

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

The Homestead.

Terms of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an Amendment to Section 32, Article II, of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, relating to a Homestead and providing that the benefits of a Homestead Exemption may be shared equally by all classes of Citizens.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall, after such election and before another, ratify the same amendment, by yeas and nays, it shall be a part of the Constitution, to wit: That section 32, Article II, of the Constitution of this State be and is hereby stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "The General Assembly shall enact such laws as will exempt from attachment and sale under any mesne or final process issued from any Court to the head of any family residing in this State a homestead in lands, whether held in fee or any lesser estate, not to exceed in value one thousand dollars, with the yearly products thereof, and every head of a family residing in this State, whether entitled to a homestead exemption in lands or not, personal property not to exceed in value the sum of five hundred dollars; provided, that in case of any woman having a separate estate shall be married to the head of a family who has not of his own sufficient property to constitute a homestead, as hereinbefore provided, said married woman shall be entitled to a like exemption as provided for a head of a family; provided further, that there shall not be an allowance of more than one thousand dollars' worth of real estate, and more than five hundred dollars' worth of personal property to the husband and wife jointly; provided, that no property shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale for taxes or sale for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead or for the creation of improvements thereon. Provided, further, that the yearly products of such homestead shall not be exempt from attachment, levy or sale for the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same.

It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at their first session to enforce the provision of this section by suitable legislation. That the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words printed or written thereon: "Constitutional amendment relating to homestead, Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words printed or written thereon: "Constitutional amendment relating to homestead, No."

Approved 23rd December, 1879.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—From a recent paper we learn that this order is now only six years old, but from an humble beginning has made remarkable progress. It has now in the country 1,901 lodges with 66,000 active members. Within the six years of its existence the order has distributed and paid in benefits from its widows' and orphans' fund \$20,619,930.61, and its average annual distribution and payments amount to \$100,000. The Knights of Honor is a grand, organized, systematic charity, with its members chiefly from the middle classes of society. It is also of great advantage by elevating its members socially and morally, and is most beneficial in its relief of suffering and prevention of poverty, and is therefore a benefit to the whole community even outside of its organization. Its stability and soundness have been thoroughly tested, and the pledges of its members can be relied on, as has been amply proved. The Knights of Honor's system is much more economical and reliable than the established systems of life insurance. The Knights paid in the yellow fever season of 1878, \$5,000,000 in benefits without difficulty.—*Palmetto Yeoman.*

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all affections of the Lungs, take **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

A GIFT TO WOFFORD COLLEGE.—Professor David Duncan has given his classical library to Wofford College, and this is no ordinary gift. For many years he has been accumulating this library until it numbers nearly 1200 volumes. Many of the books are rare, and there is one of the number that cost over a hundred dollars. The learned classical scholar, Dr. Toy, said this was the finest classical library he had ever seen in the possession of a private individual, and he had seen many in Europe and America. It is difficult to estimate the value of this gift in money, but it is perhaps between five and eight thousand dollars. The Professor has the hearty thanks of every friend of the College for this valuable gift.

[*Carolina Spartan.*]

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENNER, } EDITORS.
W. H. WALLACE. }



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1880.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For terms, see first page.

Work to be Done.

We desire to say a word or two in regard to the outgoing Council. To hear some people talk one would think, if he did not know to the contrary, that this Council had been incompetent, inefficient and unmindful of its duties. The fact is, we have seldom, if ever, had a better Council; one more energetic and public-spirited; one that did more for the improvement of the streets and the town generally, as far as their duties extended. There has been (so we have been informed and believe, though we haven't seen it) a good deal of gambling carried on in town within the past year or two; but we do not undertake to say whether any blame attaches to the Council on this account, or whether they have made the proper efforts to suppress the evil. Their knowledge of this evil, we presume, was only such as the community at large had, viz., rumor. If any party had been carried before the Council charged with gambling he would have been held to trial; or if information on oath had been made to the Council that certain parties were engaged in gambling in town we have no doubt the Council would have had them arrested and tried. There is one fact connected with this matter of gambling that deserves to be noticed. There are two Trial Justices in town, who have the authority and the power to punish this offense, and whose duty it is to enforce the laws against it just as much as it is the duty of the Council. We do not know that they have done anything in this direction; yet both these officers have been prominent in the party contending for "peace, morality and reform"—one of them presided at the Wednesday's meeting, and the other took an active and conspicuous part in its proceedings. We do not say that they have been remiss in the performance of their duties in this matter of gambling. They would no doubt say that proper information has not been made before them. Couldn't they have got the information if they had made an earnest effort? They may say that the offense has not been committed "in their view;" but couldn't they see where it was going on and see it if they had desired to do so? And could not some of those citizens who have been so loud in their complaints against the Council for not suppressing this evil have given them sufficient information to proceed upon? If they did not possess that information what right had they to make the complaint? If they did have it and failed to use it for the suppression of the evil complained of, are they themselves blameless?

What we want is less talk and more action. It is the duty of the Council, the Trial Justices and the citizens of the town to see that this evil and curse is eradicated from our midst. If these all do their duty it can be destroyed, root and branch. But talk won't do it; prompt and decisive measures by those in authority, aided by those citizens who desire to see the town peaceable and moral, will. Let it be done.

Ireland's Appeal.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, members from Ireland of the British Parliament, landed in New York a few days ago, and met with a most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Parnell has spoken to immense crowds in New York City and elsewhere since his arrival. His objects are, 1st, to obtain contributions for the thousands of suffering Irishmen, and, 2ndly, to arouse the sympathy of this country in favor of the Irish renters, who, under the oppressive burdens placed upon them by landlords, are little better off than slaves or serfs.

Congressman Aiken, from this, the third district, will have the appointment to the West Point Academy of a successor to John C. Whitaker, who will graduate in 1881. He will order an examination of applicants some time during the coming season.

A Correction.

In saying last week that the Intendant postponed the public meeting to nominate a Town Council without consulting with any of the Council except one member, we labored under a mistake. He consulted with Warden Christian and Speers, as will be seen by his communication in this issue; and they with himself, form a majority. This correction is due the Intendant, and therefore we make it.

James A. Garfield, Republican.

has been elected by the Ohio Legislature U. S. Senator, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, whose term expires March 4, 1881.

The Columbia Canal.

The contract between the State and Messrs. Thompson & Nagle, contractors, concerning the Columbia Canal has been concluded, and the contractors have gone to work to secure the necessary capital stock by subscriptions. They are not capitalists themselves, but say they have no doubt of obtaining all that is needed. Their plan is to get citizens of this State to take stock to nearly half the amount required and then to go North for the balance. The work has been laid out to employ a capital stock of \$1,250,000. The Canal is to be 200 feet wide and to give 15,000 horse power, 1,500 of which is to be the property of the State. The State furnishes to the contractors 250 convicts, whom the contractors are required to feed and the State to clothe and guard. All the land that is necessary for the erection of factories and other buildings has been secured, and it is proposed to erect a factory of 26,000 spindles. The city of Columbia has guaranteed the contractors from any damages from right of way, backwater, &c. It is expected to begin work soon; the terms of the contract require the work to be completed in three years.

In this arrangement the State has the prospect of gaining largely, with little or no danger of loss. If the contractors fail the State's loss will be little more than the loss of the convict labor furnished; and if they succeed the whole State will be benefited, though Columbia will be the greatest gainer. Messrs. Thompson & Nagle come from Rhode Island and are highly recommended by capitalists, principally manufacturers, of their section of the country.

Pressing Hospitality.

Gen. Grant no doubt felt a supreme disgust at the flunkeyism that he witnessed on his recent trip through the South. It would have been more becoming the dignity and self-respect of South Carolinians to have let him pursue his journey in peace. There was no occasion for any display of hospitality. He was not making a tour through the States; he was not even paying a visit to the South, but was only passing through on his way to Cuba; so that there was no occasion for ovations or hospitality or attentions of any kind, even had Grant been a fit subject for such marks of respect. If these attempts of a few South Carolinians to thrust their attentions upon Grant were sincere they have shown themselves more than human in their readiness to forgive, or more submissive to wrongs and insults than is compatible with a high minded and spirited people. If they were not sincere then their conduct was hypocritical, and it was without excuse, for they went out of the way to display it. What any Southern man, or any thinking man, can find in Grant to admire is more than we can see. As a soldier he was fortunate but not great, as a President his administration was a disgrace to the American Republic. He is now seeking the office again, without one qualification that would recommend him to that position, and it would be an unhappy day for this country should he ever be re-elected. The South would stultify itself in attempting to honor Grant.

Another Legislative Blunder.

"An Act to amend Section 74, Title 5, Chapter 122, part 3, of the General Statutes relating to claim and delivery of personal property," says that said Section 74, &c., be amended in the fourteenth line of sub division 5 of said section by inserting the word "summons" after the words "with a copy of the undertaking." The intention, no doubt, was to insert the words "with a copy of the undertaking" after the word "summons." The amendment is impossible and therefore does not amount to anything. It is not a matter of much concern; but perhaps it is an evidence of "hasty legislation."

A Much Respected Negro.

Jeff David, the negro who was condemned to be hung a year or two ago for the murder of the Franklins in Abbeville County, has received a respite to the 17th of September. This is the sixth or seventh respite he has had; the first was received while he was on the gallows with the rope round his neck. There has been always grave doubts in the mind of the Governor, as well as the public, as to his guilt—the evidence was all circumstantial. He will never be hanged, but will probably have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

A Whole, measuring forty or fifty feet in length, was captured in Charleston Harbor the 7th instant after a long and exciting chase.

In the State of Maine.

In Maine the Democrats are in the majority. They can elect their State ticket, but have hitherto failed to get a majority in the Legislature. The late election in the State was very hotly contested: the Democrats and Greenbackers joined forces, but the Republicans claimed the victory. Gov. Garcelon, Democrat, and his Council, acting as canvassers, threw out several precincts and gave certificates of election to fusionists. This created a great excitement in the State; the Republicans charged Garcelon with being a traitor, with corruption, fraud, etc. Trouble was anticipated, and the Governor ordered the militia to be in readiness for any emergency. Arms and ammunition were collected at Augusta, the Capital. The Legislature met the 7th. The Senate and the House were organized by the fusionists, only one Republican, Eugene Hale, taking part in the proceedings of the House, and he only for the purpose of raising "points of order." Three fusionists refused to take part in the organization of the House. Their party claims that they had been "seen," and the following affidavits seem to bear out the charge that the Republicans had resorted to bribery:

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.

I, Thomas B. Swann, in presence of Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party to resign as representative for money. I am going to take money to-morrow and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose.

THOS. B. SWANN.

This is a true copy of a paper I now hold, and which copy was made and signed near midnight January 5 and 6, by Thos. B. Swann in presence of Solon B. Chase and myself.

E. H. GOVE, witness.

The *Argus* says: "I was informed that one thousand dollars had been offered by one of the agents of the Republican party to a representative of the Maine Legislature to resign his position, and did not ask whether he belonged to the Greenback or Democratic party. Thereupon I consulted with the members of the Greenback party and informed them that, should he have intimated to said agent that my resignation could be effected with money, and if I was offered \$1,000 I would take it and should then expose their plans to defeat the will of the people by bribery. At 10:30 A. M., on the 6th, I met the agent at the courthouse, signed the resignation and papers, and received one thousand dollars. Said agent informed me that he had got three or four men to remain away from the House and prevent a quorum."

A similar affidavit is signed by Moses Harriman, of Kennebec, with the following additional attest:

AUGUSTA, ME., January 6, 1880.

We certify that Moses Harriman, of Kennebec, exhibited to us this afternoon a package of money and requested us to count it. We did so, and it made \$1,000, which he said he received as set forth in his affidavit.

E. H. GOVE, R. M. SPRINGER.

Talk of an Extra Session.

We have already mentioned the mistake in the Act to raise supplies. The enrolling clerk inserted 4 1/2 mills for State Tax in the bill, instead of 4 1/4 as it passed the Legislature, and it was ratified with the mistake in it. The general impression seems to be that it would be better to let the mistake stand and to collect the extra quarter of a mill than to call an extra session to remedy the mistake—the extra session would likely cost more than the quarter of a mill tax, or \$25,000. The Governor had the matter under consideration several days, and decided to let the matter stand. But there are others who take a different view of the subject, and think that if parties should fail or refuse to pay the taxes assessed under the Act as it stands it might lead to expensive and troublesome litigation. C. H. Moise, Auditor of Sumter County, is in Columbia for the purpose of enjoining the Comptroller-General from instructing County Auditors to place on the tax duplicates the 4 1/2 mills State tax.

A Much Respected Negro.

Jeff David, the negro who was condemned to be hung a year or two ago for the murder of the Franklins in Abbeville County, has received a respite to the 17th of September. This is the sixth or seventh respite he has had; the first was received while he was on the gallows with the rope round his neck. There has been always grave doubts in the mind of the Governor, as well as the public, as to his guilt—the evidence was all circumstantial. He will never be hanged, but will probably have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

A Correction.

In saying last week that the Intendant postponed the public meeting to nominate a Town Council without consulting with any of the Council except one member, we labored under a mistake. He consulted with Warden Christian and Speers, as will be seen by his communication in this issue; and they with himself, form a majority. This correction is due the Intendant, and therefore we make it.

James A. Garfield, Republican.

has been elected by the Ohio Legislature U. S. Senator, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, whose term expires March 4, 1881.

Who Bolted?

A Reply to Siccus.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A communication from "Siccus," headed "Two Tickets," which appeared in the last issue of the *Newberry Herald*, requires some notice from me. I merely desire to correct the inaccuracies of the writer's statements; I have no comments to make on the spirit which dictated his article, nor as to the taste and refinement with which that spirit is manifested.

These are the facts: At a meeting of the Town Council held on the 18th day of December last, an agreement was had to call a public meeting on the 31st of Dec., for the purpose of nominating an Intendant and four Wardens. No ordinance was passed, no resolution adopted. A mere informal agreement was had, and the Clerk was directed to have the notice published: On Monday, the 29th Dec., I was informed that several influential citizens, whom the community had frequently honored with their confidence, and to whom many of our citizens were wont to look to express their sentiments on such occasions, would be compelled to be absent on urgent professional business. I thought it, on that account, advisable to have the meeting postponed. I saw Warden Speers on Monday afternoon; he agreed with me; on Monday night he informed Warden Christian of the postponement, and the latter fully concurred in our action. They certify as follows:

NEWBERRY, Jan'y 7, 1880.

At the request of Intendant J. P. Pool, I submit the following statement, to-wit: That I was consulted by Mr. Pool, as Intendant, in reference to a postponement of Citizens' Meeting to Jan'y 3rd, inst., which had been called to convene Wednesday, Dec. 31st. I gave my concurrence to said change of meeting from Dec. 31st to Jan'y 3rd, inst.

L. M. SPEERS, Warden, Ward No. 1.

This is to certify that I was informed on Monday evening, 20th December, 1879, of the postponement of the Citizens' Meeting called originally for 31st Dec., 1879, till the 3rd day of January, 1880, and that I concurred as to the advisability of said postponement.

E. H. CHRISTIAN, Warden of Ward No. 2.

7th January, 1880.

Still "Siccus" says that I revoked the meeting without consulting the Wardens. Besides, it has on former occasions been left to the discretion of the Intendant to have the day of meeting changed, and no objection has ever been made to such action. Furthermore, the first call made was signed by me as Intendant. The notice of the postponement was given in the same way. The second notice emanated on the face of it from the same authority as the first. How so many people could assemble and declare themselves the regularly constituted Convention is a mystery to me. What becomes of the rights of those citizens who, in the firm belief that the meeting was regularly and legally postponed—even if such had not been the case—did not attend the meeting on Wednesday? Were they to be deprived of their rights in the nomination? Could the statement of one councilman make the people there assembled a Nominating Convention? A motion to postpone, I am informed, was almost hooted down. "Siccus" says: "Had the Intendant a right to postpone a meeting called by the Town Council? The majority of the Wardens—who by the bye were in the meeting—thought not." Now, the fact is, there were three councilmen present, one of whom—Warden Speers—had agreed with Warden Christian and myself to a postponement, and, therefore, the majority of the Council did "so think." What harm could have resulted in the postponement? Who is injured? Why not have given all the people, even if they were misled, an opportunity to express themselves? The people assembled on Wednesday could evidently not constitute themselves a nominating meeting under the customs and usages of nominating bodies. The Saturday meeting was, therefore, the only regularly constituted body.

A Few words on the virtue, morality and intelligence question.

A vote of thanks was rendered the present Council for their services by the Wednesday meeting. Yet, "Siccus" thinks that the Wednesday ticket should be supported because nominated in the interest of morality, order and reform, and because it is composed of men who are fit representatives of the virtue and intelligence of Newberry. The Pharisees were a set of people who stood on the corners

of the streets praying aloud and thanking the Lord that they were not like other people. It has been reported that they were all killed at the destruction of Jerusalem, but I am satisfied that a good many of them escaped, and that not a few straggled over here and settled within the corporate limits of Newberry. I would not be at all surprised if "Siccus" were not some kin to one or two of those stray pilgrims.

We all want reform, and there is no question that it is needed; we only differ as to the proper method of bringing it about. The only question—however you may disguise it—is "License" or "No License," and, incident to it, *high or low taxes*. The refusal to grant licenses, I sincerely believe, will not increase the morality, nor secure the peace and good order of this town. The Maine Liquor Law, either in State or community, has proved a failure. Many old citizens of this place say that it has proved a failure here.

It may not be amiss to speak of the financial bearing of the question. Liquor license yields this town twenty-two hundred dollars or fifty-five hundred dollars' revenue. Yet this aggregate amount is hardly sufficient to keep up the necessary improvements. The consequence of "No License" will be that the Council be compelled to tax to the extent of their power; street duty will be increased to the extent of the law; real estate owners and merchants will feel the consequence. Otherwise streets and sidewalks will be neglected, persons and property left unprotected for want of an adequate police force, and necessary means to preserve the health of the town could not be supplied.

But enough.

J. P. POOL, Intendant.

Newberry, S. C., Jan. 7th, 1880.

[Written specially for the *HERALD*.]

Battle of Life.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The writer responds 'en amore' to your request that he should give your paper some notice of our last Thespian performance at the Prytaneum, on Thursday night last. The play taken from Dickens' Christmas story of the Battle of Life, was dramatized by one of our Club, who is also our Stage Manager. The play is not only chaste but beautiful. The enunciation of the amateurs on this occasion was perceptibly better than on former occasions. Capt. A. P. Pifer, who rather led in this special excellence, was very distinct. Others might also be praised specially for this, and none were below par in this respect. The ladies' costumes were rich and beautiful, notably the six handsome dresses of Miss Ray Foote, as also Miss Kate Moss. The ball dress of Miss Jennie Carpenter was extremely handsome. Mrs. Cragg, (Miss Alma Werber), was becomingly dressed in a dark grenadine with a large gold flower in the pattern. Miss Ella Muttie deserves all praise for the suitable style of her homely costume in the part of Cleopatra Newcome, in which she was so disguised as to be scarcely recognizable to her most intimate friends. Mademoiselle Nathalie D'Aubigne, as Sister Martha Jeddler, the rather antiquated spinster whose years had softened into a mild benevolence after some domestic trials, was very becomingly attired not as a fancy old maid, but as a retired elderly lady with full white cap and apron over a dark dress, which with the aid of gold spectacles disguised her somewhat. The part of Dr. Jeddler was admirably sustained by Capt. A. P. Pifer, whose mild irony upon the vanity, the folly and emptiness of life ran through his character or conversation. Messrs. Suitchey and Cragg, the partners in law, were well personated by Mr. S. B. Fowles and Mr. O. L. Schumpert. The scene between these two lawyers and their respective wives, who were mutually jealous of the office and the partners as absorbing all the time and attention of their respective husbands was particularly spicy. The scenes between Brittain and Cleopatra were very racy and amusing, especially the weeping scene. Brittain (Dr. E. C. Jones), gave some extra and unexpected touches to his comic character. What shall I say of Alfred Heathfield (Mr. Jeff Brown), and of Michael Warden (Mr. Willie Ewart), the lovers in the piece. The former was all that was sweet and lovely and graceful as the ladies might say, and the latter all that was handsome, mysterious and interesting. The three last acts of the play were well rendered and received with increased acclamations by the audience. Yours, &c.,

AMATEUR.

The rising generation ought to be protected against the stupefying influence of Opium preparations.

We call the attention of all mothers to the fact that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is absolutely free from Laudanum or other Opium.

Hall of Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 2nd, 1880.

The public are hereby notified that the Y. M. C. A. of Newberry have reopened their reading room over C. & G. S. Mowbray's store for the benefit of the reading public, especially for the young men of this town. The room will be open every day and night, till 10 o'clock. The following papers will be found on file: Daily N. Y. Herald, Daily Charleston News & Courier, Daily Register, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper and Magazine, Scribner's Monthly, Scientific American, besides County and Religious Papers from various parts of the State.

L. BROADUS, E. P. CHALMERS, JUNIUS E. CHAPMAN,

Committee.

Edison will not be satisfied until he has discovered a better remedy for Coughs and Colds than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We say he will never succeed.

Married.

January 1st, 1880, by Rev. W. A. Gaines, Mr. C. BEHREND and Miss ELLA DAVIS, both of Newberry, S. C.

Rev. G. H. Hill, S. C., Dec. 31, 1879, by Rev. W. Kelly, Rev. W. P. Meado & of the S. C. Conference to Miss KATE ENGLISH.

At the residence of W. W. Waldron, Newberry County, S. C., January 1, 1880, by Rev. W. Kelly, Mr. JAMES OXNER to Miss MAMIE KIRKARD.

Jan. 6, 1880, at the residence of Mr. E. C. Longshore, by Rev. T. C. Lyon, Mr. HENRY HENDRIX, Jr., and Miss SARAH MOATS.

On the 23rd of December, 1879, by Rev. H. C. Fennell, in the Presbyterian Church, Cross Hill, Mr. HUGH WORKMAN to Miss M. L. BULLOCK; all of Laurens Co., S. C.

Thursday morning, Dec. 25th, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by Licentiate T. B. Craig, Mr. W. N. Harris, of Union Co., and Miss DORA GOSSITT, of Laurens Co., S. C.

Dec. 18th, 1879, by Rev. G. H. Carter, Mr. W. H. Drummond, of Laurens County, to Miss MAMIE ROGERS, of Spartaburg County, S. C.

By Rev. D. F. Hallon, Dec. 25th, 1879, Mr. SAMUEL PUTNAM and Miss S. ROSE, all of Laurens Co., S. C.

By Rev. J. K. McCain, Dec. 25th, 1879, Mr. J. T. HARRIS and Miss SALLIE O. COLEMAN, daughter of Dr. F. D. Coleman; all of Waterloo, Laurens Co., S. C.

FOR THE HERALD. POST OFFICE.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Jan. 10, 1880.

List of advertised letters for week ending Jan. 10, 1880:

Baker, Mary A. Person, C. A.

Cooper, Robert, Dr. Warren

Grays, Calvin Robinson, Mrs. Harriette

Herman, Dr. John Weston, Miss Sally

Higgins, Bill Walters, W. I.

John, A. (2) Jones, Mrs. Louis

Kales, Mrs. Yasmi Wear

Lougbran, James H. Young, James H.

Morgan, Mrs. Admie

Parties calling for letters will please say if advertised. R. W. BOONE, P. M.

New Advertisements.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned must cash the same by the 1st day of February next, or you will find your accounts and notes in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. F. FANT.

Jan. 10, 1880. 3-3t.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF NEWBERRY. IN COMMON PLEAS.

Susan A. Andrews vs. Mary E. Darby.

Partition.

By order of the Court herein, dated 12th Nov. 1879, I will sell, at public auction, before the Court House at Newberry, on the First Monday, (2nd day) of February, 1880, in the partition of the estate of Asa Darby, deceased, signed in the County and State aforesaid, to be exhibited at the sale, as follows:

Tract No. 2—Containing (290 85 100) Three Hundred and Ninety Acres and Eighty-five Hundredths, and bounded by Tract No. 1, lands of Mary Dickert, James Adams, Mr. W. Ruff, Minnie Wicker, Mrs. J. Ruff and W. J. Caldwell.

Terms—The purchaser will be required to pay one-third (or more if he desires) of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale by a bond with mortgage of the land sold, and to pay for all necessary papers.

SHAS JOHNSTONE, Master N. C. Master's Office, 10 Jan. 1880. 3-3t.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF NEWBERRY. IN COMMON PLEAS.

By Jacob B. Fellers, Probate Judge.

Whereas, Uriah Benson Whites hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Jacob Middleton Kiber, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Newberry Court House, S. C., on the 25th day of January next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my Hand, this 10th day of January, Anno Domini 1880.

J. B. FELLERS, J. P. S. C. Jan. 14, 3-3t.

Executor's Sale.

By order of the Probate Court, I will sell, at public auction, on Saturday in February next, all the Notes and Accounts and one Certificate for 6 Shares G. & C. R. L. Stock, belonging to the Estate of Wm. A. Elmore, deceased. Terms Cash.

A. J. KILGORE, Ex'or. Jan. 14, 3-3t.

NOTICE!

All persons having demands against the Estate of Wm. A. Elmore, dec'd, are required to present them on or before the 18th day of February next, at which time I will make a final settlement