

THE CONSUMPTION

of raw material is 50,000 pounds a month and the production is 40,000 pounds of yarn per month. This manufactured article sells in the market for thirty cents a pound. When the proposed increase in the capacity of the factory is effected the daily production will be 2,000 pounds of yarn. The entire property is valued at \$300,000 and during the past four years \$140,000 has been expended in improving the water power. A dam nine hundred feet long, of solid stone masonry, has been built at an immense cost, and, if it was needed, ten thousand horse power could be applied with little or no further expense. This dam backs water four miles, with a depth of fifteen feet. The base is forty feet thick, and it is eight feet thick across the top. A sixty six inch turbine wheel is used under a head of four feet. The owner of the property claims that he has improved and applied the water power at a great outlay of money, under a charter from the State, granted in 1874, for thirty years, and that the chartering of

THE COLUMBIA CANAL

to Messrs. Thompson & Nagle, under the conditions cited in the contract, will virtually deprive him of his property. The building of a dam across the Congaree River, he says, will back water on his works and completely flood him out. He proposes to resist to the last degree in the courts what he considers an invasion of his rights. If the Columbia Canal Company would bring their dam across Broad River, instead of the Congaree, he contends, they could obtain 25,000 horse power and not interfere with him at all. The vote taken by the people of Columbia to secure Messrs. Thompson & Nagle against any damage that might result from the building of their dam across the Congaree River, he says, does not really amount to a row of pins. To use his own words: "Columbia is a bankrupt city, and a corporation which has nothing to lose can well afford to give any amount of security. The whole difficulty is that my factory does not pay taxes to the City of Columbia. If it was located in Richland instead of Lexington there would be no trouble."

In conversing with Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent, I asked his opinion as to the feasibility of working

NEGRO OPERATIVES.

He replied that at his factory he had worked mixed operatives with great advantage. The negro was as capable of instruction in the business as the white male or female, and could afford to work much cheaper, as they could live so much cheaper. The negro labor he found was easy controlled, and not subject to strikes. Labor was very abundant, he said, all operatives being from the South, with the exception of one boss spinner, who was from the State of Maine. Unimproved land in the vicinity of the factory is worth about \$10 to \$15 an acre. I asked Mr. Campbell what he thought of the

CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

He replied that he thought it would prove to be a failure. "You can't make yarn that will stand the test of the market," he said, without skillful labor and attention. It may answer for carding. It is in my opinion nothing more than an improved gin. I would like to see men who have the money try it. It cannot hurt the factory men in the slightest degree. We are not afraid of competition." The Sclada Factory has paid

A CLEAR PROFIT OF 10 PER CENT.

during the last year in addition to what has been expended in improving the property. The cost of the new machinery which has been ordered will be \$10,000, and it is hoped that the profits next year will increase in proportion to the increased capacity of the establishment.

The Glendale Factory.

This model little factory is owned by D. E. Converse & Co., and is situated five miles from Spartanburg Court House, on Lawson's Fork, a tributary of the Paeolet River. 175 horse power is used on three turbine wheels, with a fall of 38 feet. Mr. J. J. Hilton, of New York, is the Superintendent, and both Mr. Converse and Mr. A. H. Twitchell, the principal owners, live on the premises in handsome residences. The company is not incorporated, and has a capital of \$150,000. The factory is now running 5,000 spindles and 120 looms, and manufactures sheetings, shirtings, drills and yarns from No. 6 to No. 12.

THE CONSUMPTION

of raw cotton is 3,000 pounds per day or 2,000 bales a year. The production is 175,000 yards of cloth and 15,000 pounds of yarn per month. The factory employs 120 operatives, all of whom are white and 60 per cent. women and children, who receive an average of 67 cents per day. The highest wages per day is \$1.50 and the lowest is 12 cents. Four hundred persons are dependent upon the factory for support. The operatives are furnished by the company rent free, with neat and comfortable cottages ranging in size from three to four rooms. These cottages, numbering sixty, are built around the factory, forming a neat and pretty little village. The operatives are all natives, with one exception, who have been educated to the business. This class of labor is very readily obtained from the surrounding country. The machinery used is all American, and is mostly from the Lowell, Mass., Machine Shops. The running expenses are \$120 per day. For the month of January the cotton used was purchased at 11 cents per pound. The total cost of producing the manufactured article was 17 cents per pound and the market price was 24 cents per pound, which is nearly 33 per cent. increase of value created by the process of manufacture. The waste at this factory is estimated at about 13 per cent. Much of the profits have been expended in improving the place and adding new machinery to the factory; dividends of from 7 to 10 per cent. have been declared and the net profit has varied from 10 to 25 per cent. Besides the cotton factory the company has in operation, run by the same water power,

A GRIST MILL,

a first class flouring mill and several cotton gins. The mode of ginning the cotton is both novel and ingenious, and is Mr. Converse's own idea. The wagon containing

the seed cotton is driven up and weighed on a platform scales. The cotton is then thrown from the wagon into a hopper, and passes up on an endless belt to a second story whence it is fed into three 70 saw self-feeding gins. From there it passes to the baling press. The seed passes out from the gin on a belt to a small room adjoining from which by means of a trap door arrangement it is deposited back into the farmers wagon which in the mean time has been driven beneath the trap door. By the time the planter can get his seed and drive around to the back door the cotton is already pressed and baled for him. Last year the company ginned 700 bales and this year they have ginned over 1,200 bales. The time occupied is 15 minutes to each bale. The company has also in operation upon the same place

A COTTON BATTING MILL

which turns out about 1,500 pounds a month. A wool carding mill is also attached, in which 9,000 to 10,000 pounds of wool is carded for the country people. A large saw and planing mill is also in full operation, and is kept continually busy. The profits arising from these several industries were not included in the statement concerning the profits of the factory. Twenty additional hands are employed in these several departments. Mr. Twitchell, with whom I conversed, gave it as his opinion that the negro was not apt enough to learn the business properly. The whites would not work in the same room with a negro, and as most of the work was done and paid for by the piece, the labor if mixed must necessarily give very unsatisfactory results.

THE PROSPECTS

for cotton manufactures in this State he considers better than it has been for five years. There is a steady and increasing home demand, no accumulation of stocks and a good export demand. The State exemption from taxation on all new mill property he thought would prove a great inducement to capitalists to establish new factories.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Twitchell said, he thought, might be used to advantage by two or three planters to use up their own cotton, but it would never amount to anything more. It is only disposed with one intermediate machine, and the storage room required for the seed cotton would be enormous. "I don't think it will succeed," he said, "but if it does it will not hurt the large manufacturers one particle."

Upon the point of the relative cost of water power Mr. Twitchell said: "It depends entirely on the situation. I believe that

A MILL COULD BE RUN IN CHARLESTON

by steam just as cheaply as we run ours. Charleston has a cotton market all the year round, while we have to buy up all we need for the year before it gets out of the country."

The goods manufactured at Glendale are hauled to Spartanburg in wagons and shipped from that point principally to New York, Boston and Chicago. The demand for the goods is much greater than the ability to supply.

The factory building is a very handsome structure of red brick, four and a half stories high and 130 by 50 feet in dimensions. It was originally started in 1867 and was under the management of J. Bonar & Co. Mr. Bonar died in 1870, and after his death it was sold to the present owners. The success has been so gratifying that a new company to be known as the Clifton manufacturing company has been organized, with Mr. Converse as President, Mr. James Anderson Vice President, and A. H. Twitchell Secretary and Treasurer.

The purpose of the company is to first start a compact yarn mill of 5,000 spindles and then open the books for subscription to a larger enterprise of the same kind. The capital required to start the first mill is \$125,000, \$102,000 of which has been subscribed. This entire subscription was made within ten days, and the whole of the stock is held in the county of Spartanburg. If this adventure is successful, a factory of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms will be established. The factory will be located on the Paeolet River, at a place known as Harriens Shoals. The work will be commenced by the first of April next.

"As far as I am concerned," said Mr. Twitchell, "I would put my last dollar in cotton manufactures in this State. When the Northern mills were losing money we were making money, and now while everything is booming upward we are of course making handsome profits."

Everything at Glendale betokens good management and prosperity. The operatives are said to be an orderly, thrifty set, who have laid up considerable money, and in some cases have bought land in the vicinity.

The Fingerville Factory.

This is a very small factory, owned by Messrs. Johnson & Fingar, and is located on the Paeolet River, about ten miles from Spartanburg County. It has in operation 1,000 spindles, 10 cards and 15 looms, and manufactures coarse yarns and sheetings. The production per day is 600 yards of cloth and 250 pounds of yarn. Thirty-five operatives are employed, with wages averaging 40 cents a day. The capital invested is \$8,000. The factory has been for some time running irregularly, but is now making a handsome percentage of profit on the capital invested. The water power is very extensive, about 30 horse power being used.

Valley Falls Factory.

This is a still smaller factory than the above, and is located in Lanson's Fork about eight miles from the town of Spartanburg. It is owned by Messrs. White & Fingar, and runs 600 spindles. The production is 800 pounds of yarn per day. This mill has also been running irregularly until recently. The machinery is old, but despite this fact and the great disadvantage of being situated in an almost inaccessible region, the factory is paying a handsome profit on the capital of \$5,000 invested. Fifteen operatives are employed, with wages averaging forty cents a day.

I should say, without hesitation, that if a cotton factory can make a living at Fingerville or Valley Falls, there is certainly millions in the business anywhere else. [TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

THE KEOWEE COURIER.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

Walhalla, S. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary Notices, exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

Dr. Moorman

Will be at Seneca City on the 24th of April, and remain one day, for the purpose of registering lands offered for sale or rent. Dr. M. represents the influence and wealth of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, whose owners are making efforts to fill up our section, with emigrants who are able to purchase homes of their own. This is a movement in the right direction, and we trust all who have lands for sale, will register them with Dr. Moorman.

Railroad Meeting in Franklin.

The Reporter contains the proceedings of a railroad meeting at Franklin, N. C., on the 20th of March. Col. G. J. Foreacre and Mr. Skipwith Wilmer were present and subscribed \$100,000 to the stock of the Rabun Gap Short Line Railroad, which is to run from the Georgia State Line to the Tennessee State line. A survey was ordered, and the line of road is to be located at once. Dr. W. L. Love was elected President of the road, and Hiram W. Sibley, of New York, Vice President; W. N. Allman, Treasurer, and Skipwith Wilmer, Secretary.

The Daily Mercury.

This is the title of a new morning daily, published in Columbia by Messrs. W. B. McDaniel, H. N. Emlyn, Edwin Forde, E. A. Nelson and J. B. Barnett. The subscription price is \$5 a year. These gentlemen are first-rate printers, and have plenty of brains and muscle. They can't live entirely without money, but can very nearly do so. The Mercury is a bright, new newspaper, well-filled with advertisements, and promises to be a success. Columbia has three daily papers, all good. We regard this as an evidence of the returning prosperity of that city, and believe the "boom" will continue successful. With street cars, a good city government and the canal improvement, and its factories in operation, that place will soon range itself along-side of Augusta, Atlanta and other flourishing inland cities!

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the County.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Oconee County met at the Court House on Monday, April 6th, 1880, and fixed the third Saturday in May for the meeting of the County Convention at Walhalla for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, which meets on the 1st of June next.

A resolution was passed by the committee that each Club in the County be requested to hold a meeting on the second Saturday in May for the purpose of reorganizing the clubs and electing delegates to the County Convention, and as the propriety of nominating the ticket for State officers will be before the Convention, the Clubs are requested to discuss this question in their club meetings, so that their delegates may come into the County Convention prepared to state the views of their respective clubs on the question.

The Executive Committee further directed their chairman to call the attention of the Club Executive Committees to the importance of a thorough reorganization, and to especially request them to bestir themselves and get their Clubs in working order for the approaching campaign.

Each Club is expected to send a full delegation to the County Convention on the third Saturday in May, as other important business besides the election of delegates to the State Convention will be before the meeting.

The Club representation in the County Convention will be as heretofore—one delegate to each Club and one additional delegate to every ten members or fractional part thereof.

The following is a list of the Clubs in the County:

- Walhalla, Richland, Conners, Fairview, Pleasant Hill, West Union, Seneca City, Damascus, Double Springs, Rock Springs, Little River, Center, Seneca River, Providence, South Union, Bachelors Retreat, Fair Play, Westminster, Mount Taber, Holly Springs, Bethlehem, Salem, Fall Creek, High Falls, Oconee Tannery, Toll Gate, Oconee Station, Flat Shoals, Stump House.
- W. C. KEITH, Chairman.
W. J. STRIBLING, Secretary.

Fish Culture.

A correspondent has kindly sent us the Southern Cultivator containing Professor Baird's remarks on fish culture, which appears on our fourth page this week. Also an article on "Fish Culture as a Farming Industry," by Mr. Fred. Mather.

The propagation of fish, or rather fish culture, is receiving more attention now than at any former period of our history. This is right, for really our home market fish in this region are fast disappearing. The General Government furnishes the different States with the spawn to hatch out and stock their rivers. The spawn are left at certain localities for the use of the States, and the only expense incurred by the States is the freight on the spawn to their respective hatcheries. North Carolina has a hatchery at Morganton, Burke County, under the superintendence of Hon. S. G. Worth, her commissioner. He has been kind enough to hatch spawn for South Carolina.

Hon. A. P. Butler, Fish Commissioner for this State, instructs Mr. Worth to what sections of the State he wishes the fish sent when hatched. So any one desiring fish for their streams or ponds should write to Col. Butler at Columbia and through him obtain the fish from the North Carolina hatchery. The fish are sent free and at the expense of the State.

Persons desiring any particular kind of fish, not at the North Carolina hatchery, could probably procure them by writing to some friend in Washington. The person procuring the desired fish from Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, at Washington, can have them sent by express. In this case the probability is the person receiving the spawn or fish would have to pay the express charges.

It would be a work of supererogation for us to urge upon our readers to utilize the culture of fish in our section. We have the streams and could soon construct the ponds. Fish for the table is the best of food and is now in the reach of all.

Manufactures in South Carolina.

We have surrendered much of our space this week to the very excellent article of Mr. J. K. Blackman, recently published in the Charleston News and Courier, on the subject of manufactures and manufacturing in this State. Our object in re-publishing Mr. B.'s report is twofold: First to induce our own citizens to manufacture their own cotton, &c.; and second to show parties residing elsewhere and disposed to such investments the inducements, advantages, &c., offered in our immediate section for the conversion of cotton into thread, cloth, &c. From our knowledge of the subject we are induced to believe that Mr. Blackman's report is a correct and truthful statement and therefore can be relied on.

To our citizens we say that by simply converting your raw cotton into thread or cloth you very nearly double its value, thereby adding yearly to your own and the State's wealth one hundred per cent. By co-operation you can in each section or neighborhood erect small or large factories according to your means, and where water power is not obtainable you can use steam, either power answering the object in view.

We would urge upon our readers the consideration of Mr. Blackman's report, and then decide if there is any better or as good an investment for their surplus capital as in the establishment of cotton factories in their midst, thus not only increasing our population and giving them employment, but adding yearly to their own and the wealth of the country. Don't say you have not sufficient capital. Join your means with the means of your neighbors. Do as you do in your log-rollings and corn-shuckings. Call in your neighbors. Form companies, and then if your location, water power, &c., is such as warrants a large investment to develop it, you can no doubt by investing in it yourselves induce those who have ample means, residing in other States, to join you. As Colonel Hammett, President of the Piedmont Factory, said to Mr. Blackman, if our own people will but put their money in cotton factories, there will be no difficulty in inducing outside parties to join them, and thus raise whatever amount of capital is needed for the improvement and development of suitable, and desirably located water powers, especially in a section of country offering and possessing the inducements which our immediate section does.

To parties residing in other States, we call their attention to what is known as the Piedmont section, as offering perhaps greater inducements than any other portion of the South for cotton factories. The Richmond, Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line Railway, the main line of travel and freight from New York and New Orleans, passes directly through this section, thus furnishing all needed railroad facilities. Besides this we have a line of railroad to Charleston, with transportation by water to New York, which gives a competing line.

The upper counties in this State afford many fine water powers. Oconee County possesses as many or more than any other County in the State. The locality, local advantages and motive power of some of them make them very desirable for development. Their proximity to the Blue Ridge Mountains makes their water supply constant. In this County you can find water powers ranging from a twenty to a five hundred horse power and upwards. Many of these powers, with the lands around them, can now be purchased at mere nominal prices, at from one to three dollars per acre. Our winters are mild, streams rarely ever frozen; both our summer and winter climate pleasant, our lands productive, producing all the cereals as well as cotton. The average yield of cotton right under the Blue Ridge for several years past has been equal to the average yield per acre of the State. And there is no doubt but that the increase in the production of cotton in these upper counties will keep up with the manufacture of it here, so that cotton factories erected here may reasonably rely on their supply of cotton being grown here. We therefore extend a cordial invitation to all disposed to cotton or other branches of manufacture, desiring water powers of different capacities, to visit our section of the State to see, examine and judge for themselves.

Letter from Anderson County-- The Storm Saturday Night.

SANDY SPRINGS, ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5TH, 1880.

This neighborhood was visited on last Saturday night by a storm which continued all night, except at intervals of a few minutes. It commenced at half past 6 o'clock P. M. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning with loud peals of thunder at short intervals during the whole night. We had a continued succession of hailstorms. The oldest citizens do not remember of having witnessed such a washing rain. The ground, which had been prepared for planting cotton, is literally swept away, making wide roads through fields that never had been known to wash before. The worst is, the guano has been washed off with the surface of the earth.

We of the Sandy Springs community have been peculiarly unfortunate. Not quite three years ago we were visited with one of the most destructive hail storms which destroyed all the young cotton and stripped the fruit trees of both fruit and leaves and killed a great deal of the forest timber and many more are still lying from the effects of the hail.

If this storm has extended over all the cotton belt a high price for cotton may be expected next fall.

We have fruit enough left for eating purposes if Jack Frost does not pay us another visit. We are about done planting corn, but it looks now like it never can come up. The ground is so run together and beaten with hail we think it probable that we will have to plant over, where there is any ground to plant in.

W. G. SMITH.

The proprietors of Norman's Nickel Cologne are sparing no pains in advertising it, as they feel satisfied that all it needs is an introduction to the people.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COURIER.

April 8, 1880

Sweet Potato Seed.

The following letter was addressed to a gentleman at Newberry Court House from Wm. G. LeDuc, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It will no doubt be read with interest by our people:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1880.

Sir: At the instance of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken I send you some sweet potatoes obtained last year from Peru and grown in this district. It is thought these will be found valuable, not only for their edible, but for their keeping quality, as they came to us in barrels, and notwithstanding the long voyage and crossing the equator arrived in excellent condition. Col. Aiken assures me that they will find suitable soil and receive careful attention at your hands, and it gives me pleasure to send them to persons thus endorsed, because I shall have to rely mostly upon your experiments and your crop for my further distribution.

In thus complying with the request of Col. Aiken, I cannot forbear the observation that his constituents may very properly congratulate themselves on being represented by a gentleman whose purity of life, independence of character and signal ability have given force to the earnestness of his efforts, not only in behalf of his constituents, but of the agricultural interests of the United States.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Commissioner.

A Farm in Western Texas.

Ians Mickel, the traveling correspondent of the San Antonio Express, has made a visit to Capote farm, which was purchased by Major Alexander Moore, an ex-army officer, comprising 20,657 acres, fronting on the Guadalupe River on the North, and running back ten miles, taking in Capote hill. It is situated in Guadalupe County, fifteen miles Southeast of Seguin, and ten miles from Kingsbury, a station on the Sunset Railroad. Major Moore took possession of the farm on the 10th day of November, 1878.

The first part of the farm visited was a field of 1,300 acres. Here were growing wheat, rye, barley, oats and alfalfa, or California clover. In the rear of the field was a gang of men working in a ditch which drains a number of springs near the capote, and said ditch is over three miles in length. It is three feet wide at the bottom, and averages over three and a half feet in depth. It is intended not only to drain and make available some 700 or 800 acres of very rich land, but will also be used for irrigating purposes. At the South end of the field were three breaking plows at work just finishing this year's breaking of new ground. Each plow had attached seven yokes of large oxen, and the plow was run ten inches deep. In the field were teams harrowing with three horses in each team; two rollers, and two two-horse grain drills; while two men were sowing oats broadcast. By the time we had made the round of this field we traveled eight miles. This field comprises the actual farming, or grain raising, that will be done this season, but it is the intention which will, probably, be accomplished by another year, to get from 1,800 to 2,000 under cultivation. Forty miles of fence were built within the last fourteen months. The entire farm is enclosed, and there are numerous cross or section fences, making the field pastures—some of which has 12,000 acres—farms, lots, etc. The central is a hollow square of sheds and stalls of about five acres in extent, in the center of which is a watering trough, filled by a wind mill. The stock is one of the leading features of the Capote farm. There are about 150 horses, 131 of which are fine blood mares, selected personally from some of the finest stock farms in the United States. They are used as farm horses and for breeding first class draft and carriage horses. There are 108 large work oxen. In the rear, on the South of Capote, there is a stock ranch, having 2,800 head of cattle. There are also twenty-nine head of short horn and Devonshire hogs and calves. The hog ranch is also located in the Southern portion of the farm, and has in it now over 6,000 head of fine Berkshire hogs, for whose special benefit there will be planted this season fifteen acres of Jerusalem artichokes. The goat rancho comprises twelve full-blooded Angora bucks, and some six hundred nannies. Besides the above is a large poultry-house, with several improved breeds of chickens, ducks, turkeys and peewees. On Capote farm are employed on an average about seventy-five men, and everything is done with military precision. There are fifteen or twenty inch sulky plows, harrows, cultivators, self dropping corn planters, corn harker and shelter, thrasher and a portable eighteen horse steam engine, which is used for grinding corn, barley and rye for feed, which is mixed with cut straw, threshing, and at present is running the saw mill, but will soon be replaced here by a stationary engine. The saw mill is used to saw timber for home use, and will be employed to convert the black walnut into lumber for shipment East, of which it is estimated that there is over 3,000,000 feet on the farm. The blacksmith shop employs two skilled men, the time of one being taken up in sharpening plows and keeping tools in order. Besides the regular field crops, a regular gardener is employed for the raising of all kinds of vegetables for the table use of the proprietor of the house and his large force of laborers; also, a fine orchard of all kinds of fruits, and a vineyard is being planted this spring. All this has been done in fourteen months.

HYMENEAL.

Married, March 31, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, James Beard, Esq., by Rev. G. T. Gresham, Miss Anna Beard, of Oconee, and Mr. Thomas Springs, of Fairfield County, S. C.

Married, at the residence of Mr. Lipp, on the 1st of April, 1880, by E. P. Vermeil, Mr. James Putnam to Miss Josephine Lipp, all of Oconee County.

On the 13th same evening, by the same, at the residence of Mr. Hamilton Putnam, Mr. Braek Lipp to Miss Florence Putnam, all of Oconee County.

Married, March 18th, 1880, at the residence of Squire Russell, Tugalo Valley, by Rev. E. L. Sisk, Mr. Joel E. Jones, of Oconee, to Miss Eugenia Powell, of Franklin County, Ga.

New Advertisements.

Medical Card.

Dr. R. G. SLOAN,

HAVING located in Walhalla, offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding country.

Office at the residence of Richard Lewis, Main Street.

April 8, 1880 21-1mo*

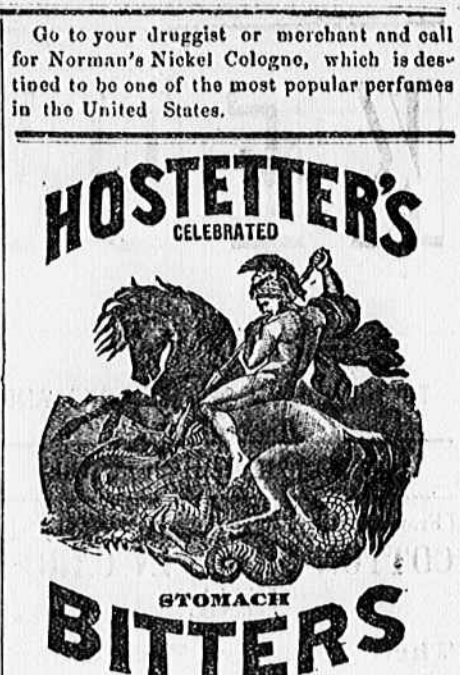
Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the will of Johanna Langhite, deceased, will pay to the Probate Court, on the 10th day of May next, his final settlement of the Estate of said deceased, and for a full discharge therefrom as Executor.

C. BAUMGARTL,
Administrator.

April 8, 1880 21-4

Go to your druggist or merchant and call for Norman's Nickel Cologne, which is destined to be one of the most popular perfumes in the United States.



HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Fever and Ague.
The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A wine glass full three times a day is the best possible preventive for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver and invigorating the stomach. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Final Settlement.

THE undersigned Administrator of the personal estate of Lewis R. Maret, deceased, will apply to Richard Lewis, Judge of Probate for Oconee County, S. C., on the 8th day of May next at his office in Walhalla, for a final settlement of the said estate and a discharge therefrom as Administrator.

J. W. STRIBLING,
Administrator.

April 8, 1880 21-4*

Notice to Creditors.

State of South Carolina.
Oconee County.
IN THE MASTER'S COURT.
Jesse W. Stribling, as Administrator of the Estate of W. N. Craig, deceased, Plaintiff, against S. E. Craig and others, Defendants.
COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF.
THE Creditors of W. N. Craig, deceased, are hereby required to prove their demands before me on the 25th day of June, 1880, and failing to do so may be barred of all benefits under the decree in the above stated action.

RICHARD LEWIS,
Master Oconee County.

April 8, 1880 21-10*

Sheriff's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell, before the Court House door in Walhalla, S. C., on Monday, the 31 day of May next, between the legal hours of sale—One Tract of Land, situate in Oconee County, near Pendleton village, supposed to contain sixty-five acres or less, adjoining lands of Capt. Wm. Simpson, Bird Abbott and others, being that portion of the tract of land known as the
"Tugalo Plantation," lying in Oconee County, and adjacent to the balance of said tract lying in the County of Anderson, S. C.

Lewis et al. vs. the property of James Adger & Co., at the suit of Willis Wilkinson, Plaintiff vs. Geo. H. Walter & Co. and James Adger & Co. Defendants.

TERMS—CASH. Purchaser to pay extra for titles.

J. H. ROBINS,
Sheriff Oconee County.

April 8, 1880 21-4*

TAX NOTICE!

THE TUGALO VALLEY TAX OFFICE, April 8th, 1880.

IN accordance with the Supply Bill, approved December 23d, 1879, notice is hereby given that this office will be open for the collection of taxes

SATURDAY, MAY 1,

and will remain open until May 31st. The rate per centum of taxes is as follows:

- State purposes, 43 mills.
- County purposes, 3 mills.
- Past indebtedness, 1 mill.
- Schools, 2 mills.
- Poll Tax, \$1.00.

For the convenience of the tax payers, it will be at the following places at the times stated for the collection of taxes:

- Seneca Township, at Seneca City, Thursday, May 13th.
- Centre Township, at Fair Play, Friday, May 14th.
- Tugalo Township, at Westminister, Saturday, May 15th.
- Pulaski Township, at Fenton Hall's, Monday, May 17th.
- Chatuga Township, at Mrs. Barker's, Tuesday, May 18th.
- Whitewater Township, at Wm. Rowland's, Wednesday, May 19th.
- Keowee Township, at High Falls, Saturday, May 22d.

And for the balance of the time during the month of May at my office in the Court House at Walhalla.

Taxes are payable in the following kinds of funds and no other:

- Gold and Silver Coin,
- United States Currency,
- National Bank Notes,
- And for County Taxes, Jury and Witnesses Tickets.

All information as to taxes freely given by mail or otherwise.

H. F. ALEXANDER,
TREASURER OCONEE COUNTY.

April 8, 1880 21-