THE HORRY HERALD.

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CONWAY, S. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1887.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Every once in awhile somebody comes forward, berates and denounces the public school system as inadequate to the demands of popular education. The complaint lies principally against short terms and insufficient remuneration to the teachers. These exceptions to the system are well grounded. It is an easy task to detect and point out the defects of any system but it is not so easy to find the remedy in reach. The remedy for the conditions mentioned is easily suggested—more money—but how can this be made available. It necessitates increased taxation, or else obtain the money from other and more objectionable source (the Blair bill for instance.) We believe "where there's a will there's a way," and whenever a people determines to have longer terms of school and better paid teachers, it will be done irrespective of imperfect public school system. It will be a long time before the taxable property of the State will reach an amount sufficient to run for a longer period than two or three months. It is necessary, then to supplement the public fund by private subscriptions, or some other voluntary school.

The legislature can incorporate and authorize a school District to increase its school fund by a voluntary levy to be collected and disbursed in the District. This seems to us an equitable solution of the difficulty and once a community can be made to understand that organized effort is more efficient than individual effort, this system will, likely, be more generally adopted. It can seriously injure no one, if a person have children to educate it is his duty to give them the best that can be obtained and the future interest and welfare of the children demand no less. If he have no child to educate, his property can never be depreciated in value by having good schools in the neighborhood. This plan has been tried by the cities and larger towns of the State and is working well, and, with proper care and management, may be made to work satisfactorily in country districts.

The office of school commissioner might be abolished, and the duties devolved upon the Chairman of the Board of Examiners without any violent shock to the public school system. Let the members of the Board of Examiners be appointed, as now, by the State Superintendent of Education, they elect their own chairman and he can do all the essential work of the office without much inconvenience and with slight pay. Little benefit to the public schools that we can see is derived from the commissioner's annual official visits to the different schools. The school term being short, it is utterly impossible for him to visit all the schools in the county and give them that attention that would result in any practical good. So that the practical duties of the Commissioner are reduced to approving teachers pay certificates and tabulating trustees' reports, both of which could be done by the chairman with one tenth of the cost to the school fund that the commissioner now receives.

We are aware that the increment of the school fund by the abolition of the County School Commissioner's office would hardly be applicaple, but it is little leaks that sink ships.

LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in Session a little over one week, but nothing of general importance has been done, *The Courier* says, except the re-election of Gen. Thompson, a delightful gentleman as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Various measures of public moment have been proposed and will come up in the future for consideration and action.

A law, defining the ages between which a person should pay a poll tax, ought to be enacted like the Medes and Persians. More confusion and ignorance in the tax department are produced by the frequent changes of the law respecting the age to which a person is liable to poll tax than any other one thing. Why not fix the limit at a definite age—50 or 60 years—and let it stand permanently? Comptroller General Stoney, in his Annual Report, calls the General Assembly's attention to this confusion, and says:

"The Supply Acts of 1880 and 1881 fixed the limit at sixty years. The Acts of 1882 and 1883 changed it to fifty. The Acts of 1884 and 1885 restored the limit to sixty; and the last Act, 1886, again reduced it fifty. No sooner does the Auditor succeed in listing those between fifty and sixty than the law is changed exempting them; then, believing themselves exempt the next year, they fail to make their returns, only to discover, when too late, that they have been again brought within the poll tax age and are charged with a penalty. Or, as is more common, they are never gotten back on the tax books. It is simply impossible for those between the ages of fifty and sixty ever to know with certainty whether or not they are liable for this tax."

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Valuable Presents to be Given Away to Subscribers of the Weekly News and Courier.

The best investment for $1.50 ever offered to the people of the South, is now offered by *The Weekly News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C. That amount of money if sent at once to the office of *The Weekly News and Courier*, 19 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C., will secure a year's subscription to the best weekly newspaper in the South, and a chance at a large number of valuable and useful presents, that are to be given without cost to fortunate subscribers. Right now is the time to subscribe. You could not invest $1.50 to better advantage.

You are sure of getting the best newspaper in the South, and without any additional cost you may secure one of the valuable presents that will be distributed on Wednesday, January 4, among its subscribers. The presents represent a cash value of $1,000, and they are to be given away without any cost whatever to subscribers. A drawing conducted by disinterested parties, will decide the fortunate subscribers. The number printed on the receipt of the subscriber, will be his number in the drawing. No special tickets are issued. The presents are:

A fine upright piano from Henry Siedel's music rooms, corner King and Beaufain Streets. Value $400.

A marble top suit of furniture from J. F. Norris, 235 King Street. Value $100.

A rider's complete outfit from A. E. Toulmin, 205 Meeting Street. Value $75.

A New Home sewing machine, with all attachments, from J. M. Connelley's, 143 Meeting Street. Value $65.

A gold watch from James Allen & Co., 285 King Street. Value $35.

A gold watch chain from James Allen & Co., 285 King Street. Value $25.

Ten sets of the People's Library, in three volumes. Value $90.

Fifteen yearly subscriptions to the daily *News and Courier* and the *Sunday News*. Value $180.

Twenty-five yearly subscriptions to the weekly *News and Courier*. Value $37.50

Now is the time to subscribe and secure the best newspaper in the South, and a chance at these valuable presents. The drawing takes place on Wednesday, January 4.

These presents are now on exhibition at the various stores from which they were purchased. The proprietors will take pleasure in showing them to all visitors to Charleston. When you come to the city, go to the stores mentioned and ask to see the presents.

An Important Case Settled.

Years ago the land on Main street, where now stands the Agricultural building was the property of the late James K. Friday, at one time a wealthy and one of Columbia's most prominent and prosperous grocery merchants. In some way the property passed out of his possession and Niled G. Parker, of unsavory reputation, became the owner, and afterwards Thomas B. Johnston, of Sumter, who sold it to the State with the present building now occupied by the Agricultural Department. The titles to this property being somewhat defective, the Friday heirs commenced suit some time ago to regain possession, and the State of South Carolina likewise brought suit to make valid its title. The whole matter is now in process of settlement by Mr. T. B. Johnston paying the sum $3,000 to the Friday heirs, with the understanding that they will allow a verdict to be rendered adverse to them in the courts when the cases are called for trial, in one of which they are the plaintiffs and in the other defendants.—*Columbia Register*.

Look Out For the Rogue.

The department of agriculture at Washington is informed that a person is traveling through the South representing himself as an advance agent of the department, and making contracts for board, lodging, fires, washing &c., in the name of what he styles the "Washington Agriculture Society" for a party of men who are collecting agricultural statistics. This person is described as a man of German descent, about five feet eleven inches high, about twenty-five years of age, weighing about 150 pounds, wears spectacles and is very intimate on short acquaintance. He is a man of fair complexion, sandy hair, grey eyes and has light mustache. He gives his name as C. Hoffer.—*Columbia Record*.

Sick-headache, wind on the stomach, billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pellets. 25c. per vall.

THE LAW AND THE BENCH.

Judge Aldrich Criticises the Critics of the Courts.

The Court of General Sessions was convened by Judge Aldrich at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The grand jury having been increased to sixteen, Judge Aldrich took occasion, before the trial of cases began, to charge the panel upon its duties and responsibilities and to throw out certain suggestions which, in his opinion, would improve the judicial system of the counties and of the State. Judge Aldrich said:

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Although we are not permitted to meet in our ancient hall of justice, it gives me great pleasure to be with you, and I trust that by the next period of the Court the county commissioners will have that old and classic building renewed in all its pristine beauty, with additional conveniences.

"When I came here a day or two after the earthquake and saw the ruin and devastation that surrounded me, I felt that my native city was ruined, and that it would hardly be restored in my life-time to its former glory. But when I came here a week or so ago and saw how your people, with wisdom and energy, had overcome ravages of shot and shell, of fire, of cyclone and of earthquake, saw the city arrayed in all its beauty, with its banners, its triumphal arches, its myriads of gay decorations, and with a hundred thousand people waking its streets, I felt proud, and I said here is an indomitable people that can never be subdued. When they get their connection with the West; when the dreams of Hayne and Blanding and the distinguished men associated with them, are realized when they get their water to their bar, then will this indeed be the Queen City of the South.

"I suppose you have seen, from time to time, a great deal of discussion in the newspapers on the subject of our Courts. It may be considered by the Legislature as some what of an insult upon their department for the judiciary to comment upon matters placed in their charge. But you, as the grand jurors of the county, have the right to comment upon such acts of legislation, and upon the practice of our Courts, which strike you as subjects for improvement. In my own opinion, I think the Fourth Article of the Constitution, relating to the judiciary, is defective from beginnig to end. In the first place, the practice which obtained before the war, we borrowed from our ancestors in England and which is the practice now in the United States Courts, of providing that the Judges should be retained during good behavior, is the best. It makes the Judges independent of all outside influences. Of all officers in the State, the judiciary should be the most independent. Under our system, the Legislature takes a man, eminent in his profession, in the prime of life, places him in the judiciary, a high and honorable position, keeps him there for four years and turns him out. Or perhaps he is re-elected and kept in office until the infirmness of age prevent him from discharging his duties and then he is turned out to grass, without any provision being made to support him in his declining years. It is not so in England or in the United States Courts.

"Our Supreme Courts are composed of three Judges, and the system is not satisfactory to either Bench, Bar or litigants. You will perceive at once how the system works. A case is tried here in this Court. The presiding Judge, who may be one of the best Judges in the State, decides it. An appeal is taken to the Supreme Court. Two of the Supreme Court Judges agree to overrule the decision of the Circuit Judge, and he is overruled. The third Supreme Court Judge sustains the decision of the Circuit Judge, so that the Judgments of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court stands supported by two Judges each, of equal learning and ability. Such a judgment as that is not law. It is no authority, and frequently you find that in the next book of reports the decision is overruled. My opinion is that the Supreme Courts should be composed of four Judges, and that they should rotate as we do on circuit. That by terms one of those Judges should go on circuit and one of the Circuit Judges should take his place on the Supreme Bench. The Supreme Court Judges of this State have never served a day in the Circuit Courts and when that Court interferes with the practice or discipline of the Circuit Courts they frequently make mistakes. By the suggestion I make each Circuit Judge will serve his year on the Supreme Bench, and each Supreme Court Judge will serve his year on circuit. This, I think, would be a great improvement on the practice that now prevails.

"The Circuit Courts are much crowded with trivial criminal cases. Here we are now at this term with eighty-seven cases on the sessions docket—cases involving offences from the highest to the lowest on the calendar; from stealing a chicken to killing a man. All these cases have to be tried in this Court with all its expensive machinery. The time of the Court is consumed with that class of business and the civil business, the real busines of the country, is crowded out and the people are compelled very often to resort to compromise and arbitration all of this may be remedied. If the Legislature would elect four Sessions Judges and divide the State into four circuits, placing one Judge to preside over each circuit and making the four Judges a Court of Appeals to hear appeals from their circuits, then all the civil business of the State could be attended to by the Circuit Courts and the Supreme Courts, and there would be no hurry and no complaints that cases cannot be tried. The Courts should meet but twice a year. Before the war we met but twice a year and business was properly attended to. With double the population now the same number of Judges is expected to accomplish a larger amount of work than they did before the war. It is no wonder, therefore, that you see in the newspapers every now and then articles criticising the Courts.

"The defect is not in the Courts, it is in the system. If the Legislature would reform that system you would have no difficulty whatever.

"You also hear great complaints of the juries. If the jury commissioners attended to their duties there could be no such complaints. The law requires the jury commissioners to select men of character, intelligence and free from legal exceptions. If you have a panel of thirty-six men of of character, intelligence and free from legal exceptions, how could there be any cause for complaint?

"The trial justice system is a perfect nuisance. Here in Charleston you have a trial justice in each parish. Cases go before them, and no matter how they are decided the parties have an appeal to this Court. It is a most expensive system and this Court is blocked with trifling matters coming up as appeals from trial justice. It is so all over the State. I have heard Ex-Judge Mather say that the cost of the trial justice system in Barnwell and Aiken counties in his circuit, was more than his salary for presiding as Circuit Judge over the five counties in his circuit. Would not a system where four Sessions Judges for four circuits such as I have described be much better?

"You hear the reformers talk about economy. They cut down the fees of Sheriffs, clerks of Court and other public officers until you cannot get responsible men to take the offices. I know in one county the sheriff actually resigned because his fee didn't give him a support. This is economy cut economy, and yet they want an agricultural college that will cost $250,000. I think an agricultural college would be a benefit to the agricultural people of the State, but I don't see why everybody else in the State must suffer for it.

An Important Bill.

A bill soon to be introduced in the House by Mr. Seegers, which will be certain to cause much discussion and excite general interest, is entitled "An Act to exempt from taxation all property, both real and personal, in the State of South Carolina, and to utilize the resources of the State, especially her phosphate beds and convict labor, in the stead thereof."

1. That the State assume the use of all her phosphate deposits, in the streams and waters, for manufacturing purposes.

2. That the labor of as many convicts as may be necessary be utilized in the mining, dredging and manufacture of phosphates for fertilizers.

3. That the proceeds of the manufacture and sale of said products be used, first, to pay for the skilled labor, machinery, buildings and everything necessary to carry on the said manufacture, sale, &c., of said works; and, second, to pay the expense of the government of the State in all its departments as far as said proceeds will extend, with a view to extinguish taxation, any surplus remaining after these purposes have been met to be held in the treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

4. That the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller General and Treasurer be constituted a State Board for the general supervision of all operations for mining, dredging, manufacturing, sale, &c., under the supervisions of this bill. They shall appoint a Commissioner of Phosphates, who shall superintend, direct and carry on the business; to give bond, with approved securities, in $50,000, shall procure suitable plant, machinery, dredge, building and all things necessary. All acts of said Commissioner being done under the sanction and control of the Board aforesaid.

Poor Demented Jones.

A sadder spectacle could not be conceived than that which is now presented by the late senator from Florida, Mr. Jones, now a homeless beggar in Detroit. A few years ago he was a man of wealth and of prominence. On the floor of the United States Senate he displayed great ability as a constitutional lawyer and political debater. Now he has reached that condition in which there is none so poor as to do him honor.

There is something tragic in poor Jones fate, which is an illustration of the homely old adage—"From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." Starting in life as a carpenter, he worked his way up to statesmanship.

He started in his shirt sleeves. Now he has returned. And yet his downfall was his fault, not his misfortune. We can pity him, but we cannot sympathize.

Mr. Jones' present condition is an awful warning to those of us who are inclined to live too fast. He was too genial, in fact, and constant indulgence in intoxicants beclouded a naturally fine mind and then ruined it. It is an awful and impressive lesson which his downfall teaches, and one which every one predisposed to genial habits should take to heart and by which he should profit.

"From shirt sleeves to shirt-sleeves." What a lesson this teaches. From poverty we may leap to affluence. From prosperity we may descend to poverty. We win the coat and fling it foolishly away by our heedless habits.—*Wilmington Messenger*.

Dr Kelley's Recantation.

NASHVILLE, TENN, November 25.—The board of missions of the M. E Church South met in the office of the secretary of the board at the publishing house at 10 o'clock this morning in response to a call issued on November 9. The proceedings of the meetings of the local members of the board relative to the treasurer, the Rev Dr D. C. Kelley, and his utterances regarding the Emma Abbott episode at the McKendree Church were harmonious, and after some discussion the following paper was presented by Dr Kelley and adopted:

To the members of the Board of Missions: Having been informed by brethren whom I trust that my supposed attitude towards theatres is in the way of my usefulness as missionary treasurer of the M. E. Church, South, and that my published card is not sufficiently explicit on this subject, I now define my position further. I am opposed to any attendance at theatres by members of our church, and uphold our minister's in correction of this evil, by public and private admonition and by patient and kind but firm administration. I regret and withdraw my article in the American, in so far as it may be construed to defend the interruption of public worship on October 9 at the McKendree Church. I consider myself to have said heretofore all contained in this paper, but as it is thought that this statement is obscure and more susceptible of a wrong construction than the statement of the board, I gladly write and sign this paper. Signed D. C. KELLEY.

Born in a Coffin.

We are told by a gentleman whose veracity is unquestioned that the following incident actually occurred. It is hard to believe, but here it is:

On Wednesday last a colored woman 15 years old, who lives on Mr. Wash Holladay's place, near Summerton, in this county, died, or was supposed to have died. A coffin was purchased from Mr. Levi, of Manning, and the woman's body, dressed in grave clothes, placed therein. The darkies had their usual hymn singing all night, and the next day the burial was to come off. When the funeral train was about half way to the grave, the pall-bearers heard a crying noise come from the coffin, and, supposing a cat had been shut up in it, set it down and at once opened it. Upon removing the lid, to their utter surprise the woman was alive, and a new born babe shared with her the narrow bed. Of course the pall-bearers and mourners generally fled, terror stricken, and it was some time before any one ministered unto the once dead woman and her infant. Both the woman and child were alive on Saturday last and doing well. Our informant says he heard of the occurrence, and not giving it credence, asked the woman's uncle for the facts, and the above statement was the information he gained.—*Clarendon Enterprise*.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle

ADVERTISEMENTS

A HORRIBLE MURDER!

THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY WAS startled at the report, last Week, that a horrible murder had been committed in our midst. We sent a special representative to ascertain all the particulars in order to piece the facts before our readers; he found it was only too true. But the murder was one of those deeds that all good men will uphold, because it was done by our old friend

B. R. KING, of Loris, S. C.

who has put up a

BRANCH HOUSE

at Privett's, on the W. C. & A. Railroad, and has associated with D. D. Anderson, who is at Privetts' with a first class

Stock of Goods of Various Kinds,

and who has murdered prices on all his goods, not sparing even infants outfits. Such a slaughter of prices was never heard of before. You should visit the scene of the conflict, you will be appalled. We are head-quarters and we want everybody to know it. Our friends are respectfully invited to call on us, either at

LORIS OR PRIVETTS, S. C.

where we are buying all kinds of country produce, FUR HIDES especially. Highest prices paid for cotton.

Thanking my friends and customers for past favors, and respectfully ask a continuance of a liberal share of the public patronage. Respectfully,

B. R. KING.

CLERK'S SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF HORRY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Helen Hardee, Administratrix, and Daniel Hardee, Administrator of Estate of W. W. Hardee, deceased, Plaintiffs against Andrew M. Hardee, *et al*, and Burroughs & Collins, *et al* Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above stated action, I will sell at public auction before the Court House door, in Conway, S. C., on sales day in December prox. during the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to wit:

First. All and singular those two certain tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County and State aforesaid, and described as follows: First, that certain tract of land containing one hundred and twenty three (123) acres, more or less, on "Maple Swamp," and known as the former residence of W. W. Hardee, deceased, bounded by lands of Nelson Booth, Benjamin Holmes, W. P. Edge and Geo. W. Hardee. Second, that certain other tract of land, containing one hundred and seventy-three (173) acres, more less, on "Kingston Lake," bounded by lands of Ethel Lee, Jane Hardee, D. E. Carrol and Alva Hardee.

SECOND. All and singular that certain tract of land in the County and State aforesaid, containing six hundred and forty-three (643) acres, more or less, situate, lying and being on "Lee's Mill Swamp," and in Dogwood Neck Township, which is composed of three several tracts, to wit: First, that certain tract containing five hundred (500) acres, more or less, known as the "Mill Tract," and was conveyed to the said W. W. Hardee by one W. G. Vick, by deed of date November the 8th, 1876. Second, that certain tract, containing ninety-three (93) acres, and known as the "Todd Tract," and third, that other certain tract containing fifty (50) acres, and known as the "Cox Tract." The three tracts adjoining each other and constituting the six hundred and 43 acres aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the North by lands of Matthias Vaught, South west by lands of Mary E. Todd, South by lands of A. J. Todd, East by lands of J. B. Edge and North west by lands claimed by John C. Dunn.

Terms of sale: One third cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, payable annually until fully paid, secured by the bond of purchaser or purchasers and mortgage of the premises, purchaser to pay for all papers; purchasers desiring to do so, can pay their entire bid in cash.

JNO. M. OLIVER, C. C. C. P. H. C.

nov 17 17 3t

Plantation For Sale.

Hundred acres of land in Bayboro Township, near the line of the W. C. & C. Railroad, bounded by lands of Isaac Mishoes, C. Holmes and W. H. Hamilton, being the residence of Hezekiah B. Holmes. Cheap and terms easy.

Apply to JOHNSON & QUATTLEBAUM, Attys. for Talbott and Sons.

Aug. 11th 3 tf

NEW GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

SHOES,

HATS,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

GROCERIES

—AT—

LOWEST CASH PRICES

—AT—

J. A. MAYO'S.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.

I am now contracting for hewn pine, RAIL ROAD TIES. Parties wishing to cut will please address HENRY L. BUCK, Port Harrelson, S. C.

Oct-27 14 4t

Johnson & Johnson, Marion, S. C. | Johnsons & Quattlebaum Conway, S. C.

Johnsons & Quattlebaum

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

CONWAY, S. C.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS.

Collecting a Specialty.

Socastee Academy.

The first session will begin on Monday, Nov. 14th, instead of Nov. 7th, as previously announced, and continue for nine months. Rates of tuition within reach of all. Board can be had in the community at from $6 to $10 per month. Parents are urged to send their children on the day of opening.

For further information, apply to the Board of trustees or to

J. M. KNIGHT, Principal.

nov 10 16 4t.

NOTICE.

THE next regular communication of Trinity Lodge, 175 A. F. M., will be held in their hall at Bucksville, S. C., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th 1887. Lodge will open at 7 o'clock sharp.

By Order W. M.

JAS. E. BEATY, Secretary.

oct 13 12 tf.

1887 FALL 1887 AND WINTER.

Again we would call attention to the immense stock we have laid in to meet the present and coming season. We have never been so well equipped for business as we now are, and having studied the wants of our many customers we have taken great pains to select such goods as will meet the desires of all, and we feel that we have accomplished this much in every sense.

Our buyer has just returned from the North where he selected a full line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CLOAKS,

CLOTHING &C.,

We have some beautiful combinations, unique designs and choice colors in such as GINGHAM, CALICO, CHEVIOTS, WORSTED, and anything desirable in the dry goods line.

Our business has never been as prosperous as at present, which shows that our low prices and honest dealings have borne abundant fruit, and that our efforts to please, and build a large trade have been crowned with success.

We Have Opened up a Mammoth Stock of

CLOTHING,

Embracing all the newest designs, colors and textures, and we are confident that we can please you both in style and price. They are going rapidly, and the sooner you come the better you are suited. We are offering suits from $4 up. The largest and most complete stock to be found any where.

OUR STOCK OF

SHOES

is full and complete, and we make no hesitation in saying we can sell you the best shoe for the least money. Gents, Ladies, Youths and Misses shoes in all desirable styles, lace, congress and button. We have recently added to our stock the well known "James Means" $4 shoe, which is giving great satisfaction. We still carry the James Means $3 shoe, and boys $2 shoe; also, the Zeigler and spring heel, all of which are the best on the market.

We have a large assortment of Piece Goods and Clothing which we will close out in the next thirty days

AT AND BELOW COST,

in order to make room for the new supply that is pouring in constantly, and here you can make some lively bargains. Come at once and get choice.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

In large assortments can always be had of us, as we are up with the times and it is needless to comment here. Our groceries are always fresh.

We have not the room here to say to you all we would like, but come to see us where we can show you anything you desire to look at whether you wish to buy or not, and we will convince you that we can suit you in every respect, and save you money.

BURROUGHS & COLLINS.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE cheap and on easy terms. Suitable for stores and dwellings. Located about eleven miles from Conway, and the surrounding country is adapted to agricultural purposes. Every alternate lot belongs to the Rail Road Company and the other to A. H. Anderson.

Platt of town can be examined by calling on A. H. Anderson, at Bayboro Station, or at Chadbourn.

Go to Bayboro Station and select your Building site.

sept 8 7 3m

Petition for Homestead.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF HORRY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ex Parte Wm. T. Marlow, *et al*, *in re* Estate of Elizabeth J. Marlow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that William T. Marlow, Jasper M. Marlow, Hartford K. Marlow, Laura J. Marlow and Valburn McIver Marlow, has applied to the undersigned, by Petition, to have a Homestead of the Real and Personal property of their deceased mother appraised and set off to them as provided by law, in relation to Homestead Exemptions, to the extent of fifteen $1500 hundred dollars, and that three disinterested persons will be appointed to appraise and set apart the same at the expiration of four weeks from date of this notice, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

JNO. M. OLIVER, C. C. P.,

Conway, S. C., Oct. 24th 1887.

Oct-27th 14 4t

Jos. T. Walsh, Marion S. C. | Robert B. Scarborough, Conway S. C.

WALSH & SCARBOROUGH,

Attorneys at Law.

Conway, S. C.