The Press and Banner

By HUGH WILSON.

Wednesday, March 26, 1890.

Whiskey at Abbeville.

The coming election campaign will be largely upon the question of licensed sale of whiskey at Abbeville.

The temperance people of Abbeville county are sorry to make the issue in an election year, but it seems that they are forced to do it. Accepting the prevalent opinion that it was better to keep the whiskey question out of politics, the people several years ago merely ask₍d the Legislators to allow them to vote on the question—if petition was made to the Legislature for such election. Nothing was done in the Legislature looking to an election on the subject, until a long petition had been sent to that body—the number of signatures to that petition being perhaps equal in number to a majority of the voters of the county.

A law was then passed submitting the question to the people.

An election was held. Peace and order, friendship and good feeling prevailed.

The temperance people won an overwhelming victory.

During the first six months after the law went into effect, almost no whiskey was sold in Abbeville, and almost no drunkenness was seen on our streets.

The latter part of the year whiskey was sold to some extent, and more drunkenness was seen.

When it was understood that the townspeople would petition the Legislature for the right to grant license, the sale seemed to be increased, and without much attempt at concealment.

It is a matter of extreme regret that the people will be called upon to act on this question in a campaign year, but the question is a living one, which will not down, and the people will expect to hear definite and positive declarations from the candidates to the General Assembly.

This is a Republican form of government and the will of the people should govern.

If they want the sale of whiskey continued at Abbeville, they can so express themselves at the ballot box, while electing men who will carry out their wishes.

On the other hand, if they want the sale of licensed liquor discontinued at Abbeville, they can elect men who may be pledged in unequivocal terms to the enforcement of their will on the subject.

The people therefore, will raise the issue, and, at the primary election, they will again decide the question for themselves.

If a majority of the people want the licensed sale of whiskey at Abbeville, the temperance people must submit.

If a majority of the people wish to see the saloons closed, then why not let them be closed?

This is a campaign which must be for a principle. No bitterness of speech should enter. Every man in this free country has a right to his own opinion, and no man has a right to assume to be the keeper of his neighbor's conscience.

Let this campaign be for the single purpose of deciding whether we want liquor at Abbeville.

Let every man put his hand on his heart, and vote according to the convictions of his own conscience.

A full expression of opinion is all that anybody has a right to expect, and every citizen owes it to himself and to his neighbors, to vote according to his convictions.

Taxing Cotton Seed.

There is now a proposition in Congress to levy a heavy tax on the products of the cotton seed oil.

Semi-occasionally efforts have been made to take the tax off of whiskey and tobacco.

If we could get free whiskey and tobacco, and then have our cotton seed taxed out of reason, the South would be happy indeed.

What need our people care for the burden laid on the farming interests—by destroying the marketable value of cotton seed—if we can only get enough free whiskey?

Whiskey is good for snake bites and other things, and therefore ought to be free. The cotton seed oil can only be eaten, or used in cooking, and therefore is an unimportant product, and ought to be taxed. That's the way to look at it.

The Address of the Executive Committee.

The daily papers of last Saturday contained the address of the State Executive Committee. Without intending to give offense to any brother editor, we take our copy from the *News and Courier*, and present it to our readers as it appeared in that paper.

The address is unobjectionable, and can do no harm, and may do some good. Let every Democrat read it, and "get together."

What's the Country Coming To?

They've hanged a white man out in Mississippi for killing a negro. He must have been a very poor sort of a white man, or else they enforce the law better in Mississippi than they do in South Carolina.

Mr. D. A. Smith, of the *Keowee Courier*, is a candidate for School Commissioner in Oconee county. If we were a citizen of Oconee, we would vote for him, sure.

AFTER an absence of several weeks, we welcome the *Columbia Record* back to our sanctum.

DEATH OF MRS. McCASLAN.

After a Long and Useful Life, She Goes to the Grave in the Hope of a Blessed Immortality.

Mrs. M. O. McCaslan died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. C. Lindsay, on Friday, the 21st March, at 3 p. m. in her 80th year. She was only sick a few days. She lived only six weeks after her husband's death. They had been married nearly sixty years.

She was a devout Christian and expressed great willingness to die. It was touching to hear her beautiful dying prayers for her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She loved everybody and was kind and generous to a fault.

A number of friends and relatives had met at her home, and Dr. Lindsay was to conduct the funeral services, but was prevented by sickness. A friend read the 5th chapter of Job, (a favorite chapter of hers,) then made an appropriate prayer. Her remains were then taken to the Foster burying ground to rest with her husband and children.

Let us, like this dear mother, say, "Dear Lord, thy will be done." * *

ACTIVITY ON THE FARMS.

Methods of Economy---Shipments of Wire Fencing---Enlarged Pastures.

Our farmers are working with great energy in preparing their lands for another crop. The immense number of mules that has been sold by drovers to the planters must mean something, and we take it for granted, that an enlarged area will be planted, or that the land which has heretofore been planted, will be better plowed than formerly.

The banks at Abbeville are furnishing money to scores of farmers who have heretofore given liens to the stores for goods, and there seems to be a general desire to carry on the farms with a view to more practical results than on any previous year.

While it would seem that every farmer should make his own supplies—including mules—it is gratifying to see those who will not provide for their own wants, more careful in the matter of contracting debts.

Money borrowed from one of the banks will buy more goods and hoe more cotton than the same amount of goods bought on a credit.

There never was a time when there was so general a desire to enlarge the area of pastures than now. Car loads of wire are being distributed all over the county.

All Over Lace Net Flouncings in pretty designs. Something new for the season. R. M. Haddon & Co.

THE MARCH COURT.

The Jurors and the Cases Which they are Expected to Try.

Judge James Aldrich will hold an extra term of the Court at this place, commencing March 31st, for the purpose of disposing of the cases now on the different dockets.

The jurors for this term have been drawn, as follows:

J. M. Latimer	thirteenth township
R. P. Blake	second township
A. J. Pounds	eighth township
J. D. Swansey	sixth township
Edward Keiser	fourteenth township
J. S. Martin	fourth township
W. A. Todd	fifth township
M. A. Fellows	first township
J. T. Baker	fifteenth township
Thos. Smith, Sr,	second township
I. T. Ligon	eighth township
J. T. Simmons	second township
John A. Rasor	third township
Robt. S. Link	eleventh township
E. Y. Sheppard	first township
J. B. Hampton	twelfth township
S. S. Boles	thirteenth township
G. W. Andrews	sixteenth township
Ben Mattison	fourth township
R. O. Branyan	fifth township
W. Joel Smith	eleventh township
J. H. Allen	fourth township
A. J. Woodhurst	tenth township
J. W. Sign	eleventh township
L. W. White	eleventh township
J. Nat Anderson	seventh township
R. C. Calhoun	first township
B. A. Boyd	fourteenth township
S. R. Cade	sixteenth township
R. F. Morris	fifteenth township
W. G. Rice, Jr.,	first township
W. L. McMahan	twelfth township
S. M. Davis	first township
R. R. Calhoun	second township
S. M. Wardlaw	tenth township
J. W. Fife	seventh township

The jury cases, which they are expected to hear, are as follows:

Ex parte J. V. Stribling, In Re Mary A. and Jane E. Brown vs. H. P. Brown; cause of action, relief; S. C. Cason for plaintiff, W. S. Monteith for defendant.

W. P. Addison vs. Richard Duncan and another, money demand, Parker & McGowan for plaintiff, Cason & Bonham for defendants.

Cynthia Wakefield vs. Henry M. Young, relief, E. B. Gary for plaintiff, W. L. Miller and Benet & Cason for defendant.

Mattie J. Scott vs. T. M. Scott, John Harmon, sr., et al, relief, Lyles & Haynesworth for plaintiff, Benet & Cason and Parker & McGowan for defendants.

J. T. Youngblood vs. H. L. Culbertson & Co., money demand, Cason & Bonham for plaintiff, Gary and Graydon for defendants.

In the matter of the will of John Robertson, deceased, appeal from Probate Court, Benet & Cason for plaintiff, E. B. Gary for defendant.

N. E. Brock vs. J. F. Clinkscales, complaint for damages, Gary & Gary for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

J. C. Moore vs. W. J. Moore, money demand, D. H. Magill for plaintiff, E. B. Gary for defendant.

Thornton Hughey vs. J. F. Kellar, damages, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

John Evans vs. John Harris, relief, DeBruhl & Bradley for plaintiff, D. L. Mabry for defendant.

A. B. Crawford vs. Jane L. Todd, relief, D. H. Magill for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

A. E. Rogers vs. Susan Riley, relief, E. B. Gary and F. B. Gary for plaintiff, Perrin & Cothran for defendant.

Wm. Cook vs. Abbeville County, E. B. Gary and F. B. Gary for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

A. G. Woodruff & Co. vs. J. D. Moore, relief, DeBruhl & Bradley for plaintiffs, E. B. Gary and W. J. Moore for defendant.

James Evans and John Evans vs. Ina H Steits, relief, DeBruhl & Bradley for plaintiffs, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

Cardeza, Gilliams & Co. vs Cobb Bros, relief, Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, W. K. Blake for defendants.

The Live Oak Distillery Co. vs. Cobb Bros, relief, Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, W. K. Blake for defendants.

Jos. R. Stonebraker & Co. vs. Cobb Bros, relief, Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, W. K. Blake for defendants.

James W. Trewitt vs. Jno. E. Bradley, W. T. Bradley et al, relief, Hemphill & Calhoun for plaintiff, Thomson & Thomson for defendants.

W. R. Dunn vs. W. D. Mann, as Sheriff, relief, Benet & Cason for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

A. J. Sallins & Son vs. Della J. Knox, relief, E. B. Gary and F. B. Gary for plaintiffs, Benet & Cason for defendant.

Geo. W. Anderson and Jno. L. Addison vs. A. W. Lynch, relief, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiffs, E. B. Gary for defendant.

J. J. Scott & Bro. vs. E. B. Dickson, relief, Geo S. Mower for plaintiffs, W. K. Blake and E. B. Gary for defendant.

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. vs. P. F. Creighton, money demand, Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, E. B. Gary for defendant.

F. W. Wagener & Co. vs. P. F. Creighton, money demand, Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, E. B. Gary for defendant.

Theophilus Baker vs. The Georgia Home Insurance Company, relief, E. B. Gary for plaintiff, Benet & Cason for defendants.

Thomas Jones vs. The Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company, relief, W. K. Blake for plaintiff, Benet & Cason and J. C. Haskell for defendants.

Sarah J. Martin and another vs. J. Frank Bowie and another, relief, Benet & Cason for plaintiffs, B. F. Whitner for defendants.

Lou B. Proctor vs. John R. Tolbert, relief, Benet & Cason for plaintiff, Perrin & Cothran for defendant.

E. H. Booker vs. A. W. Smith, money demand, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

E. H. Booker vs. A. W. Smith, money demand, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

C. Aultman & Co. vs. Mattie Utsey, relief, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiffs, Benet & Cason for defendant.

Aultman Taylor & Co. vs. W. H. Whitlock and J. R. McNinch, relief, Perrin & Cothran for plaintiffs, E. B. Gary for defendants.

Jas. T. Williams and Chas. Z. McCord, as receivers, vs. W. Christie Benet, relief, Westmoreland & Haynesworth for plaintiffs, Parker & McGowan and S. C. Cason for defendant.

A. M. Graham vs. Elizabeth Jones, J. P. Jones et al, partition, Hemphill & Calhoun and Parker & McGowan for plaintiffs, F. B. Gary and Graydon & Graydon for defendants.

Willis Erwin et al vs. Jace Jones, relief, Hemphill & Calhoun for plaintiffs, Benet & Cason for defendant.

F. C. Greene vs. The Ninety-Six High School, petition to enforce mechanic lien, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, E. B. Gary and F. B. Gary for defendant.

Green Williams vs. Charles Drennan, money demand, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, W. P. Calhoun for defendant.

G. W. Connor vs. Annie Graham, administratrix A. M. Graham, deceased, money demand, Graydon & Graydon for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

Martin et al vs. E. A. Searles and wife, possession of land, Perrin & Cothran for plaintiffs, Parker & McGowan for defendants.

Stephen T. Lea vs. Virginia C. Aiken, relief, D. H. Magill and E. B. Gary for plaintiff, Parker & McGowan for defendant.

THE STORM LAST SATURDAY.

One Person Killed, and Many Houses Blown Down.

A cyclone passed over the State last Saturday, levelling much that was standing in its course, and in some instances did serious damage to life and property. In some places in Abbeville county it passed almost over the exact route which was taken by the cyclone several years ago.

It was not generally known at the village until Monday, when our people anxiously enquired of all persons coming from the section of the cyclone, as to the extent of damage that had been done. Persons near the line of it heard the roaring of the storm and saw what appeared to them to be the cyclone as it passed—rising and descending.

On the farm of Dr. James A. Wideman a tree was blown down across the dwelling house occupied by a colored family, when one child was killed outright, two or three others had arms or legs broken, and others were more or less bruised.

A small house on the estate of W. K. Bradley fell, and crippled an occupant.

Boags Wideman's crib was blown down and his fodder was carried away.

At E. Cowan's farm several outhouses were demolished.

William Kennedy's stables and barn were unroofed.

It is said that the grove in front of the White Hall dwelling was torn up, and that of the houses only the dwellings belonging to the White Hall homestead and John Wilkerson was left standing.

In consideration of the fact that Mr. Seymour is a preacher, the cyclone let him off with little damage and only took away a part of his barn.

Mr. T. T. Cromer, his neighbor just across the road, suffered considerable loss in houses and otherwise.

Railroad Bridge Gone.

COLUMBIA, March 23.—A passenger, who arrived in the city this afternoon from Spartanburg via Charlotte, gives some information about the destruction of the Broad River bridge of the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad by a tornado yesterday. The up train had not passed the bridge five minutes before it keeled over and disappeared. At 3 o'clock, an hour after its destruction, the approaching down train was flagged and ran slowly to the river.

The nine piers were swept smooth, not a fragment of the bridge remaining on them. The big box-roofed structure had disappeared, probably swallowed by the booming river after it had been dumped from the piers, and three hundred yards of trestling had collapsed. Numbers of trees had also been prostrated by the tornado.

It will take months to erect a new bridge, and the only expedient the railroad authorities can adopt meanwhile is a ferry.—*News and Courier.*

PUTTING ON WAR PAINT.

THE REPUBLICANS GIVE NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS THAT THEY MUST GET TOGETHER.

The Colored People are Called Upon to Organize into Clubs, and Their First and Only Duty is to Get Registration Tickets.

COLUMBIA, March 19.—The following address was issued this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18, 1890.

It is important that immediate, energetic and systematic efforts should be made to have all the Republican votes in the State properly registered. The supervisors of registration have recently been appointed. The State law requires them to be present on the first Monday in each month up to next July to attend to their duties, and the law of the United States makes these officials liable to a forfeit of $500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved, if they hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any qualified voter from being properly registered.

All unregistered Republican voters, and those who have lost their certificates of registration or changed their residences since their registration, should apply to the supervisor of their county on one of the prescribed registration days to become qualified to vote. This urgent duty should not be delayed, but should be attended to on the first registration day possible, so as to avoid the uncertainty of the last day. Should the supervisor be absent, or purposely delay, obstruct or defeat the right of registration, or unjustly discriminate against any voter or class of voters, the fact should be noted with all particulars as to time, place, circumstances, etc., and report to the county chairman with a view both to the prosecution of the officer and to enabling the voters excluded from their registration rights to acquire the legal right to cast their ballots. And on the final day of registration all who are present offering to be registered and entitled to have issued to them proper certificates, who are unable to obtain them from any cause that is not their fault, should at once make affidavit of the fact, as prescribed in Section 2,007, Revised Statutes of the United States, which declares that the supervisors cannot defeat the rights of the voters by any failure to perform their duties. These affidavits are given by law all the force and effect of registration certificates, and managers of election are required to receive and count the ballots of those voters presenting them.

The law also provides for the appointment of supervisors to guard and scrutinize the registration upon application of ten citizens of any county made to the United States Circuit Judge. Blanks for this purpose can be obtained from the clerk of the Court, J. E. Hagood, Charleston, S. C.

As a potent agency in effecting a complete registration of voters it is advised that one or more clubs be formed in each precinct. Through this means those entitled to vote can be enumerated and a systematic plan adopted of ascertaining who are not properly registered and steps taken to qualify them to vote. These clubs should be organized under the auspices of the National Republican League, and then they will be placed in a position to send club delegates to District and State League conventions and thus place themselves in close and regular connection with the National League organization.

As vice president of the League from this State I am empowered to authorize the organization of these clubs, which are intended to be permanent, and when formed upon being reported to me I will have the clubs duly enrolled. There is a good prospect of Congress passing a national election law, and it is the duty of every Republican to qualify himself to exercise his right of franchise and take advantage of such law if enacted.

Ellery M. Brayton, Chairman.

On Races.

From the South Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1774.

We are manifestly made for pleasure. Every attempt, therefore, to abridge our pleasures is an unjustifiable encroachment on our natural rights. It is absurd to think of defining pleasure; pleasure is evidently dependent on taste, and taste is undefinable. My inference is, that, as men, we have a right to pursue pleasure, and, as Englishmen, to pursue it in what way we please.

It has been objected to us, that our taste for pleasure is unrefined, gothick, savage. So much the better, we glory in the accusation; our taste, in this case, is an excellent barrier against our refined enemies. True Roman roughness will never fall a prey to Athenian urbanity; but these reflections are too general, let us come to particulars. Amongst all our provincial pastimes, the noble sports of cock fighting and horse racing hold the foremost rank, as everybody knows. With the former I am unfortunately too little acquainted to enter into a particular enumeration of its merits; but it pleases an Englishman, and therefore I conclude that it must be right.

Waving, therefore, the article of cock fighting, let us pay a proper attention to the advantages arising from that other delectable amusement, the ancient and royal sport of horse racing, but be not deceived. Do you think I am going to recount all its advantages? It is impossible. Can we number the sands of the sea? We must be content, therefore, with the simple advantages only accruing to a country town from this amusement.

In the first place, then, horse racing encourages idleness; this is evident; and idleness is beneficial to a country town; this is no less evident. For when manufactures are at a low ebb, if all the artificers were industrious, and constantly occupied in their business, there would soon be little employment left for them and their wages would sink in proportion; now idleness makes their work hold out, as it is termed, and thus keeps their wages at the usual rate. The benefit of horse racing begins now to appear.

Again, horse racing answers another excellent purpose, in that it reduces the price of provisions to the utter confusion of Messrs. Wimpey, Rocke, Moore, and other writers on that subject. The price of provisions will be regulated by the consumption. The father of the family, having drank away his appetite, has no occasion to go to market; and his wife and children, being deprived of his earnings, have no money to go to market with. Thus the demand being lessened, the price is lowered in proportion, to the vast emolument of many frugal and industrious persons. And here a horse race becomes also an admirable supplement to the lessons of moral philosophy, as it inculcates, in the strongest manner, the virtues of temperance and patience.

In the third place, it is well known, that in country towns, surgeons and men-midwives have very little employment. Horse racing is extremely well calculated to remove this grievance; but *Verbum sat*, "A word to the wife;" the intelligent reader will easily understand how.

In the fourth place, horse racing encourages gaming, and gaming is beneficial to the public, as it promotes swearing; for by the laws of this land, every person convicted of profane cursing or swearing is subjected to certain pecuniary mulcts, to be disposed of for the benefit of the poor. Now, upon a moderate computation, I suppose it might easily be made to appear, that if these laws were strictly executed, an annual horse race would reduce the poors-rate of a country town at least a third. Another capital advantage.

Fifthly, all these things promote drinking; drinking promotes the consumption of malt, &c.; this consumption increases the revenue; the revenue increases: I really must leave this argument to be completed by some abler politician than myself.

I could not only go on with a sixth argument, but even up to a six-hundredth, if I pleased, so copious is my subject; for easy would it be to enumerate, how racing circulates money, health and spirits; how, like death, it levels all distinctions, making the peer in sentiments, dress and manners, equal to the groom, and the groom to the peer, and a thousand other things; but I scorn to fatigue either myself or my reader with many words. Let others see to their own duty; I have done mine.

P. S.—This is indeed written for the meridian of England, but, as we say in Almanacks, without any sensible error, may serve this and the neighboring Provinces.

GREENWOOD, S. C., March 21, 1890.

All those who had vegetables up lost them by the recent freeze.

Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson preached an able sermon in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Messrs. Marse & Cannon are having a fine trade in the brokerage business.

Rev. A. Coke Smith will preach a sermon before the Ladies Missionary Society of the Methodist church here on the fifth Sunday in this month.

The grippe has about disappeared.

Many of our citizens were "dubious" of a cyclone here on Saturday evening.

A camp of Indians have been giving free entertainments here for a week in the interest of the Kickapoo Medicine Company.

Railroad work in and around town is progressing finely.

The cotton mill will be ready for the roof in a few days.

If we had any thing of interest to write, we would delight in it. Can't some friend assist us in getting up news.

It is with sadness that we record the death of A. M. Dodson, of Donnalds, with whom we spent our first years in South Carolina. A gentleman to the manor born we always found him to be.

Hon. C. A. C. Waller has been quite busy during the past week with matters connected with the G., C. & N. Road. We mention this that his friends may understand why he has nothing in the *Press and Banner* this week. Look out for him next week.

S.

His family and friends were there,
His uncles, cousins, aunts;
And all were sure that for the prize
Their Johnny had best chance.

'Twas Johnny's turn to speak his piece;
He said, with outstretched hands;
"Under a spreading blacksmith tree
The village chestnut stands!"

Ask to see the **Gloria Cloth Parasols** at
. M. Haddon & Co.

ON THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Showing Something of Their Value as an Educator---Their Wonderful Influence Among Children --- And Their Benefit to Older People.

There are many reasons showing the "value of a properly conducted press as a teacher and exemplar;" "the moral obligation resting upon parents to furnish proper newspapers to their households," and that "money spent for newspapers is worth more to the general welfare of the family than any equal sum of money spent for any other purpose."

In giving my thoughts upon this important subject, I shall present them in a plain and practical form, endeavoring to give more attention to solid, substantial argument than to rhetorical flourishes and high-sounding but empty sentences, (not wishing to "weave a web of words" to conceal a lack of ideas). While fancy may please for a while, I recognize the truth that "facts *are* stubborn (and eternal) things," and simple originality more convincing than "borrowed" eloquence. I shall therefore attempt originality and adopt simplicity, in figures that tell the truth.

Aside from entering this contest for the inducement offered, I write from a pleasant sense of duty (as one takes his pen to tell the delightful story of his alma mater), to show my appreciation of the advantages I have enjoyed, and the benefit I have received from a careful, systematic and continuously studied reading of the press. It is surprising how an intelligent man can affect to do without a newspaper, for a good paper has become a necessity. To be without it, is to be vastly behind the times in this age of enlightenment and progress. There are so many reasons why the local paper should be a regular visitor to every home; there is not one reason why it should not. For the poorest family the subscription is well invested. Think how different the home where the weekly visit of the paper is something to which all look forward—the pleasant gathering around the table to "hear the news" read by some bright member of the family for the benefit of the others, and the frequent interruption by comment or criticism at mention of a familiar name or some new proceeding.

How different, I repeat, is this bright circle, from that to which no pleasant weekly visitant comes with its budget of news; where there is no running forward of childish feet to be "the first to get the paper," no pleasant sight of father in his comfortable corner reading to "mother." Ah! no, it is all cold, and dull and cheerless indeed, in the home unbrightened by the cheerful face of the *Abbeville Press and Banner!*

In ventilating my ideas (?) if I add any stimulus to a proper appreciation of this matter and arouse even the few, to a sense of their duty in the premises, making them feel the need of a good newspaper, I shall have accomplished a good purpose.

"The mission of the press"—besides being "the nurse of domestic purity and the guardian of public virtue; the hand-maid of religion, the bulwalk of liberty, and the great educator of the masses" opens up new fields for the development of original ideas in the mental, as well as in the material world; in literature as well as in art;—for it is the "Art Preservative of all art," and "is scarcely less important to the family and the youth of the country than the school teacher and the pulpit orator."

That a good newspaper is an educator, I affirm without fear of contradiction. It is the child's preparatory department, for it is at once reader and speller and grammar; it is history, geography, philosophy, etc., combined; it is many a man's "alma mater," never-ending and ever-progressing; wherein his views are enlarged, and his ambition aroused to do as other men have done and are doing. Its doors are open wide and above the portals is written Excelsior!

The newspaper is to-day, the log-book of the world's reckoning; an encyclopedia of the concentrated intelligence of all tongues—a compendium of all conceivable subjects, the minutes of the whole society of the land and sea. It is the most perfect transcript of the past; the headlight of civilization; the advance-guard in the march of improvement and the epitome of everything that happens under the sun! It is not only a necessity, but a luxury; as well for prince as peasant; for it is a disseminator of news and a dispenser of knowledge. It is the path-finder on the "royal road to success," and the beacon light on the Alps beyond which "lies the Italy" of man's immortal intellect, whose camp fires are ever brightly burning and encircling the realms of song and story with a halo whose brilliancy ever waxes and never wanes, where the tree is ever green and the fountain springs are ever fresh and pure; and where the electric lights of man's ingenuity and God's omnipotence sparkle in beams of surpassing splendor, and promise like the stars, to shine on forever and forever.

"The mission, or value, of the press" will be better understood, by contrasting the present with the past. When the printing press four hundred years ago, flashed forth its letters of living light—as a silvery meteor upon a dark sky, it sounded the death-knell of king-craft and quickened the pulses of democracy, and although the pioneer press was muzzled and destroyed its liberty is now firmly established.

By comparing statistics of the present with those of the past, we can see how rapid has been the growth of the newspaper in the United States. Over ten thousand presses are to-day sending out their columns of news, and of incident, diffusing information upon everything in general; whereas one hundred years ago there were not fifty all told.

The great printer Franklin did not foresee the power and destiny of the press, for when his brother suggested the starting of a paper he ridiculed the idea by telling him there was already one paper in the United States.

So much for "the value of a properly conducted press as a teacher and exemplar."

As for "the moral obligation resting upon parents to furnish proper newspapers to their households" (to say nothing of the indisputable fact that "money spent for newspapers is worth more to the general welfare of the family than any equal sum of money spent for any other purpose," which is established by the context) very little need be said. If the newspaper be, as it seems, the great educator, it follows, as the night the day, that it is indeed the "nurse of domestic purity, and the guardian of public virtue;" consequently, "the hand-maid of religion and the bulwalk of liberty." As such, it is our duty to support it. How we should cherish it! With wise and pure Judges on the Bench, pious ministers in the pulpit and true men at the Bar and in the sanctum, a country is truly blessed. Then let the people with one accord realize that a moral obligation rests upon them to support the press. A properly conducted newspaper is a wonderful power for good. Well supported its influence is incalculable, and how real the enjoyment of such a privilege as to be in communication with the whole world and at such trifling cost. In a nutshell, a motto for all: Sustain the papers!

X. Y. Z.

Cotton Seed Oil for Cooking.

Much is said about the danger that Congress will pass the law forbidding the mixture of cotton seed with lard. This, it is thought, will greatly injure our Southern product. My own judgment is, that such action by Congress will ultimately benefit cotton seed oil, and at the same time injure lard. All that is necessary is for the papers to discus the matter fully in its practical bearing, and then cotton seed oil will stand upon its merits

Some years ago I read an article written in New York and published in the *Atlanta Constitution*, predicting that the production of cotton seed oil would ultimately be a source of great wealth to the South, and commending it for culinary purposes. The writer stated that the refined article was preferred in cooking by some of the wealthiest people North, over the purest olive oil that they could secure from abroad. This struck me, and I soon got a quart for trial. Possibly it was not the best article anyway. My family soon became thoroughly disgusted, and the trial proved as usual with the first—no trial at all. After a while it was ascertained that we used it too freely, measuring somewhat by the rule of measuring lard. So about eight years ago I secured a nicely refined article, with directions how to cook with it. From that day to this we have had it in our family, and my children have had it in their families, and we will never go back to lard, unless a good article of the oil cannot be secured.

Now why do not our Southern papers take up this matter in its proper light, not in a defensive, but an aggressive spirit? Do let Congress pass the law as a real protection to cotton seed oil. It should be kept uncontaminated by the stuff made from animal fat, subject as it must be to impurity from every shade of disease to which the filthy hog is subject. It is the cotton seed oil, not of the lard, that should be protected. The testimony of experts, some of whom have been manufacturers of lard, before the Congressional committee a year or two back, was sufficient to convince any unbiased mind that hog grease is unclean, and that the cotton seed oil decidedly improves it, and is itself a pure article.

In my own family we employ it for everything cooked. It takes so very much less than lard in quantity, that it is difficult to get old cooks down to the right minimum. There is where the mistake is oftenest made. It is far cheaper than lard, perhaps costing not much if any more than one-third its price. For years I have been buying it by the barrel from the Kentucky Refining Company, in Louisville, but just as good an article can now be procured in Atlanta. Other families have followed our example after much distrust, and now would not for a great deal resume the use of lard. Suppose our Southern Alliance people take up our side of the question. It will require a little determination to make cooks use it, for their prejudices are remarkably strong in favor of lard. In convenience, cleanliness, sweetness, utility and cheapness, our Southern ladies will find it incomparably better than lard, whilst our poor people will soon realize that it is a blessing in convenience and economy. A purely vegetable product, it must be much healthier than animal fat can be.—*John C. Winter, in Atlanta Constitution.*

Gloria Silk Parasols at popular prices. We can save you money on parasols. R. M. Haddon & Co.

An elegant line of silk, alpaca, sateen and gingham unbrellas for ladies and gentleman, also buggy umbrellas. All at lowest prices. P. Rosenberg & Co.

Don't fail to see our mammoth stock of Spring clothing. P. Rosenberg & Co.

WE ARE STILL CONFRONTED.

WE MUST NOT CLOSE OUR EYES TO THE DANGERS OF THE SITUATION.

An Appeal to the Democratic Hearts to Remain Strictly Within the Lives of the Party Which Has Given us Good and Honest Government.

ROOMS OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14, 1890.

Upon the reorganization of the Executive Committee, in consequence of the resignation of its chairman, the Hon. James F. Izlar, it is deemed proper to issue a brief address to the Democracy of South Carolina, on the eve of an active and important campaign, in which questions of vital concern to the State will be presented to the people, and in view of the stubborn fact that we are still confronted and menaced by the enemy from whose control the State was redeemed in 1876.

The existence of this enemy is none the less a matter of fact, although as an organized and active foe to good government it is not so clearly seen as in former days. But the dominant party in the Federal Government, flushed with its restoration to executive and legislative power, is just as determined to-day as ever to wrest from our hands the control of this State, and as it loses ground in other sections of the country the necessity becomes more imperative to regain a foothold in the Southern States, where the identical mass of ignorant voters, so long used to our disadvantage, are ready to respond to the call of their Republican leaders whenever an opportunity is given for their resuscitation as a political power.

The threatened interference with the conduct of elections in sovereign States, which is being so adroitly and persistently urged at this time in the Congress of the United States, makes it highly important that we shall not close our eyes to the dangers of the situation, or rest supinely upon the victories of the past. The numerical majority exists in South Carolina to-day which made possible the oppression and misrule of the carpet-bag governments, and it is only waiting a suitable opportunity to be wielded against the intelligence and the virtue of the State. Hence, it is incumbent upon us to remain watchful and vigilant, never losing sight for a moment of the overmastering necessity we are under to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party in this State, because its overthrow means disaster and ruin to the highest interests of all the people.

The Executive Committee, recognizing the fact that there are differences of opinion and to a certain extent dissatisfaction among Democrats as to the administration of the government in this State, and believing it is conductive to a healthy public sentiment that these differences shall be freely discussed, yet in view of the momentous issues at stake, we would appeal to all that they shall settle such matters strictly within the lines of our party organization, for it is vitally important to have the active exertion of eveey true and unselfish Democrat in preserving that solidity which is essential to good government in South Carolina.

Invoking the co-operation and support of every man who claims to be a Democrat in the maintenance of rightful measures for the preservation intact of our organization, the Executive committee would respectfully urge that the responsibility rests upon all to bear their share in this patriotic work, as the benefits accruing from honest and upright government are equally shared by all. The readiness and heartiness of classes heretofore to render faithful service in this respect is a guarantee that future exigencies and emergencies will awaken a similar response from every true and worthy son of South Carolina.

By order of the Executive Committee.

James A. Hoyt, Chairman.

Willie Jones, Secretary.

DUE WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

A Lot of Good Things Said by a Wide-awake and Observant Scribe.

DUE WEST, S. C., March 24, 1890.

Rain.

Days are longer.

Lightening bugs have appeared.

The gripp has caught the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* office.

Dr. Grier started to Abbeville twice last Saturday. Rain and the creeks ran him back.

Maj. F. W. R. Nance had an article in the last *Cotton Plant.*

Mr. B. C. DuPre, foreman of the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* office, is down with the grippe.

We hear of some farmers ploughing up their killed oats and planting corn and cotton instead.

We guess the seventy-five citizens from Ninety-Six is an eye opener.

The March convention seems a good deal of a puzzle.

The Due West Female College gave their pupils a "rest day" recently in appreciation of their hard work and close application.

Capt. King has had "the chip knocked off his shoulder." Things are getting lively. The band has begun to play.

We acknowledge Mr. W. E. Bell's favor, announcing his grand opening of elegant millinery goods this week. He is just back from the Northern markets with all of latest designs.

The Pucket Brothers, marble men, have returned from Gainsville, Ga., to Due West. They say "Gainsville is too poor for them." They open up shop again.

Lumber for a new dwelling was hauled into town last week. This will make two new dwellings going up at the same time—three new dwellings in eight months.

One or two mules were brought here from a drove last week. Judge Hollingsworth was one of the purchasers.

Rev. Vanhoose preached a most excellent sermon in the Baptist church last Wednesday night to a good house.

Judge Hollingsworth says that the rabbits in Brooklyn are nearly as large as deers.

Abbeville County seems unfortunate in not being able to express herself, even by a two thirds vote, so that her representatives can understand her wishes.

Mr. T. E. Polhill has been appointed agent for Abbeville County, to sell the life of the Hon. Jefferson Davis written by Mr. Jefferson Davis. In a letter to Mr. Polhill Mrs. Davis speaks most kindly of her stay at Mr. Burt's house in Abbeville.

Rev. Scott, of Newberry, preached in the Baptist church last Sabbath to the Sunbeam Society.

The Hon. John Temple Graves who is to make the commencement oration here is also to make the oration at Athens, the State University, the Medical College and other points, besides being deluged with letters from other points which he refused. We give a short notice of Graves from the pen of one who knows him:

At the age of 28 he was appointed Democratic Elector at large for Florida and stumped the State for Cleveland with several big guns, and laid them all in the shade with his ready eloquence. He won such golden honors that he was strongly pressed for Congress but gave way for an older man. Failing health caused his return to Georgia, and during the last Cleveland campaign was an elector at large for the State of Georgia, and stumped the State for Cleveland, and the papers said that in the event of Mr. Clement's declining re election to Congress the nomination would be offered to Graves, notwithstanding there were many aspirants for the position. Mr. Clement has declined re-election but young Graves has determined to turn from this golden opportunity and worldly distinction, and has applied to his Church for license to preach the gospel. R. S. G.

"THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE."

Here's Where the Expression Originated.

When Noah was planting his vineyard the devil came to him and said:

"What are you doing here, Noah?"

"Planting a vineyard," says Noah.

"What is the use of a vineyard?" says the devil.

"Its fruit," said Noah, "whether fresh or dry is sweet and good, and its wine gladdens the heart."

"Let us work on shares," said the devil.

"Agreed," said Noah.

Now what does the devil do? He brings a lamb, a lion, a monkey and a hog, sacrifices them on the spot, and then mingles their blood with the soil.

"What is that for?" cried Noah.

Said the enemy, "These are the four stages a drundard will have to pass through; by taking a little he becomes as simple as a sheep, allowing everybody to shear him; a little more, he imagines himself a lion, none so violent as he; a little more, he becomes a monkey, jumping and dancing and imitating all foolishness; and a little more, he is turned into a sow, that walloweth in the mire, forfeiting the good both of this world and of that which is to come."

An Excellent Receipt for the Cure of a Consumption.

From the South Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1774.

Take one handful of hoarhound, one of ground ivy, one of mullen, one of ellicampane root, one of maiden-hair, put them into three quarts of running spring wator boiling hot; let it simmer away to a pint; rack it off, then add to the clear liquor, one ounce of liquorice ball, one jill of sharp vinegar, one jill of honey; bottle it, and take a tea cup full every morning early, fasting, and fast an hour after you have taken it. Observe to shake the bottle before you pour it out, in order that it may be well mixed together.

A handsome assortment of **Swiss Embroidered Flouncings** and **Edgings**, including the new and beautiful designs in tucked and hemstitched work, at Haddon's.

Peerless Fast Black Hose for ladies, Misses and children. These goods are absolutely fast dye, at R. M. Haddon & Co.

Puritan Silk Parasols at R. M. Haddon & Co.

1890 SPRING. 1890 SPRING.

Wm. E. Bell

Has just returned from New York and Baltimore with the largest stock of Ladies Goods he ever brought to this Market.

MILLINERY.

6 cases of STRAW HATS in white, black and all the new shades and colors for Ladies, Misses, Children and Boys. 50 boxes of FLOWERS, from the cheapest to the very finest Moriture or Wreath. Flowers will be more of a favorite trimming this season than ever before. We will show some beautiful little OPERA BONNETS covered with flowers. 10 boxes FEATHERS in all shades with a full line of Black and White. It is too early to tell much about Feathers yet, although the Paris Plates show a good many. Will let you know more about them in our next month advertisement. 700 pieces of RIBBON, in every new Spring shade. I think the Ribbons are much prettier this season than any previous season. We will show a pretty line of fancy GAUZES for Hat Facings, which will be very stylish on Braid Hats. In Millinery Novelties we have a full line of LACE PINS, VANDYKE LACE, CORDS and FANCY EDGINGS.

DRESS GOODS.

My line of MOURNING and SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS was never more complete. I have them in all the new fabrics, BRILLIANTINES, MOHAIRS, SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, WOOL WARP HENRIETTAS, &c. I also have a full line of FANCY STRIPE BLACK GRENADINE. COLORED DRESS GOODS in all the new Cloths. Over 20 pieces from 50c. to $1. New shades and styles. 20 pieces from 25c. to 35c. in all the new spring shades. 30 pieces from 10c. to 20c. in beautiful shades. 20 FINE DRESS ROBES in all the latest styles from $7 to $20. These Robes are very stylish and are gotten up from the very latest Paris designs. The ACCORDIAN PLAITED SKIRT is quite the rage North and the fine Brilliantines plait nicely. If anyone wishes to have a dress plaited, I can have it done very cheap for them. I have the agency for a Philadelphia house. Send your orders to me. In DRESS TRIMMINGS I have all the late Novelties in SILK, VANDYKE BRAID in the new spring Colorings.

DRESS SILKS.

In Black and Colors these goods are made from the very best material and warranted not to split. Over 30 pieces FINE DRESS GINGHAMS in all the new and stylish shades with side bands. 20 pieces of colored SEERSUCKERS from 8c. to 10c. 40 pieces of COLORED LAWNS in stripe and figure from 5c. to 12 1-2c. 30 pieces of COLORED DRESS CHALLIES in all the new spring styles, from the cheapest to the best. 60 pieces of Colored CALICOES for Children, Ladies and Shirt Waists for Boys, also full stock Furniture Calicoes, Quilt Calicoes and Solid Calicoes.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

I have everything in this line, such as Bleached Homespun, Brown Homespun, Plaid Homespun, Brown and Bleached Jeans, Bed Ticking, Towel Crash, Table Cloth in white and red; full line of Doylies and Towels, and in fact I keep everything in this line a Lady will need to make home a pleasure.

WHITE GOODS.

Over 200 pieces of White Lawn and Batiste. Over 150 pieces of Checked and Plaid Muslin. 20 pieces 46 and 27 inch White Embroidered Flanning. I have the latest novelties in this line of goods. Over 300 pieces of Lawn and Swiss Embroidery, from the cheapest to the finest goods. Red, Blue and Black Embroideries in several styles. 200 pieces of Laces in Silk, Valenciennes, Bretons, Vandyke, Torchon, &c. The ladies must see my stock of White Goods to appreciate them, as it is impossible to give the least ideas in this short space.

GLOVES.

I have a full line of Black and Colored Dress Kids, Black and Colored Undressed Kids, Black, Cream and Colored Silks, Black and Colored Lisle Thread Gloves. All the colors in Ladies and Misses Mitts.

HANDKERCHIEFS in White and Colored bordered from the cheap 5c. goods to a fine 50c. article. Boys Silk Ties in all shades.

CRAPE LISSE.

We have been headquarters for this line of goods for years, and we have everything new and stylish this season.

CORSETS.

I have all the best makes, such as Thompson's Glove Fitting, Dr. Warner's Health, Ball's Health, Ball's Kobo, Unrivalled, Best Yet, &c. I have also added Thompson's Ventilating Corset. Try one of them for comfort and you will wear no other.

PARASOLS.

I bought my Parasols direct from the factory, and selected my own handles. I will show you something new and novel in Summer Parasols. I have the best thing out in a ten-ribbed goods that will wear for years.

Fancy Goods.

Latest styles in Veilings and Nets, Hair Ornaments, Side Combs, and several novelties in this line of goods.

SHOES! SHOES!

Clement & Ball's Shoe is the best. I have a dozen makes and can show you a large stock for Ladies, Misses and Children. I have a beautiful line of Ladies and Children's Slippers in Black and Tan.

I have a fine Northern milliner who understands the art of Millinery, and will come about as near giving you a Paris Hat in point of style and finish as you would get in Paris.

Mail orders attended to on short notice. Dresses cut and made to order and work guaranteed. Will be glad to send samples to any address.

Thanking the Ladies for past favors, and feeling I can do better for them this season than ever before, I ask a continuance of the same.

Very Respectfully,

WM. E. BELL.