

Treasurer's Notice!

OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM FRIDAY, OCT. 15TH UNTIL MARCH 15, 1921.

Taxes Paid From Friday, October 15, Until Friday, December 31st Without Penalty.

The rate of State, County, School and Special Tax including one dollar Poll Tax, two dollars commutation tax.

In accordance with an act to raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1920, notice is hereby given that the office of the County Treasurer for Abbeville County will be open for the collection of taxes for said fiscal year from Friday, Oct. 15, until Friday, Dec. 31st without penalty.

There will be added—a penalty of one per cent. on all taxes not paid on January 1st, 1921.

A penalty of two per cent. on all taxes not paid on Feb. 1st, 1921.

A penalty of seven per cent. on all taxes not paid on March 1st, 1921.

Rates per cent. of taxation are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Tax Type and Rate. Includes State Tax (12 mills), County Tax (8 mills), Good Roads Tax (3 mills), Constitutional school tax (3 mills).

TOTAL 26 Mills. tax will be collected for school purposes as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Tax Rate. Lists various locations like Abbeville City Shops Bonds, Corner, Lowndesville, Rocky River, Calhoun Falls, Santuc, Bethia, Sharon, Bethel, Abbeville, Warrenton, Reeds, Brownlee, Campbell, Antreville, Sunny Slope, Cold Springs, Long Cane, Smithville, Central, Hagan, Parks Creek, Keowee, Due West, Donalds, Pineville, Vermilion, Fonville, Eureka, Broadmouth, Rock Springs, Ray, Winona, Cana, Lebanon.

A poll tax of one dollar per capita on all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except such as are exempt by law, will be collected.

A commutation road tax of two dollars will be collected the same time as other taxes from all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 years, except such as are exempt by law. Unless paid tax is paid by the 1st of March, 1921, eight days work upon the public highways will be required under an overseer, if so much be necessary.

Taxes are payable in gold and silver, United States currency, National Bank notes and coupons of State bonds which become payable during the year 1920.

At the same time as other taxes are collected a license of one dollar and twenty-five cents will be collected on all dogs. A dog tag will be furnished by the Treasurer to each owner paying license.

Parties desiring information by mail in regard to their taxes will please write before Dec. 16th, stating the location of their property and include postage for reply.

AN ACT

To Provide an Annual Dog Tax For The State of South Carolina and a Penalty for Not Paying Said Tax.

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That from and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied on all dogs, six months old or older, in the State of South Carolina an annual tax of one dollar and twenty-five (\$1.25) cents per head.

Section 2. That upon the payment of said annual tax of one dollar and twenty-five (\$1.25) cents by the owner of any dog in the State, the County Treasurer shall issue to the said owner a receipt therefor and a metal tax marked "Dog Tax" and the year for which it is issued. Each County Treasurer shall keep a numerical record of every dog taxed and in addition thereto furnish to the owner of each dog such number stamped on the metal tag. Which tax shall be levied and paid to the County Treasurer, as other taxes are paid: Provided, further, That this tax shall be exclusive of all other license taxes, either municipal or otherwise. Provided, That all such taxes collected here under shall be credited to the schools of the School District from which it is collected, to be used in support of the schools of the District: Provided, further, That said tax shall become due and payable at the same time State and County taxes become due and payable.

Section 3. That every owner of a dog shall be required to collar and place the aforesaid dog tag upon the said collar. Except when such dog shall be used for the purpose of hunting, when such dog shall be upon a chase or hunt.

Section 4. Any person owning, harboring or maintaining a dog, failing or refusing to return and pay the tax aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than twenty (\$20.00) dollars, one-half of which shall go to the person reporting said failure to pay said tax, and one-half to the public school fund in which such delinquent occurs.

J. E. JONES, County Treasurer.

Oct. 27, 1920.

BY-WAYS OF STATE HISTORY

Along the Keowee Trail—By Dr. J. W. Daniel

The old Keowee trail came across the mountains at Rabun Gap in the extreme northeastern part of Georgia, and followed the old survey of the Blue Ridge railroad from Clayton, Ga., to Belton, its terminus.

The Cherokees were composed of two settlements, the O-tar-re. The Over-Hills and the Ay-ra-te. The Under Hills This trail connected the two divisions of the nation. These two great bodies of the Cherokees differed somewhat in dialect and each had its own capital. The difference in dialect is forcibly illustrated by one of their place names which still survives Conneross, the name of a creek in Oconee county. The name was derived from an incident that no one but an Indian, perhaps, would have dignified by a name. There was located, somewhere on the banks of this creek, a cliff which projected over the creek—a rock of considerable size. A wild duck usually built her nest high up on this cliff and directly under the projecting rock. When the duck flew from her nest she was compelled to drop downward until she cleared the over-hanging rock. The Indians noticed this peculiar flight of the duck and called the point where the cliff was located by a name which the creek still bears. The Under-Hill Cherokees called it Ka-wan-u-ra-su-i, where the duck drops. The Over-hills called it Ka-wan-u-la-su-i. One may readily see the slight difference in dialect as brought out in this word. The word was abbreviated by the lower Cherokees to Ka-wan-n-ras.

The capital of the Over-hills was Echoe. The capital of the Under-hills, Keowee, was located in a large valley on the Keowee River, about twelve miles west of Pickens and in Pickens county. It gave the Keowee river its name. Fort Prince George was built in 1751, just opposite this old capital but across the river in what is now Oconee county. It was in rifle shot of the Indian capital.

The old Keowee trail was, therefore, at first a trail across the mountains into our state, which was true of a number of other trails which developed into roads crossing at other gaps, as we shall notice in treating other old roads. It was at first the highway between these two ancient capitals. The trail between Keowee and Stump-house mountain passed Tamassee. As this Indian town was about nine miles east of Walhalla it will be noticed that the trail deflected eastward from what is now the old survey of the Blue Ridge railroad. This was necessary to reach the capital of the Under-hills on Keowee. From Keowee the trail is almost an air-line southward to where Pendleton is now located and then down the line of the Blue Ridge railroad and the Columbia and Greenville railroad to the vicinity of Honea Path. From this point it followed almost a straight course to De Witt's Corner, now corrupted into Due West where there was afterward a trading post and camping ground for the pack-horse trains. I have heard a tradition that De Witt's Corner was corrupted into its present name, Due West, by the traders in after years when, owing to the rather sharp turn westward near Honea Path, they called De Witt's Due West from the point of turning of course. I do not vouch for the truth of it, though it may have been possible that the name was thus changed by the droll humor of the old traders.

From Due West the trail deflected eastward till it again reached the crest of the ridge that divided the watersheds of the Savannah and the Saluda, near the headwaters of Mulberry creek, passing a little west of Cokesbury through Greenwood to Coronaca. "At that point," says Logan, "the creek here was shaded by a notable grove of large white oaks, on which account it received from the Indians the name of Quoo-ran-he-qua—the place of very big white oaks."

Coronaca was a well established camping ground of the traders and was doubtless the scene of many a night brawl among the carousing pack-horse drivers. From that point it was only a half day's journey to Ninety-Six, as the trader's traveled; at this point the trail formed a conjunction with the trail of the Congarees, as the point where Columbia is now located was then called. Congaree means, "Where the waters

mingle," owing to the fact that the waters of the Saluda and Broad rivers flow together at that point In this article, however, I shall deal only with the old trail from Keowee to Ninety-Six.

Three classes of remarkable men first traveled this trail originally traced by the Indians, no one knows how long ago. First came the hunters. They were the scouts of advancing civilization. They were hardy and fearless men, who loved the wild and who had severed themselves from all the ties and obligations of civilized society and plunged into the trackless forest; and had become as free as the savage that built his wigwam far from the habitations of men whose aim is to "modify nature" and make it minister to the needs of toiling millions. They were drawn on by the fascinations of the chase, the charm of wild nature and the allurements of a free and independent life. They loved adventure, threw off all care and responsibility, and feasted on the products of the forest and the game they killed. They were not pioneers for they cleared and settled no lands, built no houses, neither owned nor tilled one foot of soil they literally produced nothing. Still they were factors in developing the country. When they came back to the settlements, chiefly to exchange hides for powder and bullets and such things that ministered to their craft, they brought glowing stories of fertile lands, told the salubrious atmosphere, the broad valleys, the cool springs of purest water, the towering mountains and leaping cataracts, as well as the health giving characteristics of the country they had traversed. They awakened, therefore, an interest in the minds of those who were contemplating moving to healthier regions, free from the miasmas of the coast and its inland swamps. These pioneers followed the hunters trail into the heart of the boundless forest and built their cabins in the wild woods usually near some bold pellucid spring, and began the task of felling the trees and building up a little farm. The hunters, therefore, frequently became the fore-runners of the settlers.

It is a fact of history that Patrick and William Calhoun were induced to go to Long Cane, in the western part of Abbeville County and settle there by the description of that tract of country by some hunters whom they chanced to come into contact with at Waxhaw. So they came in 1756 and formed the first settlement in that part of the county. It is doubtless true in many instances that the hunters were the first emigrant agents, though they knew it not. They adopted the free and easy life of the Indians, made friends with them, and many of them married Cherokee squaws and were in all respects savages so far as the modes of life and customs they assumed are concerned; yet, they were not savages; some of them were intelligent Englishmen. These voyagers, by their superior knowledge, marksmanship, bravery, and daring adventures impressed the Cherokees with their accomplishments and won their admiration and friendship. They were therefore, more than merely fore-runners of the settlers—they were unwittingly messengers of conciliation to the ever jealous savages, and impressed them with a degree of respect for white men which doubtless saved many a settlement from the horrid butcheries which alas—was the unhappy lot of some of them. Had there been no hunters as the fore-runners of the settlers and herdsmen doubtless our frontier history would have been more thoroughly stained with blood than it was.

These hunters became also a link of communication between the settlers and the Indians. Having not only secured the respect of the Cherokees but having learned their language the hunters were able to put the settlers on guard when mischief was brewing.

They were also able to act as interpreters and were the most reliable sources of information to the colonial government in its earliest days. They knew the fighting strength of the several tribes and the feeling they cherished toward the settler and therefore even these profligate hunters were not altogether an unmitigated evil. Clad in buck-skin breeches hunting shirts of the same material and moccasins, they were the first voyageurs, after the Indians, to move along this historic trail. They must not be confused with those bands of marauders, horse and cow thieves, who afterwards infested many of the settlements of our state. Poor fellows! They were without those aspirations to a better life which were the distinguishing feature of the early settlers. They have passed on over the trail, like dusky figures in the twilight, into the great beyond.

Cardinal Gibbons' CONDITION BETTER

CARDINAL GIBBONS' CONDITION BETTER

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.—Cardinal Gibbons was reported as feeling better this morning after a comfortable night's rest. He continues to remain in bed in obedience to his physician's orders and, this is the sort of rest the prelate needs in large measure to restore his health, the doctor said today. The doctor added that there was nothing wrong with the cardinal except muscular weakness due to overwork.

The cardinal's restlessness Saturday night was caused by a slight attack of indigestion. He has a good appetite and it is thought he ate a bit too much Christmas dinner. His doctor said the cardinal had shown such improvement lately that it was hoped he would be able to return to Baltimore soon after New Year's day from Union Mills, Md., where he went for a rest three weeks ago.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Bank is hereby called by the directors to meet in the office of the president of said bank at 12 o'clock noon Thursday, December 30th, to consider a resolution adopted by the directors to increase the capital stock from \$40,000 to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 and to transact any other business that shall come before it.

OTTO BRISTOW, Cashier. 4t-12, 8, 13, 20, 27th.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE Court of Common Pleas.

Petition Asking For Appointment of J. F. Miller, Probate Judge, as Public Guardian.

Ex Parte: H. L. HILL, In Re: FRANK HILL, JUDIE LEE HILL, BERTIE CALVERT, and HUBERT HILL, Minors.

To All Parties Concerned:

TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned as attorney for W. L. Hill, will on the 3rd day of January 1921, petition the Honorable Frank B. Gary, Judge of Eighth Circuit, at Chambers, at Abbeville said county and state, to appoint J. F. Miller, Esq. Probate Judge of Abbeville County, South Carolina, Public Guardian for the following named minors: Frank Hill, who is under the age of Fourteen years, and the following named minors: Jodie Lee Hill, Bertie Calvert, who are over the age of Fourteen years, and that W. L. Hill is the brother of the above named minors, and that each of the above named minors is entitled and has an estate of about Three Hundred and Forty Dollars, the same arising as their respective share or interest in the estate of the late B. L. Morrison, their grandfather, and also an estate of about Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, the same being their respective share or interest in the estate of Mrs. Alice Hill, their mother. That there is so fit, competent and suitable person who is willing to act as Guardian for the said minors, and that said minors have no general or testamentary guardian.

J. HOWARD MOORE, Attorney for H. L. Hill. Dec. 17, 1920.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE Court of Common Pleas.

Petition Asking For Appointment of J. F. Miller, Probate Judge, as Public Guardian.

Ex Parte: J. I. SAXON, Petitioner. In Re: LONNIE SAXON, LIDIE SAXON and BESSIE SAXON, Minors.

To All Parties Concerned:

TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned as attorney for J. I. Saxon, will on the 3rd day of January 1921, petition the Honorable Frank B. Gary Judge of Eighth Circuit, of South Carolina, at Chambers, to appoint J. F. Miller, Esq., Probate Judge, as Public Guardian, for the following named minors: Lonnie Saxon, Lidie Saxon, and Bessie Saxon, all of whom are under the age of fourteen years and reside with J. I. Saxon, their father in said state and county, and

that each of said minors has and is entitled to a nestate of about Two Hundred Dollars, the same arising from their respective interest or share in the estate of B. L. Morrison, late of said county and state and that said money is now in the hands of the Master of said state and county. That the above mentioned minors have no general or testamentary guardian and that there can be found no fit suitable or competent person who is willing to act as guardian for said minors.

J. HOWARD MOORE, Attorney for J. I. Saxon. Dec. 17, 1920.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE Court of Common Pleas.

Ex Parte HOYT AHSHLEY, Petitioner In Re: OLA BELL AHSHLEY, JOHN-NIE AHSHLEY, MARY AHSHLEY and AFFIE AHSHLEY, Minors.

To All Parties Concerned:

TAKE NOTICE, That the undersigned as attorney for Hoyt Ashley, will on the 3rd day of January 1921, petition the Honorable Frank B. Gary, Judge of Eighth Circuit, at Chambers, at Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, to appoint J. F. Miller, Judge of Probate, said county and state, Public Guardian for the following minors: Ola Bell Ashley, Johnnie Ashley, Mary Ashley and Affie Ashley, all of whom are under age of Fourteen years and that Hoyt Ashley, petitioner herein is their uncle and with whom they live in said county and state, and that each of whom is entitled to an estate of about Three Hundred Dollars, the same arising as their respective share in the estate of the late Feaster Ashley, their father, and that said money is now in the hand of the Probate Court of said county and state. That the above named minors have no general or testamentary guardian and there

is no fit, suitable and competent person who is willing to act as such guardian for said minors.

J. HOWARD MOORE, Attorney for Hoyt Ashley, Petitioner herein. Dec. 18, 1920.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE Court of Common Pleas.

Petition Asking For Appointment of J. F. Miller, Probate Judge, as Public Guardian.

Ex Parte: D. W. HALL, Petitioner, In Re: CARLTON HALL, ERNEST HALL, FURMAN HALL and HENRY HALL, Minors.

To All Concerned:

TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned as attorney for D. W. Hall will on the 3rd day of January, 1921, petition the Honorable Frank B. Gary, Judge Eighth Circuit, at Chambers to appoint J. F. Miller, Esq., Probate Judge of Abbeville County, South Carolina, Public Guardian for the following named minors: Carlton Hall a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Ernest Hall, Furman Hall and Henry Hall, minors all over the age of fourteen years and that D. W. Hall, the petitioner herein is the father of the above named minors and that each of the above named minors is entitled to and has an estate of about Three Hundred and Forty Dollars, the same arising as their interest in the estate of B. L. Morrison, late of Abbeville County, South Carolina, the said money now being in the hands of the Master of said county and state.

That no fit, suitable or competent person can be found who is willing to become the guardian of the above mentioned minors, and that they have no general or testamentary guardian. J. HOWARD MOORE, Attorney for D. W. Hall. Dec. 17, 1920.

FARMERS! Sell Your COTTON and Hold It. You need the money, but you don't want to let go of your cotton because you believe the price will ultimately go higher. You can get the money and the ultimate advance in price if you hedge with us. To do this, sell your cotton at the best price you can get and buy an equivalent amount of future cotton, holding back one-fourth of the selling price to protect the same, like a banker does when he lends you money on warehouse receipt. Then if the market goes up you still get the benefit of the advance. In this way you pay no interest storage charges, depreciation or insurance, yet you have just as much money as if you borrowed on a warehouse receipt. Write for free booklet "How Cotton Markets Are Made." Settlement made in Columbia of all contracts carried there. Net balances subject to draft. Address Martin & Company, 81 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y. Edmund A. Felder, S. C. Representative, 1512 Sumter St., Columbia, S. C.

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