

NEWBERRY, S. C. THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1883.

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.

#### Free Public Education.

A number of petitions have lately gone up to Congress, asking aid for public education at the South; and they have called forth varied comment. These petitions repretogether responsible for the degree of ignorance that prevails in the Southern States, and the belief that the State governments are not able together responsible for the degree of ignorance that prevails in the southern States, and the belief that the manufacturer's pocket will suffer; that this revision must protect the manufacturer's pocket or labor in and taught by a member as a class of pupils brought in and taught by a member as a class should be taught. (3) Let there be discussions by the teach. sent the feeling that we are not althe State governments are not able to give adequate support to their public schools. The first question tured article goes to the employer, to be decided in the discussion of while 10 per cent: goes to labor; any such subject as this, is whether that a majority of the Republicans music; and a good hearty greeting free public education is ever a wise on this floor, while clamoring for of one another. Above all put an measure; and that question has been answered in a practical way pockets; and that if Republican as politics, show that you think so by the State governments. A dif- statistics are to be credited there ferent question, and one which re. are more men protected by the ings in the papers. mains to be settled, is whether it is tariff than there are laborers in the legitimate for Congress to aid the Southern States in the work they that the planters of the South sell are doing, or whether they should their cotton ties, for which they make the fight for education, un- pay four cents, as so much cotton.

The increase of illiteracy at the showed that when the system of South since 1870, is alarming. The deducting a fixed percentage for number of illiterate votes in the tare in Liverpool was adopted the late slave-holding States was, in cotton crop was wrapped in East 1880, more than one million, three India bagging, weighing full two hundred thousand, the illiteracy of To-day it is baled in New England the negroes being greatly in excess bagging that weighs less than one of that of the whites, This ignorance and a half pounds per yard, and is a standing menace to the perpetu- which is sold to the cotton-planter ityof our republican institutions, and in rolls of fifty and one hundred the welfare of society. It is a pub- when measured at the gin-house lic evil, and it furnishes the strong- falls short from one to three yards. est argument in favor of prompt re- And the ties, too, are invoiced at lief by the general government. One of the finest political thinkers that ever touched a pen says He never found one to weigh over

to read, write, and perform the comversal teaching should precede universal voting; and the nation should make elementary education accessible to the humblest citizen. Those who argue that education citizen, prove nothing against public schools, for they might add that education does not make the white man a better citizen; but it better fits each for an intelligent exercise of the privileges of citizenship. Education seeks moral associations. and no one who has not let a favorite theory silence common sense, the most enlightened community, or that education and material development go hand in hand.

It should be borne in mind that these petitions do not in any sense pray for Northern aid; they ask the general government for that which they are entitled to receive, ing missed from the national treasurv. And it would be both legitiannually flow into the public fund, lie schools must for a long time remain inefficient. They meet obstacles that are peculiar to the South. Their efficiency is crippled by the sparseness of our population; then comes the indisposition to taxation and the want of funds. But the most serious obstacle, and one which our critics have not yet given the consideration it deserves, is quently makes the school system steel. less than half as efficient as it would otherwise be. The negro is comparatively a new comer in society, and education means a great deal more to him than to his white neigh-In addition to the usual men-

The general government makes appropriations to support a navy and a standing army, and no one objects: it seeks to advance the commercial interests of our common country by constructing jetties in Charleston harbor, and no one feels that his State pride has been stabbed. No more should we let a mawkish sentiment or silly pride lead us to oppose the appropriation of public money to make war upon ignorance, that insidious public enemy, and to advance the educational interests of our people.

#### The Troublesome Tie.

In the House there was considerable debate on the motion of Mr. Mackey to make the duty on cotton ties 35 per cent. ad valorem instead of 1 4-10 cents per pound as pro-

posed in the bill. Mr. Aiken spoke, stating that he learned among many other things that the whole country demands a revision of the tariff; that | dent "drill" upon them in the most tured article is labor; that 90 per cent, of the value of the manufacprotection to labor, legislates the profits of labor into somebody else's newspaper—this is as all important Mr. Aiken refuted the statement

He showed that the price of cotton was fixed in Liverpool. He also yards each, every roll of which forty bundles to the English ton, and he doubted if any planter ever found fifty-six pounds in a bundle. "I regard it as wholly inadmissible fifty-five pounds, and he had weighthat any person should participate ed hundreds. And yet, the tare is in the suffrage, without being able the same as when the East India bagging was used. See how the

mon operations of arithmetic." Uni- Mr. Aiken went into the history of the cotton tie, and said that it could not be claimed that the manufacturers of cotton ties had been driven out by "the pauper labor of England." In 1880 there were six cotton tie manufactories in the fails to make the negro a better United States. The profit upon their investment of \$70,500 amounted to \$54,084, or, after deducting the cost of salaries, insurance, &c., an annual income of over 15 per cent. The cotton tie manufacturers simply shifted their labor from cotton ties to hoop iron, which under a prohibitory duty paid better.

The Southern cotton planter had struggled on from year to year trying to solve the problem of growwill deny that society is safest in ing cotton with free labor, without appealing to the government for aid or tounties, battling against Government taxation, disorganized labor, English protection to East India cotton, and thousand of obstacles only known to himself, until to-day he produces the controlling cotton crop of the world.

His example Mr. Aiken commended to the manufacturers of and which would be of immense ad- the United States. The wages in vantage to the public, without be- many portions of his State, and in all the Cotton States to a certain degree, are one-half the gross products of their annual toil. If he mate and judicious for Congress to understood the multiplication taappropriate for public education, ble, every bale of cotton offered for fifteen millions of the one hundred sale by a farmer since the 1st day and forty millions of dollars, that of January, 1883, contained 110 per cent. of labor, for he felt warranted in saying it cost him 10 per cent. over and above the necessary ex- more to make it than he received penditures of the government. With- for it in market. Therefore, inout aid of this kind, our free pub- stead of taxing this labor more heavily he would relieve it by legislation of some of its multifarious oppressions, and he knew of no point at which to begin better than by placing cotton ties on the free

> The amendment of Mr. Mackey was defeated by a vote of 10I nays to 97 year.

The Bessemer steel-makers the country are threatened with a the race problem. The negroes new peril. Within a few days a in our State pay comparatively trial of paper rails will be made on nothing for public education, and a prominent Western trunk line. yet the colored children in our The pulp of which the rails are schools outnumber the white chil- entirely composed is by pressure dren by more than ten thousand. | made as solid as metal and much The presence of these negro chil- more durable, while the safety thus dren renders two sets of schools obtained is multiplied by exempnecessary, for mixed schools will tion from atmospheric changes that never be tolerated; and it conse- comprise the main drawback to

> die." Therefore don't wait till a slight Cough develops itself into consumption but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your

g of our schools, he must Cough and live on happily.

George Washington was George Washington was born auires better February 22, 1732, and died in 1799. So, as Pat says, "If he'd a lived A Teachers Institute. New York Letter.

We wish it was obligatory on the School Commissioner, by law, or at least in his discretion, to require all teachers in his County to attend an Institute meeting at least upon those who do not attend, and who have no satisfactory excuse, said fine to be deducted from their next paper offered for approval, and applied for the benefit of the Insti-

We produce from The Teachers Institute published in N. Y., what an institute should be, and what it

Teachers should hold meetings and when they meet should take up the subjects that need discussion. This paper has urged that the teachers' meetings should be in effect a normal school-of the right type, and it still urges it. (1) Let it take up certain subjects and let them be studied over; let the presiers; let both the ladies and the gentleman give their views and their reasons. (4) Let there be short papers and short addresses read, also by putting an account of your do-

Hoping that the School Commissioner, his board, teachers and all who wish to foster and improve public education may concur.

> I am yours truly, TEACHER.

The law on this subject provides "It shall be the duty of each County School Commissioner to aid the teachers in all proper efforts to improve themselves in their profession. For this purpose, he shall encourage the formation of associations of teachers for common improvement. He shall attend the meetings of such associations, and give such advice and instruction in regard to their conduct and management as in his judgment, will contribute to their greater efficien-

our inability to comprehend its the country, displaying upon large canvass all the ingenious parts and mechanism of dark and mysterious utterance on that great organ, to show the wonderfu dark and mysterious utterance on the subject of Democracy, says:

"We are compelled to decline the task of supplying the HERALD with the requisite brains to comprehend that great organ, to show the wonderful abilities of the eye, in common parlance rejecting all medical nonenclature. God's wisdom was so great that he illumined the world before he created man and gave him his eyesight. "After the human eye is no longer to be profited by their shining, the chandeliers of heaven are to be turned out." them. We have none to spare, and them. We have none to spare, and them—the eye brows which reach to the right the contract is too large for the limited resources of this establishment," Just fancy, if you can, our Contemporary making this confession, It would be a large contract to furnish the requisite brains to comprehend the statements of the Greenville News!" Marvellously frank; but at last we see no reason why we should not agree with our esteemed contemporary. When our contemporary settles to its stride, it fairly takes one's breath away, listen to this: "The resources of the News are too limited to supply the requisite brains." Now, that's downright bashfulness, and we don't hesitate to say so. Does our contemporary expect even the poor HERALD to believe that? Think of it; "We, we, the Greenville News, cannot do this thing, because we have not the resources!" No, sir,

The News could, if only it would. Talk about unreconstructed Southerners! The New York Legislature only a few days ago finally passed a bill repealing the provisions in the Revised Statutes allowing the pur- an article as a contribution to the Bridgechase, holding and sale of slaves in hand, an article that will last forever, and yet how much more valuable the eye. Shall

we are usually credulous enough;

but we don't believe a word of that.

An Atlanta dispatch of the 15th, instant says: Immigrants to the West are returning. A party of seventeen from Aiken, S. C., came back to-day. They are disgusted with Arkansas.

The illicit distillers and sellers of mountain whiskey have occupied a large share of the time of the United States Court at Greenville. It would pay the government to let these "moonshiners" alone.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says that after Appomattox an old Virginian remarked to a party of returning soldiers: "Oh, it's that - Fitz. Lee who surrendered, old Gen. Lee never surrenders."

On Saturday, Senator Butler presented to the Senate the resolutions "Tis more brave to live than to of the South Carolina Legislature in regard to Federal aid for common schools.

> Everybody is using; and everybody is recommending to everybody's friends. Brown's Iron Bitters as a reliable iron medicine, a

The State Agricultural and the next State fair.

FOR THE HERALD.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Feb. 12, '83.

DEAR HERALD:-Surely this is "a very gay world for to live in, for to spend or to lend or to give in." New York is a world in itself, only on a small scale. To a country lad like myself, it is full of charms, "wise quarterly. Let there be a fine put saws and modern instances." It is worth any man's hard-earned money to see—for to any man's hard-earned money to see—for to see is to believe—the sights. One catches it anyway, if he should perchance call for what his heart most yearns for. Take the table d'hote for instance: the menu at a first-class stopping house, tenderloin steak, \$1.25; cup coffee, 25 cents; boiled eggs, 25 cents, setc. Would you think a poor man's money lasts long at that rate? Upon a careful review of the case by you, the negative of the question would lack for no support on your part. Rooms from 50 cts. to \$8.00 per diem! part. Rooms from 50 cts. to \$8.00 per diem! That takes all a man can make in a week down South. It is worth enjoying, however, once upon a time, provided you sandwich it with an occasional visit home, where our 'hog and hominy" costs less, if it is not so

Your correspondent halted at this place night before last in the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal." "All aboard" resounding from the stentorian voice of the burly brakes man at Baltimore means "Passengers, change cars." You are at New Jersey Ferry after a brisk ride of a few hours, during which speed approximates sixty miles an hour. Cross the ferry where polite hackmen are prepared to conduct you to your hotel, if not beyond eight or ten blocks, for \$1 50. Then comes bustle, fuss and feathers, steam elevators, and mands a revision of the tariff; that dent "drill" upon them in the most the whole train of other things that are this revision must protect labor, or thorough manner. (2) Let there be always on the programme. Went out yester-day to Brooklyn Tabernacle and heard Talanxiety and impatience that is enough to take your breath away—all but. There is no regard for the amenities that a Southern man so scrapulously observes. You can tell men from the South as soon as you meet them. They are more modest in their per-grination, and move with apparently less disturbance. (It is said in fact that they are getting so fast in New York that the business ople don': care to work over five hour daily) A heavy snow storm, Saturday, the 10th, covers the ground with a hoary covering, deep enough to give a man a hurial position. On all sides men are shoveling the snow and ice from the pavements, and the snow brigade is reinforced by the characteristic street gamins and newsboys of New York, who pelt the passers by with snow-balls. The people move, however, despite the frigidness of the situation. The East river presents a beautiful appearance, the turbouts, the ferryboats, the straight of the st the shipping vessels all alike have donned of white, and the ship hands busily apply themselves towards disposing of

it where objectionable.

Now and then a sleigh is seen, with occupants all clad with furs and muff and arctics. They seem to enjoy the sport and I guess they do. Well, we reach the Tabernacle, where we are politely ushered to the gallery and given a comfortable position, from which to take in the situation. As we enter a hymn is given out, and the orchestra tunes up, the congregation rise and all join in who have books and voices. "Hold the Fort" being a popular air, there is no lack of accompaniment. Talmage soon after or accompanient. Introduce soon atc. rises and gives his text in a squeaking voice something like that of a boy who approaches maturity; 9th Psalm of David, part of the 9th verse, "He that formed the eve, shall he not see." The burden of the effort was to show God's majesty and power from the creation of the eye, which he described as the "Imperial organ of the human system."
The eye is mentioned 634 times in the Bible.
For instance Divine care as the apple of the eye. Pride as "Oh! how lofty are thine eyes." Inattention, "Fool's eyes the end of the earth;" suddenness, "in the twinkling of an eye the last trumpet shall sound," &c. Dr. Talmage said it has been a wonder to him The Greenville News speaking of for the past thirty years that some optician does not deliver a series of lectures through God honored the eyes by making a roof for le to the one or the other side, thus protecting that organ which is of so great value to the human being. There are eight hundred contrivances to every eye, which opens and closes daily so often. Its ability to reject or

to receive. Within, the pupil dilating or contracting at pleasure; its ability to see by day or night, showing its superiority. One muscle to lift the eye, and one to lower. The retina gamboling in the rays of light. What a delicate lens! What an exquisite screen! What wonderful chemistry of the human eye! A contrivance so very wonderful that it it can see the sun ninety-five millions of miles away and yet the point of a pen. The astronomer moves his telescope antilit is prepared to do its work, but the human eve is always arranged to take in every situation, as hy l'oeil. It is a wonderful chamera obscura, so delicate and yet a light coming 95 millions of miles is obliged to halt at the gate of the eye, till the portculis is lifted. There is also a merciful arrangement of the tear glands; the tear not an augmentation of sorrow, but breaking up of the frigid streams of anguish in the warm gulf-streams of consolation. Oh! the wonderful hydraulic apparatus of the human eye! The tongue is a cluusy instrument compared with it. It can twinkle in an instant with merriment and the next

fire with indignation. If the eye says one thing and the his another, you believe the eye. Geo. Whitfield structs a wast gathering, though his eyes are afflicted with stra-bismus Martin Luther turned his eye upon his would-be-murderer and the assassin quailed and fled. The Emperor Airian put out the eye of a servant through accident and as explation for the injury, he proffered vast sums of money, but the servant, refusing, said, "Oh! Emperor, I want nothing but my lost eve." Alas for those who have been deprived of their sight.

Ask the man who has not seen the light for twenty years, who would like to see once more the face of a dearly loved one. A k a Bartimeus who has not seen a Christ, man who was born blind and is to die blind. and you will then be told its value. Sir Chas. Bell, the British surgeon, was invited to write Herschel not know as much as his telescope or Dr. Hook as his chronometer?

"He that formed the eye shall he not see "

Wonderful as is this part of the human organism, it is nothing compared with the all-searching, overpowering eye of God. the stars of the heavens are asterisks. What a stupendous thing to live; what a stupendons thing to die! An advocate took up two lamps and placing it before the accused, and placing him under its full glare—said, "May it please the Court and gentlemen of the Jury, behold the murderer and the man succumbed under the full light that blazed upon him and confessed his guilt. If you can see the point of a needle, do you not think that God possesses that power. Don't you think that God has as good an eyesight. Do you suppose then there is any shade or phase of human life that God has not gathered up? After this recitation of an epitaph to be found somewhere in Europe the speaker closed, expressing his idea of its beauty, 'Here reposes in God. Katrina, a saint, 85 years of age and blind. The light was restored to her May 10, 184-." After singing by a quartette of male voices, music by orchestra, then benediction. It was a big

FOR THE HERALD Yearly Renters and Movers Should Stop to Think.

W. E. P.

show, and there was a big crowd.

Yearly moving is a source of much annoywe have been struck with the temporary disorganization and set-back it gives to who find it a necessity, or the icevils, to move at Christmas, we suggestions
Has your condition been materially improve

ed in fifteen years, by this practice? Do you labor deligently through the winds and frosts of winter, and the arid and sultry days of summe? Are you economic and do you live sparingly on common fare? If you feel that these conditions have been met, and your condition is not improving, something abnormal is at work Industry and economy fill this year he'd a bin dead jist 84 Mechanical Society is preparing for used to be, and ought to be now, the sure read to competence.

Let me suggest another experiment. Most

of you pay rents that are not rack rent, yet have you never thought how much land your rents for the last ten years would have bought you? 'Tis better to cultivate twenty acres of your own land without rents, than

thirty or forty for which you pay rents.

Tis better that you buy a small tract of land, build a cabin, plant an orchard, make large compost heaps, drain well, plough deep, be economic and industrious. Don't buy be economic and industrious. Don't buy much land. Twenty, thirty, forty or fifty acres as you may be able to purchase. Im-prove and cultivate thoroughly and you will have always a source of competence and of pleasure. You will be incomparably a greater benefactor of this and future ages than he who ruins a thousand acres to buy a thousand acres more or disrobes and mutilates thousands of hills and valleys to erect a bank or build a railroad. These institutions are useful and progressive in their sphere, but a virtuous, enlightened contented peasantry cultivating their own enriched farms infinitely more. These are the sub-strata—the mud-sills—on which lasting civil and political prosperity must be erected. Ignorance, dissension, vice and misery brood and grow in abnormal conditions, and they are abnormal when industry and economy, diligence and perseverance in the cultivation of the soil go

we who have been accustomed to cultivate large areas have never known nor appreciated the capacities of one acre.

With no great time or trouble four acres can be made to produce one hundred and fifty bushels of oats. A like number of acres can be made to produce sixty bushels of wheat. Here then is food for a horse and good brend for an ordinary family. If autumn i not very dry enough, crab-grass hav may be gathered from this stubble to feed five cows. Four acres of bottom, or land adapted to corn will nearly any year, with proper culti-vation, produce eighty bushels of corn. ration, produce eighty bushels Three acres of clover, potatoes, turnips and barley will produce meat, milk and butter to sell. One acre for garden will produce a surplus. Eight acres in cotton can be made to produce eight bates, which we will put at \$250. This will pay expenses and leave more or less deposit. By these figures we have sixteen acres to o chorse. This could be cultivated with case and pleasure. The constant improvement going on in the land with rich growing crops, fat pigs and cows having distended udders, would lend no com-mon inspiration to effort. Fifteen or twenty acres for fuel and timber would be sufficient.

Do you say we can't get this land? Have you ever made an effort? Many will not sell to you, yet there are many that will. Lands are getting into the hands of the few and the few are not to blame for it. You would do the same had you the opportunity. It is a spontaneous greed common to all mankind. It may be folly in them to engross the soil, it is wise in you to buy a bome though it be small. Their capital accumulates on them and they have no enterprise in which to invest, so it is put into real estate; you make no accumulation and never will until you get a basis on which to operate—a kind of cen tre around which you can deposit. This is inviting. If you can not get a home of you own here, go, go till you cross the continent in the effort.

# The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it-no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health-in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained,

> 7, Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7. 7, Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
>
> 1 have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iroe Bitters. I feel mone of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine.
>
> D. C. Mack.

Brown's Iron Bitters does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

I will sell, on Saturday, March, the 0th, 1883, (in Gravel Town), at the baugh, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of a mare and colt, a one-horse wagon, a buggy and harness, carpenter's tools, and household and kitchen furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE-Cash.

And also a small lot of land situated n Gravel Town on salesday in April, TERMS OF SALE-Made known on day of sale.

F. P. CHALMERS, Adm'r, with will annexed. Feb. 21, 1883, 8-3t STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF NEWBERRY .-IN COMMON PLEAS. The State of South Carolina, Plaintiff,

vs. H. C. Moses and others, Defendants. All persons interested in the funds which came to the hands of H. C.

Moses, late clerk of this Court are hereby required to render and establish before the undersigned their respective demands on or before the first day of May, 1883. SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, Feb. 20, 1883, 8-10t+

#### NOTICE. All persons holding demands against

the estate of Philip Sligh, deceased, are hereby required to present the same, fixo attes ed as the law requires, to the undersign dorther attorney, Y. J. Pope, G. A. COUNTS, Sr.

W. G. METTS, As Executors of the last will and estament of Philip Sligh, deceased. Newberry, S. C., Feb. 15, 8-3t.

Greenville now has but one establishment regularly devoted to gamNew Advertisements.

The great Agestority of DR. BULL'S COUCH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Brouchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale all Druggists .- Pring 95 ents. A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY.

### A CARD.

Having bought out Mr. A. Koppel's Saloon, Stock and Fixtures for eash, and buying and selling for cash only I am enabled to offer to the public

PURE and GOOD LIQUORS. TOBACCO, ETC.,

for less money than any other house IN TOWN.

and in all instances guarantee SATISFACTION.

All parties indebted to A. Koppel for Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco from the first day of May, 1882, until this day will find their accounts with me. An immediate settlement is request-Soliciting your kind patronage. I am most respectfully.

O. KLETTNER. Feb. 22, 8-3t

Important Notice!

Buying and selling for CASH ONLY I am enabled to offer to the public IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

Wines, Liquors Brandies, CIGARS, AND TOB CCO,

also the finest and best French Brandies, the celebrated BAKER RYE for family use, at prices which defy

COMPETITION. PORTNER'S TIVOLI BEER for family use, one dozen Pint Bottles

at \$1.00 All orders will receive prompt attention. With thanks for former patronage to this house, I respectfully solicit

a continuance of the same. O. KLETTNER. Under Newberry Opera House. Feb. 22, 8-3m

C. C. CHASE,

Proprietor, Newberry, S. C.

Rooms comfortable a d newly fur-Table well supplied with the best the market affords.

Servants attentive to e ry want. Permanent and transient boarders amply accommodated. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. Feb. 22, 8-tf

#### LUMBER FOR SALE.

The subscriber informs the public that she has on hand a large lot of sawed lumber, such as Poplar, Sweet Gum, Ash, Oak, and Pine, which will be sold low for cash. Oak and Furniture Lumber is all seasoned. Apply to MRS. THOS. M. PAYSINGER.

Feb. 22, 8-1t

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that under the Act of the Legislature incorporating the Newberry Cotton Mills, subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation will be received by the undersigned, a committee of the corporators thereof. The list will be found late residence of Rev. Joseph Beden- at the National Bank of Newberry.

R. L. McCAUGHRIN, .GEO. S. MOWER, J. N. MARTIN, J. O. PEOPLES, B. H. CLINE. J. McINTOSH.

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed. Sumach or Red Top Sugar Cane Seed. Early Golden Dent Corn.

Grown in Newberry County, and warranted pure and genuine. New Crop Lucerne and

Red Clover Seed. S. P. BOOZER'S HARDWARE STORE.

Newberry, S. C., Feb. 14, 1883, 7-4t. NOTICE!

All persons holding demands against the estate of Sarah Harrier Thomas, dec'd, will present them on or before the tenth day of March next to the undersigned or her attorneys, Messrs. Johnstone & Comer, and ad persons indebted to said deceased will make payment to said parties on or before said date.

PRECIOUS ELLEN THOMAS, Jan. 26, 5-8t.\* I HOMAS,

accompanied by \$4. Only two subscribers. Four dollars in subscriptions, D.B. Wheeler. and five in a book. tf. | Feb. 15, 7-1f

New Advertisements.

# WINTER 1883. DRY GOODS

Now is the time for those who deferred buying their winter supplies to obtain the

# D. C. FLYNN,

the acknowledged Leader of Low Prices, offers unusual inducements for the remainder of the season in every department. As the time for stock taking is drawing near, and wishing to have the remainder of his winter stock cleared out by that time, they will be cleared out

## AT COST

to be replaced by his Spring Display which he intends to be the finest ever exhibited in Newberry, or in the up country. Being in a position superior to a great many others to secure bargains, by saving largely in buying for cash, this house will always be found the cheapest in the DRY GOODS LINE.

## Fo call and examine for yourselves as soon as you visit rown, and be convinced of the truth of these assertions before it is too late, as the prices to which the goods are

marked is a guarantee of their speedy remova! COTTON IS LOW,

and it believes the farmer to be cautious and economical in his purchases, and see where he can get the most goods for the least money,

> DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! Ladies' (looks ar offered at a great sacrifice, a saving of at least 50 per cent.

D. C. FLYNN,

5 Mollohon Row, Next Door to Wright & J. W. Coppoch's KELLY & PURCELL, Managers.

# W. J. POLLARD. Nos. 734 and 736 : y olds treet, AUGUSTA. GA.

Machinery of all Kinds,

Also Disston's Circular Saws. Rubber and Leather Belting. Steam Pipe Water and Steam Gauges. Connections. Whistles. Oil Caps. Pop. Globe and Check Valves, Governors, Wrenches, etc., together with every artic. of Steam and Water Fittings. Findings, etc.

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Talbott's Agricultural Engines (on wheels.) Portable Engines (on skids.) Stationary Engines. Tubular and Locomotive Boilers. Turbine Water Wheels. Corn and Wheat Mills. Saw Mills. Shafting, Pulleys, Boxes. Hangers and Patent Spark Arresters. Watertown Steam Engine Co.

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