

The Abbeville Press and Banner

BY W. W. & W. R. BRADLEY.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

ESTABLISHED 1844

Story and Sentiment.

[Extract from Mr. Wilson's booklet.]

Members of the South Carolina Conference, 1909:

Gentlemen—The City of Abbeville extends to each of you a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome. Warm hearts await you coming. The city is yours. Our homes are yours. The best of all that we have is yours. All that we can do will be done to make pleasant your stay with us. We hope that the cordiality of our people and the hospitality of our homes may be as acceptable to you as your presence will be pleasant to us. And when you return to your homes, we hope that you may carry with you something of the pleasure which we shall realize by your presence with us. Without reference to our churchly relations, we wish for each of you good health and good spirits, the best things this side the River.

Having said this much, it is hoped that you may indulge our vanity if we talk a little of the city and county of Abbeville, which we all love so well. While we do not doubt that you already know much of this historic old county, we hope that a brief recital of a few matters of legend and history, intermingled with some facts as to the conditions which exist today, may be neither uninteresting to you nor unprofitable to us.

Abbeville has a record of which every true son is proud. To give in detail the facts, incidents or legends in which the people have an honorable pride would require a great volume, but it is hoped that your patience may not be wearied by the little to which your attention is invited.

In peace and in war, in Church and in State, in education and in good citizenship our people have been factors in all that promotes the morals and protects the religious liberties or defends the political rights of the citizen. In education and in good citizenship we yield the palm to none.

SETTLERS OF ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

Abbeville County was settled by refugees from religious persecution. French, Scotch and Irish immigrants were among the first settlers in Abbeville County, which land had been occupied by Indians and used by them as hunting grounds. The settlers of Abbeville County left their homes beyond the sea in search of religious liberty. They did not flee from religious persecution to become the subjects of an illiterate people, who were unfriendly to our morals or hostile to our religion, no matter how brave or how strong they may have been. It was not decreed that the educated and liberty-loving Christian white man should be dominated, or ruled or governed by the ignorant and unfriendly red man.

But it is true that our forefathers suffered at their hands. On one occasion the people of the Long Cane settlement had notice of the approach of hostile Indians. Settlers put their families and their goods in wagons, intending to seek safety in Augusta. They were overtaken thirteen miles Southeast of Abbeville. Twenty-three men, women and children were slain. Two little girls were taken off. One, soon after, was killed. After having endured captivity for years, the other was allowed to return.

STRONG ARMS AND BRAVE HEARTS.

It is a fact, however, that now, as in the olden time, some few persons in every section claim a superior heritage or nearness of kinship to royalty, but the fact is, the great majority of our ancestors were men and women of strong arms and brave hearts. They were men and women in the true sense, and were servile to none.

That heredity extends its influence down through the generations needs no other proof than to consider the characteristics of the early settlers as transmitted to us through the succeeding generations, and which characteristics are as distinct today as they were a hundred years ago.

The settlers of Abbeville County being a religious people, were moral and loyal to all things that tended to their uplift in the better civilization. They were devoted worshippers of the Lord, and they were equally lovers of education and morals. Before they were able to build churches they assembled in the forest, where they found

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

And before we had school houses we had noble mothers,

"Who in beauty, education, blood,
Molded mind with any princess of the world."

Christian lovers of education, without unnecessary delay, built churches and school houses, and we claim that no county in all this land produced more scholars than did Abbeville county. Mothers and schools, fathers and churches, nowhere produced better men or nobler women than those which gave fame and glory to the home of the immigrant and furnished an asylum for the refugee from religious persecution.

There seemed to be a noble spirit of emulation and each worked for his own welfare and the public good. Each was distinct as the billows, but one as the sea. Schools were established in reach of every child, and out of their own pockets parents paid the teachers.

Lowndesville, Willington, Clear Spring and other communities built what were then called high schools. And Due West built a college, where the more fortunate sons might drink deeper at the Pierian spring.

THE LETHE SCHOOL.

A hundred years ago while this struggle was going on, a French settler in the County, Dr. John DeLa Howe, died, leaving his large estate for all time as a home and as a school for twelve boys and twelve girls. They were to be supported by the lands of his estate and the cash endowment which he left was to pay necessary expenses. Before the war, there were no free schools, and public sentiment was such as to prevent many needy children from participating in the benefit of the public school fund which was appropriated by the State for the education of the poor. Only about \$25,000 was then paid to teachers by the State and that was paid for tuition of poor children, sometimes without the knowledge of the parents. The counties then paid nothing by taxation.

Under circumstances like these the school which Dr. DeLa Howe established was considered a great benefaction to such needy children as were fortunate enough to get appointment to the school and home. From this school were graduated many boys and girls who afterward became ornaments to the church and to the country. Among the best men who went out from that institution is W. H. Frasier, as good a man as there is in California. He loves Abbeville county. He loves Lethe as his own heart, and he will give of his purse to advance the interests of that institution.

The school is an industrial institution where the children are supposed to be employed one-half of each day at some labor, while the other half of the day is given in the school to the study of the lessons.

Dr. DeLa Howe named his school Lethe. Lethe has been defined as "the stream of oblivion in the lower world, from which, according to the ancient Greek belief, the souls of the departed drank, to lose all recollection of earthly existence before passing into the Elysian Fields."

Again, it has been said that:

"Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief."

While possibly seeking forgetfulness of his troubles, Dr. DeLa Howe made his name and the nobleness of his heart as enduring as the everlasting hills.

ERSKINE COLLEGE.

The only other educational institution which was founded before the war, and which has survived, is Erskine College. Its influence is coextensive with the boundaries of the country itself. Its students have gone into nearly every hamlet, and the sound principles of reli-

gion, the basis of correct morality and proper living that were instilled into the students at that college, have reflected honor on the institution, and their lives, wherever their lots may have fallen, have been a benediction. It was in honor of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession Church in Scotland, that Erskine College was named. Erskine's name has been further perpetuated in the A. R. P. Erskine Theological Seminary at Due West. The first A. R. P. newspaper was called the "Erskine Miscellany." Its publication was started in the latter years of the '40's. Later, the paper was called the Due West Telescope. Since the war the same paper has been known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

For a hundred years, or more, the name of Ebenezer has been a favorite name among A. R. Presbyterians. And the many good men who have borne the name, or now bear it, prove that there is something in naming a child for a good man! "A good name [good character] is rather to be chosen than great riches." All cannot be good, but all may be good. Men who bear the names of great or good men usually try to emulate their virtues, if not their qualities of character and talent.

Before Erskine College was organized, there was no denominational college in this State, and when the proposition was made in 1899 it then and in later years met the hearty approval of nearly all the educated, the religious and the well-to-do citizenship of Abbeville County. Mainly through the effort of Rev. W. R. Hemphill it was endowed with more than \$50,000 before the war. The war swept away a large part of the investments, and, although our people were poor, a later endowment, by the liberality of friends, was raised to about \$100,000.

The first President of Erskine College was Rev. E. E. Pressly, D. D., with the following gentlemen as Professors: Mr. N. M. Gordon, Rev. J. N. Young, Rev. J. P. Pressly, D. D.

On the Erskine College campus have been erected a number of buildings that would be a credit to any people. The college building itself is an imposing structure of elegant proportions. The work of the college is now co-educational, and dormitories for boys and girls are commodious in size, and in construction are models of architectural beauty. The Society halls were built when the demands upon them were small as compared with the present greater needs, but they make a pleasing sight amid spreading oaks and winding walks.

The library is a mine of information for the student. The success of Erskine College in recent years under the able and efficient management of President J. S. Moffatt, has caused so great a demand upon the facilities, that all the existing buildings are taxed to their capacity. The Synod will no doubt provide for the possible future greater demands.

THE DUE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE.

More than fifty years ago, Rev. J. I. Bonner conceived the idea of establishing the Due West Female College. Stock was taken and the college was built. Its success for half a century has been great. Rev. James Boyce, its president today, knowing the needs of the institution, set out a few years ago to raise by private subscription the necessary money with which to build a most elegant dormitory, which now accommodates great numbers of the best of college girls.

The dormitory is one of the most elegant buildings in this part of the country. The ceilings are high, the recitation rooms and the dining and society halls are large and of elegant proportions. It was built of cement blocks and the architecture is an ornament to the town. The college and all its belongings are now the property of the A. R. P. Synod, which body has recently furnished it with every needed thing. This college, making a specialty of music, has placed in the building a large number of the best pianos.

The following persons were elected Trustees November 1, 1859: E. E. Pressly, J. N. Young, W. R. Hemphill, J. I. Bonner, J. F. Lee, R. C. Sharp, D. O. Hawthorn, J. P. Pressly, John Cowan, A. C. Hawthorn, J. R. Wilson, J. Galloway, J. L. Miller, R. C. Grier, J. P. Kennedy.

With the single exception, J. F. Lee, all of these good men have gone to their grave.

When injustice no longer prevails against its founder the Due West Female College will be called Bonner College.

THE COKEBURY CONFERENCE SCHOOL.

Another institution that has had a decided effect upon the character of our people is the Cokesbury Conference School, situated at Cokesbury. This famous school had its origin in the labors of Dr. Stephen Olin at the old Tabernacle School, the former site of which is not far from Cokesbury. In the Cokesbury Conference School Record of March, 1898, is an interesting sketch of this school, which is quoted:

"An interest in educational matters having been aroused, the citizens of Mt. Ariel and its vicinity through Rev. Malcolm McPherson, offered the South Carolina Conference the sum of six thousand dollars in order to induce the Conference to establish here the Conference School. The offer was accepted by the Session which met in Charleston, February, 1884. May 19th, 1884, the Board of Trustees met, laid out the campus, and selected the sites for the School Building and the Rector's house. The same day the citizens in public meeting changed the name of the town from Mt. Ariel to Cokesbury [after two Methodist Bishops—Coke and Asbury]. For many years the school flourished and did a splendid work, giving instruction to more than a hundred students each year. The close of the Civil War found the endowment and other property almost destroyed, and since that time the school has suffered reverses, but has been continuously in operation. As to what the Cokesbury Conference School did in the past, the majority of the Methodists in South Carolina know something. Few schools in the South have had so honorable a career, and it may be added that few have been given as cold comfort in return for honorable service. Beginning at a time when good schools were scarce, away back in 1884, it has stood as a fountain whence all might drink.

The old school placed her blessing upon the head of many a son of an indigent Methodist preacher, and sent him out to bless the world at a time when few preachers received a salary which would justify them in sending their boys to a collegiate institution. The school did its work well, and no better proof of this fact need be given than the record of the men who have gone out from it. It may be safely asserted that the Cokesbury Conference School has done an honorable work for Methodism in South Carolina, and has done yeoman service for the citizenship of the whole State."

From this institution went out eminent physicians, gallant soldiers, U. S. Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Bishops, ministers and teachers of renown, and innumerable judges.

Cokesbury, however, is no longer in Abbeville county. That section having been cut off in the formation of Greenwood county.

THE WILLINGTON SCHOOL.

"The Willington School, Abbeville District, became more famous than any of the academies through the teaching of Moses Waddell, its principal. Some of the men who owe much of their success in life to the inspiration given them by this wonderful preceptor were: John C. Calhoun, James L. Pettigru, Judge A. B. Longstreet, George McDuffie, W. H. Crawford, W. D. Martin, Hugh Legare, George W. Crawford, D. L. and F. H. Wardlaw, N. P. and P. M. Butler. One of his sons, John N. Waddell, became prominent in the educational world as Chancellor of the University of Mississippi and also of the South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn."

ABBEVILLE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Every community in Abbeville County has its schools, and they reflect the pride and the character of the people. Many good school houses have been built. Many of the schools are kept open for the full term of forty-two weeks. Tuition in all of them is free. The State levies a tax of three mills to support schools in every part of the State, and, in fourteen school districts in Abbeville County, additional levies have been voted for school purposes.

In the city of Abbeville, especially, are to be found most excellent schools in which eleven grades are taught, and in which boys and girls are fitted to enter any of the colleges with no cost whatever to them.

About twenty years ago the people of Abbeville built a school

house, which structure cost \$15,000; with the lot it is worth \$30,000. The city having outgrown that house, a new building for the higher grades is now under process of construction and which will cost \$20,000.

A school which is supplied by a sufficient number of teachers, is taught at the Abbeville Cotton Mill village.

A private school is maintained in the city at private expense for teaching children of those parents who prefer a private tutor.

Abbeville is now building for the colored people a new school house, costing \$2,000 or more. This, to take the place of the building which has been used for many years as a school for colored children.

The colored people of Abbeville have two institutions of higher learning, namely: The Harbison College, and the Ferguson Academy. The ground and the buildings of Harbison College, as well as the land for the Ferguson Academy, were paid for by Northern philanthropists. The former costing some \$40,000. The latter costing perhaps \$20,000.

A CITY OF FINE CHURCHES.

Abbeville may be said to be a city of churches. The first church to be built in the city was by the Methodists in 1838. The first church building was on the hill opposite to what is now known as Miller's hotel. It was sold to Wm. Hughey, who turned it into a bar room. Later it was a carriage shop, that was destroyed by fire. A wooden structure having circular seats was erected on the ground where now stands the fine brick house of worship, which is most brilliantly lighted with more than a hundred electric lamps. Beautiful trees stands in front, while cement walks present a pleasant view. The parsonage is near by, shaded by beautiful trees, and the approaches to it are of cement.

The Episcopal church was next in order. Thomas Parker, Thomas Jackson and their families, and D. B. Smith, were among the organizers.

The first Episcopal church was a small wooden structure, which was afterward moved to Willington. J. Foster Marshall was the leader in building the new church in which the Episcopalians now worship. Although he had given liberally at the start, when the building was finished he and Dr. J. W. W. Marshall assumed the debt of \$3,000, which Dr. Marshall paid after the war.

Because of the high esteem in which J. Foster Marshall was held by the congregation, he and his wife were buried on the church lot very near to the building. An honor which has not been paid to any other.

The Presbyterians had a house of worship in the city, yet there was no separate organization from the Long Cane church until after the war, when it was agreed that the Long Cane congregation and Abbeville would separate. A sufficient number of the communicants withdrew from Long Cane to organize the Abbeville church.

The Upper Long Cane church was held together for a long time on account of its endowment of \$10,000 or more. Finally, it was agreed to divide the income from the endowment, and now it is that each church receives half the annual interest on the endowment, which goes to the pastor's salary.

The Baptist church was organized by Rev. C. H. Toy, though to Rev. R. N. Pratt is due the credit for its organization. There were at the organization only three communicants, namely: Mrs. Agnes Quarles, Mrs. S. A. Brazeale, Richard P. Quarles.

The A. R. P. Church was organized some twenty years ago by R. H. McDill, Thomas P. Thomson and wife, Mrs. C. B. Kling, R. R. Hemphill and wife, W. O. Bradley and wife, J. C. McClane, Mrs. Claudia Ellis Bell. Elders—W. O. Bradley, T. P. Thomson. Deacons—J. Hayne McDill, C. D. Haddon. Dr. H. T. Sloan conducted the formalities of the occasion.

The Catholic Church was founded in 1888, money for the building being given by Thomas G. Enright.

The Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches are large and handsome structures. The Baptists, the A. R. P.'s and the Catholics have each nice churches with less seating capacity.

All of our houses of worship are of brick, and no debt is against either of them.

IMPOSING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

While the city of Abbeville has elegant buildings for religious worship, it also has a city hall and opera house of which our people have reason to be proud. The stage and the drapery are as good as can be found in the State. The seats and other furnishings are of the best. The cost of land and building was \$60,000. For this structure we are indebted to the progressive spirit and good judgment of Mayor J. L. McMillan and his associates on the Council.

The Court House stands close by and is in line. The cost of the building alone was \$78,000. If the price of the land on which it stands had been included the cost would have run up to about \$100,000. To County Supervisor G. N. Nickles, and his board, the County will ever be under obligations. They merit the gratitude of the people of Abbeville county for the erection of an elegant building which will be an ornament to the city and a pride of the county for a hundred years to come.

Frederic Minshall was the contractor for both buildings.

ABBEVILLE'S CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

When the struggle for Southern Rights began, Abbeville sent all of her men to the war. When the war was over, Daughters of the Confederacy set to work to build a monument to the brave men who fell in the strife. It was completed two years ago. It stands in the center of the public square and is surrounded by a beautiful park. For architecture and beauty of finish, this granite pile is the admiration of all who see it. To Mrs. Lucy Calvert Thomson is due much of the credit for this shaft.

ABBEVILLE'S MERCHANTS.

The good name and business ability for which the merchants of Abbeville were distinguished before the war is fully sustained in the high character and business integrity of our merchants today. One firm commenced business in 1834 and the business has descended to the third generation. Several firms have been in business for more than a quarter of a century, including others that have descended from father to sons.

ALWAYS IN THE FRONT RANK.

As a result of the rich heritage in character and mental endowment which the early settlers left to those who were to come after them, Abbeville men have almost stood in the front rank. No matter whether as plain good honest citizens, as preachers, physicians, merchants, lawyers, judges, teachers, editors, governors, statesmen, and near-Presidents, Abbeville has always furnished men who were equal to the best.

CHANCES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Abbeville had two chances of furnishing a President of the United States, but missed both.

Andrew Johnson was once with us. He kept a tailor shop in Abbeville. But he moved to Tennessee, and thus it was that Abbeville, by the removal of a tailor shop, lost a chance to furnish a President of the United States.

Again: When Andrew Jackson was President in the stormy days of Nullification the contest for the nomination was narrowed down to Jackson and Calhoun. Jackson was chosen. Later, when Jackson tried, with the aid of Martin VanBuren, to reinstate Mrs. Eaton in Washington society, Calhoun refused to co-operate with him, thus widening the breach between him and Jackson. Jackson's hold on the people was so great that he could dictate his successor, and Calhoun's chances of becoming President were gone. Calhoun was a man of irreproachable character. If he had been less pure in morals and less manly in character Calhoun might have been President. He was Vice-President at one time, and twice he was a member of the President's Cabinet.

SOME OF ABBEVILLE'S GIFTS.

Abbeville is entirely unselfish. She has surrendered to the State and other communities the services of some of her best citizens, and we know that she has the everlasting gratitude of the State and communities for supplying their great needs from our abundance.

To be continued.

CONTRIBUTED

An Exception.

Expressions that we have heard as coming from visitors last week, with a single exception, were pleasant to our people. It is reported, however, that one visitor said that Abbeville's splendid court house and even the cement pavement upon which he was walking was paid for with dispensary profits. Of course he had no authority for any statement which had not the semblance of truth, and which had no better foundation than the vain imaginings of a heart that was prompted by evil.

This newspaper believes that preachers should be as truthful as gentlemen among the lay class. There is not one word of truth in any assertion that our court house was built with dispensary profits.

In the first place, the court house has not been paid for. A debt of about \$50,000, still stands over it, which debt is now a charge upon the tax payers.

In the next place, not one cent of the dispensary profits has gone into the payment of the cost of the court house, which was \$78,000. The \$28,000 that has been paid upon it was raised by a special levy upon all the taxable property of the county.

If a preacher handles the truth about our every day affairs carelessly, what shall we think of his assertions from the pulpit on Sunday morning. Whatever the fact may be, we believe that the head of a preacher in politics, as a rule, deserves less consideration than does the word of a plain politician. The politician who utters a falsehood, or makes a statement at variance with the fact, knows that he will be promptly corrected, but if the preacher-politician does the same thing respect for the cloth too often allows the falsehood to go at its face value.

Missionary Collections.

Mr. J. H. Ross, secretary of the laymen's movement, suggests that local organizations be effected and that it be the duty of a committee to raise not less than one dollar per capita for home missions, and two dollars for foreign missions. It seems to us that Mr. Ross names too small an amount, and we would suggest an amendment, whereby five dollars should be the minimum per capita for home missions and ten dollars for foreign missions. Considering the number of chargeless ministers that may eventually get into the profession of missionary, we might just as well realize at once the need of a good pile of money. And then we would suggest that men who neglect or refuse to pay fifteen dollars a year, be not allowed the right to a Christian burial, except in Mexico, where men need not pay anything. Salvation is free to Mexicans, and they need not be taxed.

Further Work.

The commission to discover fraud and to wind up the State dispensary business has been quite successful. We would suggest, while they are rooting out fraud that they look into the matter which Westley of New York and a whole lot of widows and orphans of this State have been cheated in matters concerning the cost of the State house. It seems that the commission could find that the proud old State of South Carolina repudiated a part or all the bonds by which money was raised before the war to build the State house. They could at least report on the honesty of confiscating the property of widows and orphans. And they could tell us how much more honest it is to refuse to pay contract price to liquor distillers for stuff that was sold to citizens at excessive prices.

Missions versus Santa Claus.

During the conference some of the gentlemen of the cloth gave us at night samples of their argument and oratory to support their theory that our people should slight Santa Claus in order that the gospel should be carried to people who have no respect for our religion and who are more tenacious for their religion than we to ours. If a man at home cannot be useful in converting his own brethren, how are they to convert the heathen?

Death of Mrs. Coogler.

Mrs. Sallie Scott Coogler died in Atlanta last Sunday. She was one of the best women that ever lived in Abbeville. She was married years ago to Mr. Thomas Coogler, telegraph operator. They lived in various places, as the company desired. For several years they have lived in Atlanta. Many friends are pained to hear of her death.

Good for Little Indians.

In about twenty A. R. P. congregations Thanksgiving collections were taken up for the benefit of children in Mexico. We haven't noticed where thanksgiving collections have been taken up for American children, but they will no doubt be remembered in prayers.

The Trolley Line.

Is Abbeville asleep? If so, the trolley line will go elsewhere.

The State of South Carolina

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.
PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the Estate of Susan C. Baxter, Deceased.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All persons indebted to said estate must settle without delay, and those holding claims against the estate must present them properly attested to:
L. M. BANISTER and
L. E. BANISTER,
Administrators.

See the Rosenberg Mercantile Co. for bagging and ties.

The State of South Carolina,

County of Abbeville.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

H. R. Latimer, Administrator of the Estate of Paris Cowan, deceased, Plaintiff, against Priscilla Cowan, Martha Donald, Alexander Pratt, Ida Braxton, Ezekiel Pratt, Mattie Pratt, Pernoma Pratt and Lawrence Pratt, Defendants.

Copy Summons. For Relief. (Complaint not served.)
To the Absent Defendants, Martha Donald, Alexander Pratt and Ida Braxton, Ezekiel Pratt, Mattie Pratt, Pernoma Pratt and Lawrence Pratt:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Judge of the Probate Court for the said County, on the 12th day of November, 1909, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office at Abbeville, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated twelfth day of November, 1909.

J. M. Nickles,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Absent Defendants, Martha Donald, Alexander Pratt and Ida Braxton, Ezekiel Pratt, Mattie Pratt, Pernoma Pratt and Lawrence Pratt:—Take Notice, that the complaint in this action together with the summons of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Judge of the Probate Court for Abbeville County, State of South Carolina, on the 12th day of November, 1909.

J. M. Nickles,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
November 12th, 1909.

Master's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,

County of Abbeville.

Court of Common Pleas.

Juan L. Nowell et al, Plaintiffs, against Guillermo Nowell et al, Defendants.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above entitled case, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at Abbeville, S. C., on Wednesday, in January, A. D. 1910, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing TWENTY-SIX (26) Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of J. L. Cowin, T. G. Baker, P. A. Cowin and others.

Also, all that other tract of land in said County and State, containing FIFTEEN (15) Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Thos. Frith, J. S. Cowin and by the above mentioned tract. These lands will be sold as one tract.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

R. E. HILL,
Master A. C., S. C.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of authority given to me in a Trust Deed executed by John T. Moore, on February 20th, 1909, which deed is of record in the office of Clerk of Court for Abbeville County, S. C., in Book No. 27, at page 509, I will sell at public sale in front of the Court House at Abbeville, S. C., on Monday, January 3rd, 1910, during the hours of public sale, and bounded by lands of J. L. Cowin, T. G. Baker, P. A. Cowin and others, situated in Magnolia Township, Abbeville County, S. C., on waters of Kerr's creek, adjoining lands of C. B. Allen, Mrs. E. Thompson, J. T. Carson, and others, more fully described in the Trust Deed above referred to.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

JOHN N. BLECKLEY,
Trustee.

Estate of W. T. Cowan, Deceased.

Notice of Settlement and Application for Final Discharge.

Take notice that on the 15th day of December, 1909, I will render a final account of my acts and doings as Administrator of the Estate of W. T. Cowan, deceased, of the County of Abbeville, South Carolina, to the Court of Probate for said County at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such Administrator.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and substantiated, or they will be forever barred.

MANER L. RICE,
Administrator.

A Fine Farm for Sale!

The Ellington Plantation

on Little River (700 acres), 8 1/2 miles from Abbeville, one-fourth mile from the Seaboard R. R. and three-fourths miles from Wats station. A 12 horse farm in cultivation, a fine orchard and over 100 pecan trees, some now bearing; a real good 7-room house nearly new and painted; 9 good tenant houses, 4 good barns. This plantation has long been noted as a cotton place; about 5