

The People's Journal.
T. C. ROBINSON, Editor.
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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
The annual message of Governor Evans to the General Assembly of South Carolina is full of interesting matter and sound suggestions.
He notices the history of the past year in reference to the Constitutional Convention and does not spare the white men and negroes, who attempted to defeat the holding of the convention. Ex-Senator Butler is alluded to as the chief actor in this design against the will of the white people of South Carolina and Judge Goff's partisan decision is mentioned showing the danger to the government of the State and white control of public affairs.
The Governor is proud of the fact that, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary, the convention was held and has given the State a good constitution and he makes wise recommendations to the legislature in view of their present duties.
After speaking of the suffrage right he recommends legislation as follows:
It will readily appear to you that different legislation is required for the period up to January, 1898, from that thereafter. I would suggest, however, to your honorable body that all the provisions of the constitution and your legislation in reference thereto be comprised in one statute as it is exceedingly desirable that it should be thoroughly circulated among the citizens of the State. Designing demagogues are already at work filling the ears and heads of confiding constituents with false impressions concerning the provisions of the constitution, and there is no safer plan to set at naught such falsehoods than by allowing the people to see and read for themselves.
He calls attention to foreign ownership of land and the game preserves on the coasts and protests against the conversion of these fertile lands to seed purposes and calls upon the legislature to meet the evil with appropriate legislation. His remarks on special legislation are proper and the recommendation to avoid it by general laws should be adopted. He suggests that the business in the courts requires ten circuit judges and ten solicitors.
His recommendation on lynching will meet the approval of the civilized world.
He favors pensions for Confederate veterans and calls for suitable legislation as follows:
It is made the duty of your honorable body at your first session after the adoption of the constitution to provide such proper and liberal legislation as will guarantee and secure an annual pension to every indigent or disabled Confederate soldier and sailor of this State and also to the indigent widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors. I feel that it is absolutely unnecessary for me to say one word in reference to this matter to enable you to realize your duty. Most of you are Confederate veterans and those who are not are sons of Confederate soldiers. If there is one thing dear to the hearts of South Carolinians it is the memory of the lost cause. A State that exhausted her all to maintain it cannot be ungrateful in her hour of prosperity to the indigent and disabled veteran who stands as a living monument of the principles which must finally prevail to perpetuate this republic. Let your appropriation be as the constitution directs proper and liberal.
He suggests that no new counties can be made at this session, as the provisions of the constitution cannot be complied with.
Upon the subject of education he congratulates the people, as the constitution has made liberal provision for the schools and calls upon the legislature to address itself to the work of carrying out the provisions of the constitution. He suggests that the legislature prescribe the qualifications of school commissioners in regard to character, fitness and ability for the duties of the office, and also that is not done, that the office should be abolished, the duties of it to devolve upon the county board of examiners and the local trustees. He recommends that the legislature provide for the public schools to run not less than six months. He calls attention to the authority

of the legislature to impose a graduated tax upon incomes and a license on occupations and business and strongly urges the justice of the income tax.
The levy for county purposes receives his attention in the following words:
Your present levy will be upon assessment of 1894-5 for State purposes but this is not true as to county and schools. The funds arising from taxes 1894-5 for county and school purposes were expended for contracts made against them before they were even collected. This condition is unfortunate for the creditors of the counties who are school teachers and contractors who are compelled to discount their claims at exorbitant rates. To meet the difficulties arising from such a condition I would suggest that all contracts due or to become due after expending the revenues of the year 1894-5 from any lawful cause prior to January 1st, 1896, for county or school purposes to be declared past indebtedness and the county authorities be allowed to issue bonds to liquidate the same. The bonds could be made payable, say in ten years with provisions for the retirement of a given number each year. The counties of the State would thus be placed upon a cash basis and teachers relieved of great hardship.
He opposes lower phosphate royalties and the leasing of convicts.
He makes some pertinent suggestions about the State institutions of learning and the militia of the State.
The message is an able paper and reflects credit on its author.
While Governor Evans is plain and explicit in his expression, hewing to the line all the time, there is little in the document, which even the enemies of reform can use to advantage.
At the last meeting of the railroad commission, Mr. Wilborn introduced a resolution to reduce the passenger rate in this State from three and a half cents to three. That is to be the standard rate according to his plan, but the poorer roads are to be allowed a per cent. increase in proportion to their earnings. The measure was not acted upon, but will be at the next regular meeting of the board.
The general pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported to Congress carries an appropriation of \$141,325,820, being \$58,750 below the estimate and \$55,750 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.
The first ten over raised for the market in Arkansas was offered for sale in Memphis recently, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The consignment consisted of 300 pounds, and was of fine quality.
Chicago has been selected as the city and July 7th the date for holding the Democratic National Convention.
Governor McKinley, of Ohio, retired from office last Thursday.
Admirable Constitution.
The Constitution recently adopted by the Convention was in many respects a most admirable one, far superior to the one for so many years the organic law of the State. There are many points of interest, among which are the following: Divorce for any cause is prohibited, prize-fighting is forbidden, gamblers are not allowed to hold office, lynch law receives its death blow by holding the county where it is committed responsible for it; no atheist can hold office; a three mill tax is imposed for the support of schools; property held by churches, colleges and charitable institutions, except real estate, is non-taxable, and all real estate occupied by the institution; aid to sectarian institutions is strictly forbidden; suffrage is limited by an educational or property qualification. In these and many other points the Constitution is a success. The State is to be congratulated on the ability with which the Convention did its work.—Rev. Dr. Jacobs in Our Monthly.

Hubbard Bros. & Co's. Cotton Report.
New York, Jan. 16th 1896.—With the element of caution dominant in commercial circles, the fluctuations in the market continue within a slight range of values and merchants appear to be unable to judge which of the constantly competing factors, demand and supply, will control the future. So far speculation is a factor in assisting the movements of the markets, it is evident that it will not reappear in the cotton market without the appearance of some new factor to influence the public mind to a greater degree than the facts which are now daily apparent to the mercantile community. The question of the relative shortness of the American crop this season has been the subject of discussion for so long a period of time that its charms call upon the imagination of those to whom the subject has been presented in every imaginable phase, and they must have, now, something new either in the shape of suggestive manipulation, or another anticipated short crop before they will be willing to invest largely in cotton.
Should they become believers in the possibility of a probable corner or a squeeze as the result of an unprotected short interest, a sharp and interesting advance would ensue, but the old question of short crop has been discussed for the past ten months with the net result of an advance of two and one-half cents per pound, and it seems to have served its purpose. Therefore, we must look first to the possibility of some concerted movement to advance prices, such an effort is at all times possible, during a period of constantly diminishing supplies, although the profitable character of the undertaking is always more than doubtful under the old commercial axiom that: "It is bad policy to bull the end of a short crop."
In order to make such a movement successful, the two factors are necessary, i. e. a large short interest, and an active speculation sufficient to absorb the purchases after the movement is well under way. The danger of such a concerted movement is so apparent that the trade is more than careful in its operations on the short side. The non-existence of the other element is as apparent to our readers as to ourselves. On the other hand it is becoming well known the distribution of the cotton goods sold during last summer in America has not been successfully accomplished and the mills during the past three months have been gradually accumulating stocks of goods which they have been unable to sell. At the same time the sales of fertilizers and of horses and mules throughout the south are upon an enormous scale and unless human nature has changed these will not be devoted to the cultivation of corn at twenty cents per bushel, but to the cultivation of cotton on a basis of thirty-five to thirty-seven and one-half dollars per bale.
The causes of the advance from the first of last March to the middle of October, were improving trade and a constantly deteriorating cotton crop; if the same factors are at work this season, a similar result will follow, but if the contrary factors are at work it will be difficult to maintain cotton after that date on a basis of eight to eight and one-quarter cents without some concerted effort on the part of the trade to compel the spinners to absorb their present holdings.
Yours, very truly,
HUBBARD BROS. & CO.
Hog Cholera.
The following is recommended by an exchange as a preventive for hog cholera, and as it is very cheap and simple, all who have stock of any kind should give it a trial: "A gentleman from Kentucky told us that a compound made of salt and ashes in about equal parts would keep hogs, cattle and horses free from disease. The mixture is made up with water and will harden like rock salt. Then it is put in feed troughs and animals will become fond of it."
No man who owns a cow can afford to have her afraid of him. It is a loss to the owner every time she is frightened. To run a cow to pasture is throwing money away. The cow is a milk-making machine, and should be kept in the best working condition, and this condition is one of quiet. A cow in any way worried, will not do her best. Make pots of the cows and they will make money for the owner. The milk of a frightened or abused cow is poisonous.
Here is the way an exchange understands the new game law. Book agents may be killed from August 1; spring poets from March to July; scandal-mongers from January 1 to December 1, inclusive; umbrella borrowers from February 1 to November 1; open season all the year round on life insurance agents and fellows who borrow their neighbors' paper.

The Fall River cotton mills in Massachusetts distributed dividends last year of 8.00 per cent. on a capitalization of \$21,268,000.
Railroad riding is cheap in Australia, where one can ride first class for a month and pay only \$2.50.
Communicated.
Mr. Editor: It seems that Mr. Cleveland is very fond of England's practicing the old world's methods in Venezuela. But he and his pets are disposed to love the English method when practiced by themselves on the people of the United States. For thirty years we have been striving on a most rapidly declining market. The thing of all others to concentrate all the wealth in the hands of the money owners, where a very great deal of it is too sacred to be taxed.
To Watson thinks it hard on our people to have the revenue officers raiding on the poor moonshiners and not collecting the \$55,000,000 due by the Pacific railroads. He says the United States census shows the debts against the real estate of America is over six billions of dollars, at 6 per cent. interest, make a sum of about \$39,000,000 annually for the people to meet.
What is the matter with the mule or horse market? Is there an arrangement to pay the western stock raisers a fancy price to buy them out in politics to pay them to the United States? These animals should be on the old fashioned common sense (the rarest and best of all sense) rule of rating for what a thing is worth; millions of them are only making by their work from \$20 to \$40 each, per year. There are but few farms in this country where one horse makes more than 300 bushels of corn, and much in other crops. The corn might be sold at the crib for \$90 and probably several hoe hands help him make the crop. What about giving from 200 to 400 bushels of corn for a horse that only makes a hand in a 200 bushel crop, and requires from 75 to 90 bushels for his feed. We should in counting expenses of a crop take the rent off, for you might quit the farm and collect your rent.
For some time after the days of '65 we bought and sold good mules at \$70 to \$100 and bought that much gold with from 50 to 75 bushels of corn. I have seen 500 pounds of cotton. We human kind have some very singular ideas on many things. We still seem to think the men who sell whiskey, it matters not how sorry it is, is very clever, but woe to the man who sells anything else high. Then why is the State so stupid, teamed spies and are such hated fellows as the formerly hated revenue officers got to be such lovable pets?
It seems the United States is taking up the bad habit of the people in getting badly in debt. Selling gold bearing bonds by the wholesale and selling the unbreakable chains of slavery. I heard of a young gentleman publicly state not long ago, that he would like to own 200 slaves. That was in the rich county of Richland where the farmers grow 11 bushels (including oats and grass) of a bale of cotton per acre of ground. Well, I think him a very interesting man, and I suppose wealthy and philanthropic—he wished to own in order to better care for them. Did any of you ever think what a grand thing it was to have a home, food, clothing and medical attention guaranteed you? Take out one of your recompaniments and it beats slavery to poverty all hollow. On this line of thinking I frequently go back to the good old anti-bellum days—before the people learned to do all their carrying on their person to the utter neglect of conscience. Men were not ashamed to wear pants and shirts that their wives and daughters spun and wove, without wool often to better show how nice the material and fit and always had money to lend a neighbor at 6 per cent. without a mortgage or other security. Money was not God then. Corn was worth 20 to 30 cents per bushel, and you could buy the best horse on market on twelve months' time for 100 or 110 bushels of corn. One dollar would pay tax on as much property as 17 or 20 does now. Thus showing the State and nation even, leads the people to most foolish extravagance. Then too the woods were full of all kind of game, for sport or the table. Some farms had more pounds of game than is now on them in hogs, cattle, etc. But as Mrs. Partington says: "All we need is food, raiment and clothes to wear to meeting." I feel like Thomas Hood when he wrote:
"The very clump that shared my cake
Holds out so cold a hand to shake,
It makes me shrink and sigh,
On this I'll not dwell and lang.
The clanking would not let a pig,
Though these should meet his eye,
No wonder I sometimes sigh
And dash the tear-drop from my eye,
To cast a look behind."
AGRICULTURIST.
From Liberty.
Everything is very quiet in this little neck of woods now.
A negro, Jim Owens was arrested here Saturday by Bailiff Hinton, from Anderson county, where he was wanted for housebreaking.
A little son of Mr. Rodgers one mile south of here fell on a knife yesterday, inflicting a serious wound in his breast. Dr. Sheldon was called in to dress the wound.
Mrs. M. H. Boggs returned from an extended visit among relatives in Spartanburg county.
Rev. W. H. Workman preached here yesterday afternoon.
Mrs. E. B. Richardson has been very sick for the past two weeks with measles but is now convalescent now.
The oil mill country has been buying in good time now and find ready sale for their output.
Everything is so calm in politics you could hear a pin drop clear across the hill. I fully deem that the average ex-Clevelandite has been up of four years ago but not where to his head and he can just lean himself against the fence and gulp down great moldy and mildewed morsels of a document called broken pledges and misplaced confidence. I just want to say to the disconsolate brother, don't you ever be guilty of heaping abuse on a fellow-man for differing with you in politics again. Don't curse him and call him a traitor to his party or his country. If you are a man you will regret it, if you are a sneak you never will, for we are told that that wise man changed his mind never.
We are proud to record the fact that there are a few men that have the manhood to speak out, stand by and vote their conviction on principals, rather than party, regardless of the indignities heaped at them for it. In short these who voted for Weaver electors instead of Cleveland, have no thorns of regret in their caps and seem as near out of the woods as the Cleveland whooper up. So "you can't leave us Charley" and you better not try it. Keep in our wake for fear.
January 20th 1896.
AT COST.
I intend going out of business and for that purpose everything in my store will be sold at COST to dispose of them. This is no humbug but a real reality, so come in and get the pick. This is for spot cash. There are quite a number who have not yet settled their indebtedness to me. I want to remind such that I still need the money and they will oblige me by coming up promptly and settling.
W. C. BRAMLETT.

FALL AND WINTER
Now that the Fall and Winter Season is again at hand, and Cotton has again proved itself King, we wish to call your attention to the Stock of Goods we have to sell you. Our line of
CLOTHING
Consists of every Style, and is made of every fabric. The Prices are such as to enable every one to buy a New Suit.
Trousers and Suits to fit the Boys and Children.
HATS IN ABUNDANCE!
At all Prices, and Cheaper and Better than you can get in any other store in the State.
UNDERWEAR!
From 50 cents a Suit up to \$5.00.
Neckwear.
In all the Latest Styles; made by the best houses in the world.
UNIVERSAL SHIRTS!
Ask to see our UNIVERSAL SHIRTS; Laundered and Undried. They are said to be the best shirts in the market for the money.
EVERYTHING.
In fact, we have EVERYTHING that is carried by a Clothing, Hat and Gents' Furnishing House.
EVERYTHING NEW!
NO OLD GOODS, and all we ask is a call from you.
Thanking you for past patronage we are Yours respectfully,
Dreifus & Co.,
THE NEW CLOTHIERS
Greenville, S. C.
113 and 115 Main Street.

A Word to the Wise,
Is Sufficient.
I do not mean to bother the readers of THE JOURNAL with any high-faloot advertisement. I mean only to state a few facts and I am sure you all are wise enough to profit by it. When you come to Greenville if you are wise you will drive straight to the Mammoth Dry Goods Store of R. L. BENTZ and he will give you bargains that will make you happy.
I will give you
Heavy Canton Flannels for 4c. yd. 25c. grade Red twilled Flannel 163
Shirting Calicoes 4c. 11-4 Blankets 50
Indigo Calicoes 4 10-4 White Bed Spreads 50
8oz. Wool filled School Boy 163 All wool Jackets, latest style \$1.75
Jeans 20 38 inch Imported all wool
8oz. Wool filled School Boy 20 Serge, all colors 25
Jeans 25 46 inch Imported all wool
10oz. Wool filled School Boy 25 Serge, all colors 39
Jeans 25 Best quality apron Gingham 5@6c
Yard wide Bleaching (no starch) 5 Best quality Cotton Checks 5@6c
Medicated all wool twilled Red Flannel 123 Best Canton Flannel on earth, 84@10c Feather Ticking 10c.

Lack of space prevents my mentioning thousands of other bargains I have to offer. Come and see for yourselves. All my Goods were bought in June and July when cotton was 5c., so as long as they last will give you the benefit of my early purchases.
Our salesmen, Eugene Hunter, C. R. Jordan, J. Milton King, J. C. Campbell, Allen Perkins and Frank Walker, will take pleasure in showing you through my immense stock, which you are cordially invited to inspect.
Yours Truly,
R. L. BENTZ.

Richer and Handsomer
THAN EVER PRODUCED.
CLOTHES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
WE'RE TALKING ABOUT.
Look over the stock; it's complete now, and see if you don't agree with us. One of two things we always mean to do: To sell you better goods than you get elsewhere for the same price; to sell you the same goods at a lower price than you get them elsewhere.
Smith & Bristow
CLOTHIERS & FURNISHERS
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THIRTY : DAYS!
For the next Thirty Days we will offer Special Bargains in
MILLINERY
We have gone through our stock and marked them down at prices that will make them go. Give us a call before buying, and save your money.
Don't fail to see our 25 cents Felt Hats.
We carry a beautiful line of Stamped Linen, and Xmas Novelties.
Misses Rogers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
100 Coffee Street, Under Cross II.

THE PRESENT COLD WAVE SUGGESTS
BLANKETS
I have 10 pairs wool Blankets which have been reduced to \$3 and \$4. These are certainly bargains. Woolen Underwear for men and women. Must be sold, our prices are right.
KEEP YOUR CHILDREN WARM.
A big lot of children's Wool Drawers. These goods will be sold for less than cost.
A full stock of Shoes always on hand at
A K Park
DRY GOODS AND SHOES!
15 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.
Snowed!

Misses McKAY,
Main Street, GREENVILLE, S. C.
Have now ready for sale all the Latest Styles in
HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
They keep constantly on hand all the Novelties at lowest prices.
Your patronage solicited.
MISSES MCKAY,
Main Street, Greenville, S. C.
Assessment Notice.
The Auditor's office will be open from the 1st day of January 1896, to the 20th day of February 1896, to receive returns of real and personal property for taxation in Pickens county for fiscal year commencing November the 1st 1895.
The Auditor or his deputies will be at each of the following precincts to receive returns for said fiscal year:
Calhoun, Tuesday, Jan. 14th 1896.
Central, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 15th and 16th 1896.
Liberty, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17th and 18th 1896.
Easley, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 20th and 21st 1896.
Cross Plains, Wednesday, Jan. 22d 1896.
Looper's Store, Thursday, Jan. 23rd 1896.
Potter's Creek, Friday, Jan. 24th 1896.
Pumpkintown, Saturday, Jan. 25th 1896.
Eastatoe, (at King's old store,) Tuesday, Jan. 28th 1896.
Hurricane, Wednesday Jan. 29th 1896.
Six Mile, Thursday, Jan. 30th 1896.
Prater's, Friday, Jan. 31st 1896.
Pickens Court House balance of time.
All changes in Real Estate must be made and all new buildings erected since the 1st day of January, 1895, returned for action of Township Assessors who are required by law to examine all returns made.
Ignorance of time of listing is no excuse and a penalty of 50 per cent. for non returns is strictly enjoined upon Auditor.
All tax payers must make their returns in person or by some one legally authorized to do so in case of sickness or absence from the county. Banks, Buildings and Loan Associations, Fire, Life and other Insurance Companies, are required by law to make returns. Each and every person will please be prepared to say in what Township and School District they live at the time they are required to make their return.
All Malos between 21 and 50 years of age except those excused by law are liable to Poll Tax.
N. A. CHRISTOPHER,
Auditor of Pickens County.
Nov. 28th 1895.

Poor soil
and exhausted fields which were once productive can again be made **profitably fertile** by a proper rotation of crops and by the intelligent use of fertilizers containing **high percentages of**
Potash.
Strikingly profitable results have been obtained by following this plan.
Our pamphlets are not adve big special fertilizers, but are really helpful to farmers, the asking.
GERMAN KA
63 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Dr. J. W. NORWOOD, Dentist, Dr. W. M. NORWOOD, Assistant, Office, 883 Main Street, Greenville, S. C. Jan. 9, '96 y
Dr. J. P. CARLISLE, Dentist, Greenville, S. C. Office near Addison & Main Street