

KILLED AT BALL IN FIST FIGHT

**ROW OVER "BELLE" RESULTS
IN BROKEN HEAD FOR CECIL
ARTHUR OF NEW YORK—WAS
KNOCKED DOWN BY RIGHT
TO CHIN**

Allenhurst, N. J., Aug. 30.—Further official investigation was made today as the result of the death of a guest from a fist fight involving the belle of the annual masked ball which forms the summer's social climax for the fashionable beach colony here.

Cecil Adrian Arthur of New York, son of Mrs. J. Charles Taite of London, England, died as the result of a quarrel during the dance. Salvatore Laborde, a student in college of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, whose home is in Havana Cuba, is under arrest.

The prosecution's chief witness is expected to be Mrs. J. S. Sutphen, Jr. of New York, who with her husband was Arthur's guest at the ball and was dancing with Arthur when the altercation occurred. According to Laborde's friends he thought he recognized as a friend Mrs. Sutphen, who was masked and who attracted much attention by a masquerade costume of which black silk knickerbockers were a feature. He asked her to dance and was refused. Then, according to detectives who investigated the case, his insistence led to the quarrel with Arthur.

The fight took place during the intermission when the masquerade guests were in the grill room of the hotel where the dance took place. Jose M. Ancuna and Manuel Fernandez, of Havana who were seated at a table with Laborde, say Arthur was the aggressor. In the fight Arthur went down from a blow to the chin and his skull was fractured. He died in a hospital.

Laborde was held in the Freehold jail today awaiting an inquest. His companions were held as material witnesses in \$5,000 bail each, which they provided. The head waiter, who was also held as a witness was unable to provide bond.

Ancuna declared two other women at the dance were dressed like Mrs. Sutphen, with black knickerbockers, blouse and tam o'shanter and one of them was a member of the Cuban's party. This, and the fact that Mrs. Sutphen's back was turned when Laborde approached to ask for a dance, led to the mistaken identity. Ancuna explained.

WANTS

ABANDONED AUTOMOBILE—Found beside road, Ford Touring car. Owner can get same by identifying and paying costs. L. A. ERWIN, Antreville, 8, 31-3tpd

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, close in. Apply at this office. 8, 31-1f.

FOR SALE—Pears at 35 cents a peck; also fresh eggs at 40 cents a dozen. MRS. D. A. ROGERS, Phone 1. 8, 29-1f.

FOR SALE—Ford Roadster in good condition. New top and fenders. See G. A. Neuffer, Jr.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Modern six room dwelling in Due West, with electric lights, on three quarter acre corner lot with good garden and orchard, within two hundred yards of Erskine College grounds. Will trade or sell on good terms. O. Y. Brownlee, Due West, S. C. 8, 22-4col.

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MRS. VANDIVER RECALLS HISTORY OF ABBEVILLE

**Writes of Purchase of Territory From Indians.
Long Cane Home of Calhouns, Many
Famous Men From the Old District.
The Last Cabinet Meeting and
Secession Hill.**

(By Mrs. Louise Ayer Vandiver in The State.)

In 1752 Governor Glen of the royal province of South Carolina made a peace treaty with the Cherokee Indians who owned and occupied all of the northern state. The early method of white settlers simply to seize and hold all territory on the Western continent they could, had given way to the more subtle one of stealing it, and yet keeping the red men satisfied by giving them a few baubles. Governor Glen after this fashion "bought" all of the territory lying between Fort Prince George at Keowee, almost the location of Walhalla, and Long Cane, close to where Abbeville now stands. For this slice of Indian land he paid 30 "stroud" coats, whatever they may be, a number of "duffil" blankets, some striped flannel shirts, some guns and bullets, flint knives and war paint, obtaining lawfully for the province, the deed sealed and signed a strip of land the width of the fort, from the one point to the other, and the white people without making mention of the matter, proceeded at once to take, seize and occupy, in virtue of this agreement, all of the Cherokee territory which comprises the present counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, Union, York, Spartanburg, Greenville, Newberry, Chester, Fairfield and Richland. These 30 stroud coats and duffil blankets were wonderful dry goods if they can vindicate the early South Carolinians in that Indian trade.

Settlers Moved Cautiously
Timidly settlers pushed into the new country, locating at first not too far from already inhabited regions, and slowly advancing into the wilds. The earliest settlement on Governor Glen's rich purchase was that of the illstarred Calhouns at Long Cane. The massacre of the venerable Mrs. Catherine Calhoun with two of her grandchildren and a number of other members of the colony whose names have been lost, is familiar to all Carolinians. The spot where the tragedy took place was marked in 1760 by a son of the murdered woman, Patrick Calhoun, better known to history as the father of John C. Calhoun. The place is overgrown now by weeds and briars, but the filial monument is still standing and the historic spot should be cared for by the people of the state.

A few years later, largely through the efforts of Gen. Andrew Pickens and Maj. Andrew Hamilton, a fort was built on land now covered by a part of the city of Abbeville. A creek ran through the inclosure, and within the walls was a house with a huge rock chimney. It was named Boone in honor of the governor, and there for refuge white settlers fled from miles around at the slightest threat of an Indian raid. The fort was also used as a protection from British and Tories during the Revolution.

At Long Cane, Patrick Calhoun and his brother, William, conducted a sort of general supply business, and to their care the governor recommended new settlers and settlements.

There also Major Hamilton located, building the first house in what is now the town of Abbeville. It stood where the court house is now. In that dwelling was born Abbeville's first native baby, an infant destined to become one of the most prominent citizens of the community, Judge David Lewis Wardlaw. His family came to the section at the same time that Patrick and William Calhoun made their second attempt at locating there, all coming from Waxhaw, where the Calhouns had fled at the time of the massacre.

Birth of Secession
In 1794 Maj. Andrew Hamilton was appointed keeper of ammunition for Ninety-Six district. All of the buildings in the little settlement were of wood, and it was not lawful to keep powder in a wooden building so Major Hamilton erected a strong arsenal of imported brick on the brow of a hill overlooking the fort, and "Arsenal Hill" has been closely connected with Abbeville history, though after the first secession con-

vention was held there, November 22, 1860, it became "Secession Hill," and so it is called today.

In the early years of the 18th century a number of families drifted into the section, forming the nucleus of a county or parish, calling the settlement Long Cane from the character of the vegetation. Most of them were Scotch-Irish, and as early as 1756 they had established a Presbyterian church known as "Long Cane," which has been ever since a valued branch of the denomination in South Carolina.

In 1762 a colony of French Huguenots recently landed in Charleston, came to this outpost settlement, led and governed by their beloved pastor, Pierre Gibert. The good pastor's wife made the trip from France under peculiar conditions. In some way the lady had become especially obnoxious to the French government, which refused to allow her to leave with her husband and his colony. But the dame had no notion of staying behind, nor had Pastor Gibert the remotest idea of attempting to carry on his work in the new world without the help of his resolute wife.

Came Over in Barrel.
The Huguenots had permission to bring with them some of their goods which were packed in various ways. Among the lot was a large hogshead, innocent looking enough, and passed along without special notice. Inside the hogshead, safely stored away was Madam Gibert, of course supplied with food, water and air, and made as comfortable as possible in her restricted quarters; in her hands her precious Bible, though she must have gained strength and inspiration solely by the contact of her fingers with its covers, for of course she could not see in her small dark chamber to read its pages. She must have been about the gladdest person who ever set foot on American soil. With her husband and his congregation she reached Long Cane. At least, so the story is told.

The French people settled a little distance away from the Scotch-Irish, and called their settlement Bordeaux. Among them was a learned philanthropist, Dr. de la Howe, who bequeathed a large tract of land and money to support it to establish a free industrial school for boys. The institution is still in existence, although it suffered severely from the effects of the Confederate war.

Dr. de la Howe also christened the village which sprang up around these settlements Abbeville in remembrance of his native home in sunny France. Among the Huguenot colonists were families bearing the names Perrin, Moragne, Rogers, Covin, Noble, and many others that have become well known in the state as Abbeville names.

Very near the time of the French settlement, there appeared at Long Cane a German plantation which established itself on a stream which the settlers called "Hard Labor Creek," more euphoniously known to the present inhabitants as Saprone.

The governor commissioned Patrick Calhoun to look after both colonies until they could provide for themselves. Mr. Calhoun furnished them with large supplies of food and other necessities and assisted them in starting their own industries.

Into the making of Abbeville entered the virile blood of four of the strongest European nations, Scotch, Irish, French and German and the result has been that finest of American citizenship, a 100 per cent. South Carolinian of the highest type.

Petition for Court.
In 1768 Thomas Bell, William Calhoun, Andrew Williamson and Patrick Calhoun presented a petition to the general assembly of the province requesting that as British citizens they might have a court established in their own community, pointing out that it was 200 miles from their homes to Charleston, where they were compelled to go for the smallest legal business. It was that intolerable condition in the upcountry

which resulted in the organization of the "Regulators," a band of strong determined men, united at first for the protection of their property and families, but which in the lapse of time degenerated into lawless depredators.

The Abbeville colony soon became prosperous, and it is said that before the Revolution, it required 3,000 wagons a year to transport their pelts, wheat and corn to Charleston, the nearest market.

The first lawyer in Abbeville was John Bowie, the precursor of a long line of brilliant jurists and judges who have called Abbeville home. Among the number was a young man who in 1807 hung a name over his modest office door that some years later was known throughout the United States, even today is probably the most eminent of all South Carolinians, John C. Calhoun.

In 1855 Dr. J. W. Marshall, one of Abbeville's leading physicians bought a large tract of land on the outskirts of the town which included Arsenal Hill. Over the spot where the old magazine had stood, he built a handsome residence, which was burned in 1876. A pretty modern cottage now occupies the site, and is the home of his venerable widow, now nearing her 90th year. To Mrs. Marshall's fine memory and unflinching interest in everything pertaining to her native place, every student of Abbeville history is indebted for valuable assistance. Pointing to her dining room floor, Mrs. Marshall says, "Just there stood the ancient arsenal." And then she shows to anyone who is interested a queer, heavy, perfectly black brick, which she says was one used in the building of the arsenal. When excavations are made near the place, some of these brick are still found.

"As before stated, the first secession convention was held in Abbeville on Secession Hill. Edward Noble, John A. Calhoun, Thomas Thomason, John A. Wilson and D. L. Wardlaw were elected delegates to the state convention, and instructed to cast Abbeville's vote for the secession of South Carolina from the Union.

Written by Wardlaw.
When war was declared, all of her young men, and many who were not young entered the service of the Confederacy. Francis Hugh Wardlaw of Abbeville wrote the Ordinance of Secession. The first soldier killed was Clarke Allen of Abbeville. After General Gregg fell, Col. Samuel McGowan of Abbeville took command of his brigade.

On that wild flight from Richmond at the time of Lee's surrender, President Davis and his cabinet stopped for a night in Abbeville. He was entertained in the home of Major Burt, and there he called his last real cabinet meeting, May 3, 1865. Mr. Davis, stubborn and determined, could not give up the cherished dream of a Southern republic, and at that meeting he urged that the Confederacy make a stand further south. He believed that Johnson could yet drive back the enemy. Unwillingly persuaded that the cause was hopeless, he covered his face with his hands and allowed himself to be led from the room.

At Abbeville the cabinet which so far had traveled together, broke up, some going one way, some another. Mr. Davis proceeded to Washington Ga., where to the few still with him he made another appeal, and met with the same reply. There the last members of his cabinet left him, and with his wife and one or two attendants he continued his journey, and a few hours later was captured.

On Secession Hill in 1876 Hampton held the second of his great campaign meetings for the redemption of the state from Republicanism.

Abbeville is a typical Southern town, quiet, serene, green and restful, with comfortable looking homes set in old flower gardens and groves, a public square for business, adorned with a graceful monument to the Confederate dead of the county. It has dignified churches, suitable public schools, shady streets; a place where men and women and children live in unhurried comfort, where neighbors lend to each other a helping hand, and each is interested in all; a place where every inhabitant has a friendly word for the passing stranger.

TO TEACH IN RALEIGH
Miss Elizabeth Clinkscales leaves this week for Raleigh, N. C., where she will teach this winter.



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Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The body of William Haley faces burial in a pauper's grave. Haley was 6 feet 8 inches tall and claimed the distinction of being the tallest man in the State.

Relatives, told a special coffin would be required, refused to pay the expenses.

HYMN OF SUCCESS

It's a good thing to dream Of big things to be done, If, when you wake up, you begin 'em, But, by dreaming, alone, Things worth while are ne'er won, You've got to DO something to win 'em.

If you vision big business, Your coffers to fill, Just to wait, sleep and dream is not wise.

You must wake up, get busy, Keep saying, "I will," And, above all—"Advertise."
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