE,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.,

REPAIRS WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND Jewelry in the best manner at the lowest prices. Long experience and close application to business merit consideration from those having work to be done in his line. He keeps Jewelry and Silverware for sale.
Feb. 14, 1883, 12m

BARBER SHOP.

RICHARD GANTT, is now prepared to do all work in his department in the best manner and at reasonable charges. Monthly customers shaving, hair cutting and shampooing $1 per month. Rasors honed and put in the best condition for 25 cents each.

Shop under the *Press and Banner* office.
March 15, 1882, tf

Dr. H. D. WILSON,

—o—

DENTISTRY,
Abbeville, C. H., S. C.

☞Office; Upstairs over the Post Office.☜

L. W. PERRIN, T. P. COTHRAN

PERRIN & COTHRAN,

Attorneys at Law,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Marshall P. DeBruhl,

Attorney at Law,
ABBEVILLE C. H. S. C.

H. G. SCUDDAY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
ANDERSON, S. C.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Abbeville. Parties desiring to consult with him, may do so at each session of the Court for the County, or by letter at Anderson C. H.
June 15, 1881, tf

Garden Seed! Garden Seed!

We have just received a large stock of Landreth's, Buist's, Sibley's and Johnson Robbin's GARDEN SEED. Every paper is warranted FRESH and GENUINE. We have every variety and are selling them very cheap.

H. W. LAWSON & CO.

Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Glassware, Lamps, School Books, Oils, &c

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned begs leave to say to the public that he keeps always on hand a good supply of fresh and well burnt LIME at his kiln in Laurens county, at the G. W. Sullivan old kiln, 13 miles west of Laurens Court House, 3 miles from Free bridge on Saluda, 24 miles north-east of Abbeville Court House, which I will sell cheap for cash. 25 cents per bushel or $5 per ton. Persons wishing Lime can get their orders filled at any time. I also warrant it to be as good if not better, than can be got elsewhere. Lime is the best fertilizer ever used. I have teams and can deliver Lime at any desired place. Address

J. D. MASTERS & CO.,
Brewerton, S. C.
Sept. 27, 1882, 12m

R M. Hadon & Co.

HAVE cut an archway in the rear of their store and now occupy all the space formerly occupied by Jas. A. Bowie, with ample room, increased facilities, we will be much better prepared to serve our friends this spring than ever. R. M. HADDON & CO.
Feb. 28, 1883, tf

NOTICE PLASTERERS

SEALED bids at rate per square yard will be received until 2d of April next, for roughcasting the brick work of Calhoun's Mills bridge with a durable coat of plaster and cement—the work to be paid for upon a measurement to be made after it is finished. The bids will be opened at Abbeville Court House on Monday, 2d April, 1883, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids. Bond will be required for the due completion of the work. Parties may leave their bids with the Clerk of the Board at Abbeville C. H., or send them to the undersigned at Due West.

W. T. COWAN,
County Commissioner.
March 14, 1883, 3t

FURNITURE.

80 BEDSTEADS to hand this week,
24 MATTRESSES,
24 BUREAUS,
96 CHAIRS,
24 SAFES,

All will be sold at low prices for CASH.

J. D. CHALMERS & CO

March 14, 1883, tf

DR. F. F. GARY

HAS moved to Abbeville for the practice of medicine, and offers his professional services to the public.

Calls during the day may be left at the office of Col. Eugene B. Gary or at the former residence of Judge McGowan, now occupied by Dr. Gary.
Jan. 31, 1883, 12m

J. KURZ.

Boots and Shoes, Harness and Tanyard.

BEST material used, fine workmen employed, custom work made promptly, and at the lowest bottom prices for cash. Hides always bought at the highest market price for cash or in exchange for leather or work.
January 28, 1880, 1y.

WM. H. PARKER W. C. McGOWAN.

PARKER & McGOWAN

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C.

WILL practice also in the Circuit Courts of the United States for South Carolina.
Jan 7, 1880, tf

W. J. ROGERS,

Merchandise Broker,

DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, BRAN AND GROCERIES. All communications either by wire or mail answered promptly. J. B. ROGERS will attend to office business when I am absent.

W. J. ROGERS.
Jan. 10, 1882, 1y

Buggy Cushions.

JUST received a job lot of Buggy and Carriage Cushions, which will be sold very low for cash at the

CINCINNATI REPOSITORY,
T. BEGGS, Agent.
Jan. 17, 1883, tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Savannah Valley Railroad!

THERE will be a mass meeting in the interest of the Savannah Valley Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following days, and at the following places:

On the 3rd day of April, at Lowndesville.
On the 4th day of April, at Riley's Cross Roads.
On the 5th day of April, at Mt. Carmel.
On the 6th day of April, at Bordeaux.

Everybody is invited to come. The Treasurers of the Company will be present at the above places, and all tax-payers are requested to bring their Railroad Tax Receipts and have them converted into stock at that time.

J. E. BREAZEALE,
Secretary S V. R. R. Co,
Anderson, S. C., March 13, 1883, 2t

Silks and Satins.

THE largest stock of Silks, Satins, Ottoman Silks, Brocade Silks, Figured Silks, &c. All colors to be found at
R. M. HADDON & CO.
March 21, 1883, tf

Baskets, Baskets, Baskets.

IN great varieties at
R. M. HADDON & CO.
March 21, 1883, tf

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes.

LADIES Fine Shoes, Children's Fine Shoes, Ladies and Children's Slippers.
R. M. HADDON & CO.
March 21, 1883, tf

Tinner Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman Tinner can get a job by application to
H. W. LAWSON & CO.
Abbeville, S. C., Dec. 27, 1882.

A CAR LOAD OF STANDARD COOKING STOVES

TO arrive next week. Will be sold low for cash or on time to responsible parties.

A. J. SPROLES & BRO.,
Greenwood, S. C.
Feb. 7, 1883, 3m

Children Carriages.

RATTAN, new and pretty styles. Also, a lot of Boys Wagons—Iron and Wood, at
J. D. CHALMERS & CO.
March 14, 1883, tf

SELF-RAISING Buckwheat at
CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON.
March 14, 1883, tf

Just Received.

OVER 100 BASKETS—Lunch Baskets, Market Baskets, Satchel Baskets, Key Baskets, Nursery Baskets.
R. M. HADDON & CO.
Feb. 28, 1883, tf

A. & F. B. V. R. R.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of the A. & F. B. V. R. R. are notified that the lists have been placed in our hands for collection.

Parties in arrears will save costs by prompt payment to

PARKER & McGOWAN,
Attorneys.
March 14, 1883, 2t

IF you want a nice Spring Suit call on
CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON.
March 14, 1883, tf

Paragon Axle Grease.

THE best in market. Which I will sell cheap to dealers by the package. Retail price 10 cents, or three for 25 cents at the Alston corner. THOS. BEGGS.
March 14, 1883, tf

CINCINNATI REPOSITORY

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

PERSONS WANTING

WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,
HALTERS,
BUGGY CUSHIONS,
AXLE GREASE,
PLOW GEAR,
RIDING BRIDLES,
HAME STRINGS, &c.,

Will do well to call before purchasing, as I will not be undersold.

THOS. BEGGS.
March 14, 1883, tf

FRUIT TREES.

J. H. O'Neall,

OF GREENWOOD,

AGENT, FOR THE RAGSDALE BROTHERS Nursery, of Jamestown, N. C., is taking orders from the citizens of Abbeville county for all kinds of FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c. He is representing one of the most reliable Nurseries in the Southern States, and all persons in need of good trees should give him their orders. All persons who fail to see him may send their orders to him at Greenwood.

J. H. O'NEALL,
Greenwood, S. C.
March 14, 1883, 3t

Administrator's Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Reuben Jones, deceased, will make payment without delay, and those having demands against said estate must present the same to me before the day of settlement, April 7th, 1883.

M. G. ZEIGLER,
C. C. P. and Administrator.
March 7, 1883, tf

SCHOOL CLAIMS.

THE subscriber will be in his office for the purpose of registering School Claims on the following days, namely: On Saturdays, 24th March, 14th April, 19th May, and every Saleday.

E. COWAN,
School Commissioner.
March 7, 1883, tf

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS!

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, 400 lbs. middling cotton.

ACID PHOSPHATE, 300 lbs. middling cotton.

J. R. SHEFFIELD,
Donaldsville, S. C.
March 7, 1883, 4t

State of South Carolina,

Abbeville County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

M. G. Zeigler, C. C. P. Administrator Petitioner.—Petition for Settlement and Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that M G. Zeigler, C. C. P. Administrator of the estate of Reuben Jones, deceased, has applied for settlement of and discharge from said trust,

Ordered, that Saturday, the 7th day of April next, be fixed for settling the said estate and granting the discharge as prayed for.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge Probate Court.
March 7, 1883, tf