THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

"A Very Ordinary Man!"

What is Expected from Arthur and his Administration.

From the News and Courier's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 24.—Within one short week a great change has come over the American nation. In my last I foreshadowed its character; in this I record the fact that it has taken place. It appeared plainly to me a month ago that it was inevitable. In this brief week a President has died, been brought back to the Capital in state, viewed by hundreds of thousands of people, carried off again to his old home, and there he will be buried on Monday in his own native mold, while a new President has taken the oath of office, indicated his policy and actively assumed the direction of the Government.

This had been a great week for the country one fraught with great concerns. How much for good and how much for evil remains to be seen. The administration of Garfield has ended. It was brief and we can hardly measure it accurately in the grief at his untimely death. We take up the new where the old left off so suddenly and terribly. There is something in the circumstances attending the succession of Chester A. Arthur to the Presidency which will cast a shadow upon his administration that he will find great difficulty in shaking off. Indeed, it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will ever succeed in doing so. The task is too much for an ordinary man, and Chester A. Arthur is

A VERY ORDINARY MAN.

Even should he feel the desire to follow in the footsteps of reform which bear the imprint of the dead man's shoes he now wears, the faction of a part, of which he is now the official head will not permit him. No one will doubt the motives of Mr. Arthur, the purity of his intentions as expressed in his brief inaugural address, or his profound sorrow at that grave necessjty which called him into office. These are within the capacity of ordinary men, and Chester A. Arthur is a very ordinary man. If he could be left to follow the impulses which now move him Mr. Arthur might serve his country moderately well, as did President Hayes, and go out with a minimum of obloquy and a maximum of contempt. Between the succession of Hayes and the succession of Arthur there are many fine points in common. Hayes came in by rape, Arthur by violence. In both cases however, the deed was done by other men. Hayes was the beneficiary of fraud, and Arthur is the beneficiary of violence. Hayes was an ordinary man and Arthur is a very ordinary man. Hayes was cordially hated upon his assumption of power because he was the beneficiary of fraud of which, however, he was entirely innocent; Arthur is cordially hated because he came in by violence and he is also hated because of himself. Hayes was harmless, and the oleaginous innocence of his administration secured the country from harm and himself from anything more serious than a milder sort of ridicule. There was one particular difference between the feeling of dislike of these two men by the people which in estimating the probable character of the administration of Chester A. Arthur must not be lost sight of, for the former was hated by the Democratic party and only because he was the humble instrument through which they were defrauded of their right to the Presidency. On the other hand Mr. Arthur is hated by a formidable faction of his own party, not only because he got into power over the dead body of their leader, but because he is the representative of a different set of men and a different policy. Besides this difference, there is still another which will enter largely into the comparison: Hayes was voted for as a candidate for the Presidency, and came in bound by every obligation to his party, expressed and implied, to faithfully carry out its wishes.

ARTHUR IS AN ACCIDENT,

bound by no obligation save loyalty to his friends, to gain whose support he was placed upon the Presidential ticket. If he should simply carry out the tenets of the party, as understood by those friends, it would be only what an ordinary man would probably do. And Chester A. Arthur is a very ordinary man. Tax your memory with that. Having come by accident he is bound by no moral ties save loyalty to the general interests of the Country. In the eyes of the wing of the Republican party Mr. Arthur represents, loyalty to party is loyalty to the country. They know no other patriotism. In one respect the unhampered position of President Arthur places him in an attitude of freedom unknown to Presidents elected by the people. He is absolutely untrammelled in the start, and may inaugurate such a policy as best comports with statesmanship, wisdom and patriotism, regardless of his party factions. If he were an extraordinary man like Garfield or Lincoln he would so act. But Arthur is only an ordinary man. The inference is plain: Being an ordinary man he will do as ordinary men do. Being simply a politician of a pessimist school of politics, it is too much to expect the qualities and results of the statesman.

Mr. Arthur may be compared with his immediate predecessor in two things only: he is a gentleman and he is an honest man. These are much, for they imply dignity commensurate with high office, and an honest endeavor to administer it faithfully. If Mr. Arthur were more than an ordinary man these qualities would be enough, but he is only an ordinary man. It is not his fault that he is President of the United States. The responsibility lies with those who placed his name upon the National ticket as a sop to a defeated and rebellious faction. If they threw in the whole loaf and deprived themselves of power by the concession, it is their own fault and misfortune. It is a family quarrel, in which the country has but a secondary interest. As far as the whole people is concerned it makes very little difference who is in the Executive Chair, provided his administration is characterized by wisdom and moderation. The apprehension which exists to-day is as to whether the administration of Chester A. Arthur will be so conducted as to merit such characterization. Why should it exist? Because Arthur is an ordinary man. That is all. As such, men naturally look for him to do as ordinary men would do under the circumstances. He has begun modestly and cautiously, but it is the wisdom of fear, of instinct, of the animal that sees in the eye of its antagonist a soul that brooks no trifling. It is too much to expect a continuance of

THE POLICY OF REFORM

inaugurated by President Garfield and crystalized in his Cabinet. Those who expert it will be disappointed. I know of no better illustration of the character of the coming Administration than that impressive scene upon the lawn at Elberon the day after President Garfield died. The familiar conferences and association between Grant and the newly-made President, their close communion and warm personal regard, as they walked about the lawn under the shadow of the house of mourning, was enough to suggest the future. This evidently did not occur to me alone, as I could plainly see in the faces and hear in the tones of the crowd. There was the new Administration before us in a single picture, which a smart photographer might have sold two for a quarter. There was Arthur, Stalwart, and there was Grant. What else was necessary? Now there would have been nothing in this, but for the history which lay behind it. This history is familiar to every man in the country, for it is a very recent one and needs no varnish to renew its freshness. The Arthur Administration means Grant, means Grantism, and Grantism means spoils. There is the picture. That is the way it looked in essence at Elberon. That is the way it looks in the abstract from Washington to-day. Is there anything in the record of Chester A. Arthur to give the lie to such an inference? Perhaps you could appreciate it better if you could view the picture from this point. If you could see the

HAPPY FACES OF THE STALWARTS

beaming through the outward forms of mourning, if you could hear the sneering words of the Grant crowd hanging about the corridors, if you could realize the departmental animosities which are to be satisfied—then you might understand the changes which are in store for us. The following from the Stalwart organ in this city is the first faint expression of Stalwart ideas, and grates harshly on the ear and offends the eye with the dead body of Garfield lying in the rotunda of the Capitol:

WANTED, THE NAMES OF THE DEMOCRATIC clerks in the Postoffice Department appointed since the present Republican Administration came into power. Address confidentially, GRAND BOUNCE, Republican office.

The clamor for spoils sets in over the dead body. It comes from every department and from every section of the country. The Grant and Conkling crowd raise their glad eyes toward the new President and demand, with confidence, their share of the raiment of the dead man lying in the rotunda of the Capitol. What will the answer be? If it were such a man as Garfield, we know what it would be; but Arthur is a very ordinary man. The picture on the sward at Elberon was the index of what was and is to come. In Arthur, Grant will live over again. If he has gained wisdom by experience he will see to it that he advise better than he executed. Here in Washington this is not anticipated. For a time all will go well, but the ordinary man will not rise above ordinary things.

There is something severely comical in the gathering of the Stalwarts about the throne. Star Route [illegible] walks erect upon the streets again and joins the throng from his long seclusion. Belknap comes forth and promenades arm in arm with Grant. Dorsey hurries from his sheep in Colorado to gather political wool in Washington. Along with hundreds of others who need whitewashing they press forward to the new Stalwart star made President by a Stalwart assassin. Will they become part and parcel of the things to come? Well, Chester A. Arthur is but an ordinary man.

THE BICYCLE INVESTIGATION.—The hearing in the bicycle case was continued yesterday, before Referee E. L. Parris. Only one witness, a stable keeper of Mount Vernon, was examined in behalf of the bicyclers. He said he had kept a stable for many years, and had reared and driven many horses in that time. While driving horses he had frequently met bicycles, but had never known a horse to be frightened by them. Horses were much more apt to be frightened by barking dogs, steam engines, and other objects.

The counsel for the bicyclers will apply to Justice Lawrence for a commission to take testimony in Boston and Philadelphia.—*New York Sun, Sept. 30.*

Set Back 42 Years.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)—*Sunday Mercury.*

The Herald.

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

NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1881.

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 the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

Publication Day Changed.

The HERALD has from its first issue been published on Tuesday morning of each week, and we dislike now to make change from that day, but we feel the necessity of doing so. Monday is the busiest and most important day of the week, meetings are generally held and everything that can possibly take place occurs on that day, hence we are always pressed with work and crowded to death to get the paper ready for press on Tuesday. We think, therefore, that a change of publication to Thursday morning will be a decided advantage, not only to the publisher but to the reader, and will consequently issue the HERALD next week and from that time hereafter on Thursday morning.

The Prohibition Convention

Met in Columbia the 27th and 28th ultimo. The attendance was not large, a majority of the Counties sending no representatives. Dr. James H. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, presided. On the first day a resolution was offered to memorialize the Legislature to pass a prohibition law. Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, of Columbia, opposed the resolution. He said a majority of the people of the State did not want such a law; they were not ready for it; they must be educated up to it. He favored an amendment prohibiting the sale in towns of not less than five hundred inhabitants. Mr. Diver, of Anderson, agreed with Mr. Tillinghast, except as to the proposed amendment. He believed that prohibition should be wrought out by the different incorporated towns through their local option laws. Col. Edwards, of Darlington, advised caution in the matter.

The meeting then adjourned to the 28th.

The second day's proceedings were of little interest. The attendance was very small, not over two dozen, the majority of these being young men. Resolutions was adopted, among them one directing the Executive Committee to memorialize the Legislature to prohibit the sale of liquor in towns of less than five hundred inhabitants. In other respects, there were no recommendations as to a change in the present liquor law.

Guiteau's line of defense, it is hinted, will be that the President was not killed by his bullet, but by malpractice of the doctors. Failing in that he will fall back on the insanity dodge. The impression prevails that the government will probably be as anxious to prove him insane as the defense will be—for this reason: if he be proved insane when he committed the deed the assassination will have no significance—it would be simply an accident, like death from a railroad collision; but if it be proved that the President of the United States was shot down in broad daylight by a sane man, what more security is there to the President of this Republic than to the Czar of despotic Russia?

There are some very delicate questions in connection with this assassination, besides the question of jurisdiction.

There is nothing unusual in the fact that Arthur is an ordinary man: Vice-Presidents are nearly always so. They are not nominated on the ground of any ability or fitness they possess, but simply for the purpose of a successful campaign. The last three Vice-Presidents were from New York, a circumstance owing entirely to the fact that New York is a doubtful State, and giving her the second place on the ticket makes her put forth all her efforts for its election. Arthur is certainly an abler man than Schuyler Colfax, or than Henry Wilson was, or Wm. A. Wheeler, his immediate predecessors.

The 27th of October will be "Governors' Day" at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Clyde Syndicate has filed exceptions to the sale of the S. C. R. R.

A Washington Scare.

A young man named Bayley, a clerk in one of the various government offices about Washington, made an affidavit at police headquarters the 28th that on the previous night he heard two men talking under his window about assassinating President Arthur. He swears that one said he would kill the President within a month; the other said, "Will you swear to it." His reply was, "Yes, I will"—and then he took an oath. A third man was standing by. Bayley got up out of his bed and opened the shutters; the three then ran off.

We would like to know what Mr. Bayley had for supper that night.

Small Farms at the South.

The Census reports show some great changes in the industrial condition of the South in the past twenty years, especially in the subdivision of plantations. The following table shows the number of farms in South Carolina in 1860 and in 1880, and by whom they were cultivated in the latter year, whether by owner, renter or on shares:

Number of Farms.		Cultivated by—		
1860.	1880.	Owner.	Fixed Rental.	On Shares.
33,171	93,864	46,645	21,974	25,245

The other Southern States make the same sort of showing.

Let no one, from a mistaken idea of economy, refuse to take his County paper because the times are hard. Two dollars is a very small saving, compared to what one loses by being without his County paper. We say this without reference to any particular paper. There is, we admit, a feeling of self-interest in these remarks; yet they express our honest judgment, in which the reader will no doubt concur.

It gives us pleasure to say that the hard times have caused no falling off of either old or new subscribers to the HERALD. On the contrary, our subscription list was never better.

The first business of the Senate which convenes the 10th will be to elect its President, who in the event of Arthur's death would become the President of the United States. The Democrats will have a majority, as Lapham and Miller have not yet been sworn in, nor has the successor of Senator Burnside—all three Republicans. So that the President of the Senate will undoubtedly be a Democrat, and will very likely be Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

Four workmen were killed on a handcar by a train going to the President's funeral, and a man from Canton, Ohio, fell from a wall at Cleveland during the funeral ceremonies and was killed. At Tarrytown, N. Y., two men were killed in firing a cannon the day of the funeral; and a man at Wilmington, N. C., had both his hands blown off by a cannon.

Arthur an "Ordinary Man."

So thinks the Washington correspondent of the *News and Courier.* And so he has proved himself to be heretofore.

The letter of the *News and Courier's* correspondent is so entertaining that we take the liberty of reproducing it.

Dr. Boynton, a homeopathist, who as a friend of President Garfield was with him during his last illness, charges that the autopsy upon the body was not honest; that the surgeons who made it concealed some important facts. The public will put no faith in such charges.

An editor in New Brunswick, N. J., was hanged and burned in effigy because his editorial on the life and character of the dead President was not altogether complimentary. It was not abusive, but only critical. This did not suit the prevailing toadyism.

Are you going to Yorktown, or to Atlanta? The former will represent the triumph of arms, the latter the triumph of the industrial arts. Atlanta will no doubt have by far the largest attendance, as the Southern people are much more interested in arts than in arms.

Mr. Joseph Austin Holmes, of Laurens County, has been elected to the Chair of Geology and Natural History in the North Carolina University.

Rival delegations will go to the New York Republican State Convention from Utica; Conkling heads one, and ex-State Senator Lowery the other.

The Columbia *Register* says that Senator Hampton has returned from Dagger's Springs, Va., in excellent health.

It is said that only one President of the United States was born in a town or city: all the others were country boys.

State News.

B. W. Hicks, white, was hanged at Spartanburg Friday, 30th ult., for wife murder.

The Greenville police are going for the gambling and other disreputable establishments of that city.

James D. Turner was shot and killed by James F. Walsh in an altercation in Charleston the 26th ultimo.

Recent deaths in Edgefield: Mrs. Eppes Norris, (formerly Miss Annie Laurie Bryan), Sept. 25th; Mrs. Chas. W. Creighton, (formerly Miss Fannie Leard). Sept. 21st; Mr. Lee Holson, Sept 24th.

FOR THE HERALD.

I Wish I Knew.

I wish I knew the incomparable workings of our double-geared courts of justice (so-called).

I wish I knew how a man convicted of an atrocious burning, and who has been a curse to his neighborhood, an expense and nuisance to our courts for years, when sentenced, after a fair trial, to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary, with a youth of a negro boy—his accomplice—his tool—nothing more, is permitted to escape, while the negro is sent to serve out his time.

I wish I knew that the same court and machinery of law that released Bony Satterwhite—the criminal with money—would release Isom Workman—the innocent man of the two, without money. That would be generous.

I wish I knew how much of his bond would be collected and offered as a reward for the escaped criminal.

I wish I knew why the officers of our County are required to give bond for a proper discharge of their duties, when we have ex-Sheriffs, ex-Clerks and ex-Treasurers who are reputed defaulters, and neither they nor their sureties are brought to grief.

I wish I knew why some things of such general public interest have to be kept so "mum."

I wish I knew what good it does to put property on the Auditor's books at small fictitious values.

I wish I knew why the true value and a smaller per cent. would not answer the same purpose, and be more conducive to truth.

I wish I knew by what fiction of law or exposition of the Ten Commandments, improvements on lands, worth from five hundred to five thousand dollars, creep into the Auditor's books at from one to ten hundred.

I wish I knew why property in the shape of cash does not show to near such advantage on the Auditor's books as it does by the report of bank deposits.

I wish I knew how some men acquired so much cash and notes, over and above indebtedness, between 1880 and 1881. The difference being in some cases from two thousand to nineteen thousand. There was rapid accumulation, or *just a little* oversight.

I wish I knew when people would be expected to tell the plain, unvarnished truth when they assess their property, and not to lie according to a given scale.

I wish I knew much more, but will not recite it until another time.

ALIBI

Value of the Discipline Enforced at the State Military Academy --- Respect for Law and Order---Physical and Mental Training.

The efforts to re-establish the Citadel Academy as one of the Educational agencies of the State meet with a ready sympathy from all who have known through their own experience or have recognized in others the value of the system of training there adopted for fitting young men in a practical manner for the great business of life.

This result of her teachings was due in large degree to the military feature of the establishment. The rigid discipline possible under this system was of great benefit in many ways.

Receiving youths fresh from home, at that supreme moment when characters are made, or marred, by surrounding influences, the wholesome restraints of military discipline served to preserve the inexperienced from the temptations found in promiscuous society, to enforce attention to study, and generally to mould both mind and body into a recognition of authority and obedience to law.

The intense individuality which is the peculiarity of American character, and which in after life has often been the inspiration to high achievement and signal success, requires wholesome restraints and checks in youth to inculcate a reverence for law and order. The tendency of the education at the Citadel was powerful in this direction, and all the recipients of her teaching, rich or poor, whatever had been the faults or merits of home training, were placed on the same platform and compelled to obey the same rules.

It was an education of the whole system; body and mind received equal attention and were developed with equal success.

Whatever objections may be advanced to the military training of West Point as creating an excess of soldiers in the Republic, the education at the Citadel was open to no such strictures.

No prospects opened before these graduates of prolonged military service, and they naturally fell into ranks and commenced the struggle of life without any dream of martial strife or glory.

The physical training under this system had a marked effect on character, and frequently was no insignificant agent in shaping the future, and adapting the constitution to the rougher responsibilities of life.

The whole tenor of life at the Citadel was to make the youth intensely practical.

He was made to wait on himself, clean his own shoes and accoutrements, scour his own floor, police his own room, and generally to recognize the fact that in conforming to the rules of the Academy he was doing his duty. This was the secret of the high measure of success reached by this system of education.

In after years, no matter where the scene of labor might be, the effect of training was to inspire strict attention to duty and obedience of orders, and under such circumstances some degree of success was sure.

The great lesson had been inculcated that the "duties of life are more than life."

Married.

September 14th, 1881, at Whitesburg, Tenn., by Rev. Jno. W. Bachman, Mr. SAM'L W. JACK, of Newport, Tenn., to Miss M. LIDA KYLE, daughter of Gen. W. C. Kyle, of Whitesburg, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack are in Newberry for a while, stopping at the Newberry Hotel.

POST OFFICE.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 1, 1881.

List of advertised letters for week ending Oct. 1, 1881:

Butler, Pickens	Hays, Mrs. Annie
Boy, Mrs. Susan	Julian, Mrs. R.
Cannon, W. S.	Lake, Willie
Cannon, Mrs. Texie	Odam, Mrs. Francis
Canon, Andy	Spence, Mrs J. E. (2)
Glymp, Andrew	Summons, Dr. C. G.
Hopkins, T. E.	Williams, R. A.
Herbert, Mattie	Wright, Franklin

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

New Advertisements.

THESPIAN HALL!

Friday Night, Oct. 7, 1881.

An entertainment will be given at Thespian Hall next Friday night, to consist of

MUSIC, READINGS AND CHARADES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to begin at 8 Admission 25 cents.

Oct. 5 40 1

LIVERY STABLE NOTICE.

Having leased the Livery Stables from Mr. H. H. Blease, the subscribers take pleasure in informing the public that they will keep FIRST CLASS

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Where they will be able to accommodate all who favor them with their patronage.

MYERS & DICKERT.

Oct. 5, 40—4m.

FOR SALE.

Several valuable BUILDING LOTS in the Town of Newberry; also a few good PASTURE LOTS. These lots I will dispose of on easy terms, or will sell them low for cash. Plats of the above lots may be seen, and all information obtained by applying to the undersigned at the office of J. K. P. Goggans, Esq.

Oct 5 40 4 G. M. GIRARDEAU.

Annual Meeting of the County Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the County Commissioners for Newberry County will be held at their office on Tuesday, Nov. 8th next.

All persons holding bills, accounts or demands of any kind against the said County which have not been before presented, are hereby required to deposit the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of November next for examination by the County Commissioners.

F. WERBER, JR., Clerk.

Oct. 5, 40—4t.

Newberry News copy 4t.

ROUND TRIP RATES

TO THE

International Cotton Exposition

At Atlanta, Ga.

Opening 6th Oct., and Closing 31st Dec., 1881.

Visitors to the Exposition can obtain, on any day during its existence, round-trip tickets from the principal Stations on the lines comprising the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, at rates approximating FOUR CENTS per mile for the round-trip.

Tickets good for 6 days on the Columbia & Greenville and Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rail Roads.

For tickets and all information, call on Station Agents. Tickets will not be extended under any circumstances, nor will they be accepted for transportation after the expiration of the period of their validity.

A. POPE, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Oct 5 40 4

PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD,

Size of Sheet, 19x24.

With his Autograph, acknowledged by himself to be the best likeness in existence.

$7.00 per hundred,

Single copies, 25 cents.

Copy of Autograph Letter given with each picture. Address,

Shober & Carqueville Litho. Co.,

119 Monroe St., Chicago.

Oct. 5, 40—1t.

Notice of Final Settlement.

I will make a settlement on the estate of C. Tranquilla Schumpert, in the Probate Court for Newberry County, S. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November, 1881, and immediately thereafter apply for a final discharge as Guardian of said estate.

PIERCE M. HAWKINS, Guardian.

Oct. 3, 1881. 40-5t*

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

NEWBERRY COUNTY.

By Jacob B. Fellers, Probate Judge.

Whereas, Thomas H Adams hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration, of the Estate and effects of Jacob Grouch, 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 13th day of October next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my Hand, this 28th day of September, Anno Domini, 1881.

J. B. FELLERS, J. P. N. C.

Oct. 5, 40—2t.

Fruits and Vegetables.

FRUIT. PRODUCE.

Hand-Picked Virginia Peanuts a Specialty.

APPLES. ORANGES. BANANAS. LEMONS. COCOANUTS. RAISINS. PEARS. POTATOES. ONIONS. CABBAGES.

A full supply of goods in season always on hand. No Commission or Auction Goods handled, and purchasers can therefore depend upon first class stock.

☞ Prompt attention given to orders.

C. BART & CO.,

55, 57 & 59 Market Street, - - - - - CHARLESTON, S. C.

Oct. 5, 10—6m.

Clothing.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

M. L. KINARD'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

IS PREPARED FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER

With the Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S' FURNISHING GOODS

To Be Found in the State.

To all of which he invites attention.

M. L. KINARD.

Sep. 28, 39—tf.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

There is now in Stock at the Old and Noted House,

Shiver's Corner, in Columbia, S. C.,

A Full, Fresh and Complete Line of

DRY GOODS,

Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes,

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

LACES, LINEN,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN LACES,

CORNICES.

These goods were purchased under favorable auspices by an experienced buyer, and are OFFERED AT FAIR AND POPULAR PRICES. Try them.

C. BOUKNIGHT, EX'OR. & CO.

May 11, 19—tf.

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

Thos. T. Moore, Adm'r., vs. E. P. Lake, W. D. Reagin and others.

Relief.

By order of the Court, I will sell, at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the First Monday (7th day) of November, 1881, a lot of land, in the town of Newberry, the property of Elijah P. Lake, fronting on Boundary Street, and bounded by lands of the Estate of Stanmore Langford, dec'd., lands of J. B. Werts and J. N. Fowles—containing Forty-four Acres and One-fifth, more or less,—in six separate parcels as follows:

Lot No. 1—(On which is a two-story dwelling), containing Twelve Acres and Four-fifths, more or less, fronting on Boundary Street, and bounded by lot No. 2, lands of estate of Stanmore Langford, deceased, lot No. 6, the grounds of Nance Cemetery, and by King Street, which separates it from Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2—Containing Two Acres, more or less, fronting on Boundary Street, and bounded by lands of estate of Stanmore Langford, deceased, and by Lot No. 1

Lot No. 3—Containing Eight Acres, more or less, fronting on Boundary Street, and bounded by King Street, which separates it from Lot No. 1 and by Lots No. 4 and No 5.

Lot No. 4—Containing Five Acres and Three-fourths, more or less, fronting on Boundary Street, and bounded by Lots No. 3 and No. 5, and by lands of J. N. Fowles.

Lot. No. 5—Containing Seven Acres and Twelve-hundredths, more or less, and bounded by King Street, (which separates it from Lot No. 6,) lands of J. B. Werts, J. N. Fowles and Lots No. 4 and No. 3.

Lot No. 6—Containing Nine Acres and Fourteen hundredths, more or less, and bounded by lands of estate of S. Langford, lands of J. B. Werts, by King Street (which separates it from Lot No. 5,) and by Lot No. 1.

TERMS—The purchaser will be required to pay one-half of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months with interest thereon from the day of sale by bond and mortgage of the property sold—and to pay for conveyance.

☞ The several lots will be sold by plats of the same. In the meantime the plats may be seen at the Master's Office.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, Oct. 4, 1881. 40-3t

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

William Langford and George A. Langford, Ex'ors. of Julius B. Smith, Plaintiffs, against Tench C. Pool, O. L. Schumpert and D. H. Wheeler, Defendants.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court herein, dated 11th June, 1881, I will sell, at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the First Monday in November, 1881, "those "two lots of land in the town of Newberry, "in the said County and State, known as "Lot No. 4 and Lot No. 5, of the lots formerly belonging to the estate of Julius B. "Smith, deceased, fronting on Caldwell "Street for the distance of Fifty-four and "Four-tenths Feet, more or less, and running back to the depth of Seventy-five and "Five-tenths Feet, more or less, containing "in the aggregate Four Hundred and Fifty-"nine and One-tenth Square Yards, more "or less, and otherwise bounded by Friend "Street, Smith Alley, and lot of C. & G. S. "Mower.

TERMS—The purchaser will be required to pay in cash one-half of the purchase money, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, by bond and mortgage of the premises sold—(with leave to pay all in cash)—and to pay for conveyance.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, Oct. 4, 1881. 40-3t

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

Margaret Spearman, Plaintiff, against Chesley D. Spearman, Defendant.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court herein, dated 19th February, 1881, I will sell, at public outcry, on the First Monday in November, 1881, before the Court House at Newberry, all that tract or plantation of land lying and being situate in the same State and County aforesaid, on waters of Little River, containing Two Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Jackson Teague, Travis Hill, and lands belonging to the estate of Graves Spearman, deceased, and others.

TERMS—The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance, payable in two instalments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, by a bond and a mortgage of the premises, and pay for deed—with leave to pay the whole amount of the purchase money in cash.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, Oct. 4, 1881. 40—3t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY.—COURT OF PROBATE.

Henry Hendrix, as Administrator of Rebecca Hendrix, dec'd., Plaintiff, against Rebecca J. Hendrix, John Longshore, Levi Longshore, Lark Longshore, Antoinette Pitts, Alice Johnson, James Hendrix, George Hendrix, Levi Hendrix, Belton Hendrix, Henry D. Hendrix, Hattie Teague, Sallie Nichols and Lucretia Butler, Defendants.

Summons. For Relief.

To the Defendants—Rebecca J. Hendrix, John Longshore, Levi Longshore, Lark Longshore, Antoinette Pitts, Alice Johnson, James Hendrix, George Hendrix, Levi Hendrix, Belton Hendrix, Henry D. Hendrix, Hattie Teague, Sallie Nichols and Lucretia Butler:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Probate Judge for said County, in said State, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Newberry C. H., 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 October 3, A. D. 1881.

Y. J. POPE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

J. B. FELLERS, J. P. N. C. [SS.]

To Levi Hendrix, absent Defendant: 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 Probate for Newberry County, at Newberry Court House, in the County of Newberry and State of South Carolina, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1881.

Y. J. POPE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 3, 1881. 40-6t.

Notice of Final Settlement.

I will make a settlement on the Estates of Julius B. Cromer and George B. Cromer, in the Probate Court for Newberry County, S. C., on Tuesday, the 8th of Nov., 1881, and immediately thereafter apply for a final discharge as Guardian of said Estates.

POLLY M. CROMER, Guardian.

Oct. 5, 40—5t

JUST RECEIVED.

Frank Leslie's Ladies Magazine, containing all the latest Fashions. For sale at HERALD BOOK STORE.

Sep. 28, 39—tf.