

The Coming Campaign.

INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN HOYT, OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[From the Greenville News.] Since the adjournment of the March Convention there has been much speculation as to what course would be pursued by the State Democratic Executive Committee in view of the action of that convention. Numbers of suggestions have been made as to what the committee ought to do in the present unusual condition of affairs in State politics, but so far there has been no intimation of the views of any prominent member of the body. With a view to securing an authoritative expression of opinion on these questions arising out of the action of the March Convention which come within the province of the Executive Committee, a reporter for the Daily News interviewed Colonel James A. Hoyt, Chairman of the Committee, and the questions asked and the answers given by Colonel Hoyt are given below:

"Under the third section of the platform adopted by the March Convention there are certain demands, but it is not clearly indicated as to whom these demands are to apply. Has your Executive Committee received any communication in regard to them?"

"No, it has not," Colonel Hoyt answered. "A few days after the adjournment of the March Convention I received a respectful and courteous communication from Captain G. W. Shell, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, requesting that the Democratic State Convention should not be convened until late in August; to which I replied that his letter would be placed before the Executive Committee at its first meeting, and at the same time reminded him that the State Convention was generally called about the middle or last of August for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., but that the last Convention was held on the 6th of September."

"I have been surprised at the demands to which you refer, however, and am curious to know upon whom they will be made. The avowed author of the platform is Captain Tillman, and it is a singular fact that these demands of its third section are utterly impracticable and unattainable. The first clause reads as follows: 'We demand the re-apportionment of representation in the Democratic Convention upon the basis of the census of 1880, and that it go into effect this year.' No other authority than the State Executive Committee can issue a call for the Democratic Convention, and it must be guided solely by the Constitution of the party, which directs as follows: 'The State Convention shall be composed of delegates from each county, in the numerical proportion to which that county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly.' The committee has no discretion whatever as to the basis of representation, and it is surprising that a gentleman aspiring to the high office of Governor should deliberately make such a demand, which a slight investigation shows can not be complied with. I am in full sympathy with the idea of re-apportionment when it can be done lawfully, but the Legislature refused to change the law as it is laid down in the Constitution of the party. Any other course is demoralizing and suicidal."

"The other demand of the third section is as follows: 'We demand that the delegates to the State Nominating Convention shall be chosen by primary election on the same day that the other officers are nominated; and that all the counties shall hold these primaries on the same day, to wit, the last Tuesday in August of each election year.' It is not clear whether the author of the platform meant that this portion shall go into effect at once, but I presume it was so intended. This demand is equally unattainable with the preceding clause. There is no power to regulate the election of delegates to the State Convention and dictate the mode of their selection. Certainly the State Executive Committee has no authority in the premises, and it has never attempted to exercise any control of this matter. Each county is entirely free to provide its own mode of choosing delegates to the State Convention, and this has been the case all the while. No power can prevent any county from electing its delegates by primary, and it is equally true that no power can compel any county to adopt the primary for this purpose. The proposition to hold primary elections for delegates on the same day in all the counties is altogether out of the question, unless the counties agree thereto. It would take considerable time to make the agreement, for what would suit one locality might prove inconvenient to others. At any rate, the way is open for any county to order this election of delegates by the primary system whenever it chooses, and the election will be valid and unquestioned."

"How about what is termed the 'Georgia plan' of candidates going before the people? Is there any way provided for discussions, so that the voters will have an opportunity of hearing from the aspirants as to their views upon public questions?"

"The 'Georgia plan,' as it is termed, is not adapted to our condition, if I understand it. The course pursued in some counties in Georgia is to hold mass-meetings, which decide the choice of delegates to the State Convention, usually without ballot, but always in the absence of very many voters. Two years ago we had a preliminary campaign in this State, a mass-meeting being held in each Congressional District for the purpose of hearing candidates for State offices, but it proved so unsatisfac-

tory in many respects that the State Convention repealed the clause of the Constitution under which those meetings were held, and adopted the following: 'The State Democratic Executive Committee shall request each county committee to call a meeting in their respective counties, to which all candidates for State offices shall be invited.' In my judgment, this will meet the demand for free discussion of public measures, and amply provide the opportunities for getting at the views of candidates. But while this is true, and the Democratic party has given abundant proof of its willingness to engage a preliminary campaign, we are to have the singular condition of affairs in the pending contest of a committee arranging a schedule of appointments for a single candidate; whereas the purpose of this arrangement was to hear from all the candidates. It is obligatory upon the State Executive Committee to request these meetings in all of the counties, and it is left with the counties whether they will be held. It seems to me that there will likely arise conflict between the appointments of the Democratic party and the arrangements of Capt. Tillman's campaign committee, while such conflict ought to be avoided if possible. Assuredly the authority of the Democratic party can not be made subservient to any faction, and so far as I am concerned, I will urge most strenuously that the arrangements of the party, as adopted by the State Convention, shall take precedence of all other plans for a preliminary canvass of the State. Of course, Captain Tillman or any other citizen has an undoubted right to make his own campaign for any office, but I allude to the possibility of conflicting arrangements by which the authority of the Democratic party might be put into contempt, and in that event it will be the duty of the State Executive Committee to assert the supremacy of the party as against any faction. Here lies one of the dangers resulting from the construction of a wheel within a wheel, and it would be the wiser plan if all parties would accept the provision already made for a preliminary campaign, instead of acting independently. Every occasion for friction ought to be avoided in this campaign, not only because we are in the constant presence of the enemy, but for the reason that the opponent of to-day becomes the standard bearer of to-morrow. We can not afford to split into warring factions, with poised daggers and drawn swords, and the quicker every man realizes his individual responsibility for the outcome of the present agitation, the surer will the best interests of the State be subserved."

"Have you decided to call the State Executive Committee together at an early date, and is it likely that the State Convention will meet earlier than usual?"

"I have been busily engaged for the past month in preparing for a meeting of the Executive Committee, by collecting information from various sources, especially from the County Chairmen, as to the condition of the party in this State. In some of the counties the information given is meagre and fragmentary, while in others it is full and satisfactory. It is evident that strict organization does not prevail in all of the counties, and I hope to secure a better state of affairs after the Executive Committee has furnished the requisite instructions therefor. In the matter of registration there is much work to be done, and it must be done quickly. It was my purpose to convene the committee next week, but prior engagements of several members will cause its postponement for a short while."

"I know of no reason to suppose that the State Convention will be called at an earlier date than usual. There are extreme views on both sides of the question now before the people, and it is needless to say that I am not an extremist in anything. I fully recognize Captain Tillman and those who are acting with him as my fellow-Democrats, while honestly believing that they are pursuing methods of an unusual character which are dangerous in their tendencies and altogether unnecessary. Every reasonable consideration shall be given to them as to all others, and so long as they do not trench upon the rightful prerogatives of the State Executive Committee nor call into question the supremacy of the Democratic party, to which they have pledged unreserved allegiance, I can not perceive the wisdom or the propriety of treating them as aliens and enemies, and least of all is it my purpose to shape events in that direction. We need the unity of our party in this State, and as a member of the Executive Committee it will be my aim to preserve that unity, not to jeopardize it. It is a time to counsel forbearance, not to excite animosities, and the thinking men of all classes will readily gauge the patriotism of every one by the willingness to obey the behests of his party through the accustomed channels. By applying this test in due season, we will be able to discern alike the patriot and the demagogue."

Dr. H. H. Carlton, a member of Congress from Georgia, wrote the whole truth when he penned the following: 'My experience, thus far, in Congress, has fully confirmed me in the opinion I have long entertained, that the only hope for the South, politically, is in its future material growth and prosperity; in the stimulating and increase of its agricultural and manufacturing interests; in the development of its vast and valuable undeveloped natural resources, bringing thereby increased financial, commercial and numerical power. Let this be done, and the continuing estrangement between the North and South will give way to sectional reconciliations, and let the North, the East and the West begin to feel the coming power of the South, and we will hear no more of "race problems," "election laws," and the various sectional issues which make this a government of divided and antagonistic rather than of united States.'

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No Politics in the Alliance.

PRESIDENT STACKHOUSE DEFINES THE POSITION OF HIS ORDER.

[From the Barnwell People.] The following correspondence explains itself:

BARNWELL, S. C., March 29, 1890. Col. E. T. Stackhouse, Little Rock, S. C.—Dear Sir: I was elected editor of the Alliance Department of the Barnwell People on the 6th of July last. I did not desire the position, but accepted and have managed it to the best of my ability, for no personal gain, benefit or purpose, but simply for the good of the order.

In the issue of the 13th instant I gave an editorial on 'The Alliance and its aims.' I enclose a copy and ask you, as the head of the order in the State, to tell me if it is or is not good and sound Alliance doctrine. I ask this of you because of the adoption and publication of the following resolutions in the Bamberg Advertiser by the Bamberg sub-Alliance. I ask your judgment simply because I want to know whether I am right or wrong, and go to you at headquarters. Yours fraternally, M. J. PATE.

THE RELATIONS OF THE ALLIANCE TO POLITICS. LITTLE ROCK, S. C., March 31, 1890.

Mr. M. J. Pate, Barnwell, S. C.—Dear Bro.: Your letter of 20th containing clipping, 'The Alliance and its aims,' and resolutions in reference to the same by the Bamberg Alliance, was received during my absence from home last week.

Perhaps I can best answer your letter by stating as briefly as possible what I conceive to be the relations of the Alliance to politics.

The first declaration of intentions in our constitution says: 'To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.' This declaration is full of suggestive thoughts. The first thought suggested is that these classes need to be educated in the science of economical government. This leads naturally to the inquiry, have these classes been careless about this kind of education, and if so, has this carelessness made them the victims of vicious legislation, legislation that is unequal and oppressive to these classes. The Alliance assumes (and we think correctly) that such has been the case.

Tariff protection might be cited as an illustration of this kind of unequal and oppressive legislation. And it may be well to remark here, that tariff protection is more distinctively a party issue (as between the two great political parties in this country) than any other. Tariff protection taxes the agricultural classes—the largest consuming classes of manufactured products—to build up and enrich the great manufacturing industries of this country. The Republican party favors the protective policy. The Democratic party opposes it. The Alliance bids its membership to free themselves from partisan prejudices—the great party blind—and to examine this question in the light of reason and right and then to do what would be for 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'

Then if we take up the financial or money question, which is more a class than a party question—neither of the great political parties having looked after the interests of the agricultural classes in the financial legislation for the country since 1865. In proof of this we might cite the extraordinary privileges granted to the national banks, the discrimination against the farmers' securities in the establishment of these banks, the demonetization of silver, the reduction of the volume of currency by the retirement of United States bonds and the cancelling of national bank notes, and in short, the establishment and maintenance of a financial policy that is surely reducing the great middle class to a condition of dependence and want. This policy, if long continued, will make a strong centralized government a necessity to protect the rich and hold the poor in subjection. As remarked, this is more a class than a party question, but partisanship has been the blind that has blinded the farming classes to the great wrong that has been inflicted upon them. Of course if all the great farming classes of this country could have freed themselves from party and sectional prejudices, and if they had been educated in the science of political economy, they would have stood together and these wrongs could not have come upon them.

In the above brief allusions to the necessity of educating the agricultural classes, I have touched on the second important suggestion, viz: 'the spirit in which it is to be done—'in a strictly non-partisan spirit.' That party zeal hinders or prevents investigation is too patent to require demonstration. This might be illustrated by a case in our own State and in your (Barnwell) county. I noticed quite recently that an honored and distinguished Carolinian, a citizen of your county and one of the most distinguished farmers in the State, was reported to have said: 'I am a Democrat first, second a farmer.' By which I understood him to mean that his love and allegiance to the Democratic party was such that he held it to be wrong to discuss State policy inside of the Democratic party? Surely there could be no

danger from such discussion if it be conducted in a non-partisan, non-factionary way, and Alliance members will engage in such discussions in no other spirit.

But the State Alliance has made no legislative demands and as an organization are not called upon to pass on the demands put forth by the 'Farmers' Association.'

The Alliance does not interfere with the political or religious preferences of its members. It is Democratic—majority rule of the membership. Legislative demands formulated by the State Alliance would be submitted to the Sub-Alliances for ratification. When ratified it would become a State Alliance demand, and the membership would vote for no man who was not pledged to work for its legal enactment.

The Alliance makes no war on any political party. When it wants legislation it don't ask the candidate if he is a Democrat, Republican, Whig, Know-Nothing or a Green-backer; it simply takes a pledge that he will, if elected, work to secure the enactment of its measures, and lets him take his chances.

The word 'labor' in the declaration which we have been examining means effort at performance—it means there are to be no drones in the Alliance hive while this educational work is needed.

Now a word in reference to the article from the Barnwell People and I close, and let me say that I see nothing in it to condemn. Your solicitude lest the Alliance ship should be wrecked in the stormy sea of politics was no doubt shared by thousands of good Alliance men as there are in the State. Your fear that the Alliance might become clamorous and refuse to vote for any save members of the Order will, I think, prove unfounded. The Alliance method leaves each member free to vote for the candidate of his choice, provided he is right on measures, and education in the science of political economy is relied on to secure unity in support of measures, and it must be kept in mind that the State Alliance has submitted no demands, consequently each member will determine for himself his duty as to men and measures. I said duty; yes, that is the word—duty—it carries the idea of relieving politics of sentiment and looks to the securing of economy and efficiency in government.

There is another idea in the article from the Barnwell People which the Alliance Brotherhood should never forget: The danger of loading the Alliance ship with self-seekers, who look to their own advancement from their connection with our Order. Office-seekers should find no encouragement to enter the Alliance. Alliance Associations will better qualify us to select wisely our servants to fill the offices.

Referring to the action of the Bamberg Brethren, I think they misconstrued the purpose of the article in the Barnwell People. It only warned against apparent danger—they construed it as an attack on the 'Farmers' Movement.'

In conclusion, it may not be improper for me to suggest to members of our order that in the discussion of the questions of State policy, as citizens—not as an organization—that they take into the discussion that broad charity which 'construes words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others.'

Yours fraternally, E. T. STACKHOUSE, President S. C. S. F. A.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Norman Drug Co., druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Norman Drug Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College from persons who are willing to bring their skills to Fort Hill (Oconee County) for the purpose of sawing the trees thereon into lumber, and so much per thousand feet, and lumber to be delivered and stacked near the sites selected for the buildings. A sufficient bond will be required, and the Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Bids will be received until the seventeenth (17th) day of May, 1890, and the contract will be awarded on the twentieth (20th) day of May, 1890. Bids to be addressed to Dr. F. H. E. SLOAN, Pendleton, S. C., who will furnish any further information. April 24, 1890. 16-31

Public Sale.

I WILL SELL, at public outcry, at Fort Hill, Oconee County, S. C., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1890, that part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the late Thomas G. Clemson, by his will directed to be sold. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. R. W. SIMPSON, Executor. April 24, 1890. 16-31

Notice of Final Settlement.

I WILL apply to Richard Lewis, Judge of Probate, of Oconee County, on the 28th day of April, 1890, for leave to make final settlement of the separate estates of Lillie Andrews, deceased, and of James F. Andrews, deceased, respectively, and for a final discharge as administrator of said estates. H. A. H. GIBSON, Administrator, Estate of Lillie Andrews, deceased, and estate of James F. Andrews, deceased. March 27, 1890. 12-41

Forty Souls Made Happy.

Below we give a few of the names of parties who have bought of us Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines in the last two months:

- Mr. H. L. Morgan, Piedmont, Miss Sarah Knight, Piedmont, Miss M. E. Smith, Piedmont, Mr. E. J. McCall, Piedmont, Mr. M. M. Keller, Piedmont, Mrs. Schofield, Greenville, Mrs. R. C. McMill, Piedmont, Mr. A. U. Smith, Piedmont, Miss Josie Norwood, Pelzer, Miss Lillie Mabry, Pelzer, Mr. Hugh Saxon, Pelzer, Mrs. R. M. Bolt, Pelzer, Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, Pelzer, Mrs. M. J. Williams, Pelzer, Mrs. M. E. Blanchet, Pelzer, Mrs. W. C. Meredith, Pelzer, Mrs. H. M. Whitmore, Piedmont, Mrs. Katherine Green, Piedmont, Miss Mary Masingh, Piedmont, Mr. M. Thompson, Piedmont, Mr. W. M. McDowell, Piedmont, Miss Elizabeth Little, Piedmont, Mrs. Margaret J. Williams, Piedmont, Mr. R. M. Spence, Piedmont, Mr. J. A. Gary, Piedmont, Misses J. H. Oliver and Alice Franklin, Hodges, Mrs. D. A. Smith, Wallhalla, Mr. J. A. Moore, Greenville, Mr. G. B. Riley, Hodges, Miss Mary J. Sims, Jones, Mr. J. L. Brown, Piedmont, Mr. Henry Daniels, Piedmont, Mr. W. H. Emerson, Hodges, Mr. William Tazew, Coronaca, Mr. G. James, Piedmont, Mrs. Helen Freeman, Piedmont, Miss Carrie L. Waller, Greenwood, Mr. Jessie Smith, Greenville, Mr. Arthur Gower, Greenville, Col. J. A. L. York, Greenville, Mr. R. E. Majors, Greenwood.

The Only Music House IN GREENVILLE, ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Next Door to Express Office, GREENVILLE, S. C. April 24, 1890.

BUGGY

Wagon Harness.

I AM offering this week a new stock of BUGGY AND WAGON HARNESS, BRIDLES, LONG LUG COLLARS, made of the best Kip Skin, at \$4.25. Splendid assortment of SADDLES, all Georgia made, at \$2.50 up. ROAD CARTS from \$12.50 up. BUGGIES from \$40 up. If you want a nice TURN-OUT come and see me.

A good stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Strother & Alexander Also keep a STOCK OF GOODS at High Falls that we sell as low as elsewhere. If you want a genuine OLD HICKORY WAGON or a pair of No. 1 SCALES of any description we can furnish them at New York prices. Respectfully,

W. A. STROTHER, West Union, S. C. April 24, 1890.

NOTICE OF Bridge to Let.

THE County Commissioners of Oconee County will, at their office, in Wallhalla, S. C., on the 6th day of May, 1890, let to the lowest responsible bidder, the contract to build an Iron Bridge over Seneca River at the Cherry Place.

Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the Commissioners at Wallhalla, and sealed bids can be filed with the Clerk of the Board at any time up to the 6th day of May next. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. J. W. SIELOR, Clerk Board. April 10, 1890. 14-41

It Will Pay You.

To Look at My 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. Counters,

On which are many useful articles at the very lowest prices. On hand Guano Horns and other Tinware, Glass and Crockery. Soon to arrive Flour Sifters, which are worked with handles. Coffee Strainers for 5c., Graters for 5c., Biscuit Cutters, etc. If you wish Machinery, Belting, Fencing, etc., call on me and get prices. I barter for Cotton Galls, Corn, etc. V. F. MARTIN, Agent, Bell Building, Wallhalla, S. C. N. B.—Parties desiring to consign goods to be sold on commission, will do well to communicate with me. March 13, 1890.

To Be Remembered.

At the Fancy Family Grocery Store, you can find such a variety of Nice Goods, First-class and Fresh and at such reasonable prices.

We add to our Stock this week the finest MAPLE SYRUP, put up in one-half Gallon Tins. PORTO RICO MOLASSES. VANILLA CRACKERS. ROYAL BAKING POWDERS. FINE LOT OF CANVASSED HAMS. MIXED PICKLES, 'MONARCH BRAND.' CANNED TOMATOES, 'MIKADO.' NATURAL LEAF CHEWING TOBACCO. NORTH CAROLINA APPLES, GREEN AND DRIED, soon to arrive.

J. J. Norton & Co. April 17, 1890.

State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF GREENVILLE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. A. Cooley & Co. and William Bryce & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Perry Brothers, J. Harpor and Donald et al., Defendants. For Relief.

By virtue of a decretal order, made on the 28th day of March, 1890, in the above stated action, by His Honor James Aldrich, Judge Presiding in Common Pleas for Greenville County, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, in Wallhalla, Oconee County, S. C., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May next, between the legal hours for public official sales, the following described real estate, the property of the defendant, Wm. G. Perry, for the benefit of creditors, to-wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or TRACT OF LAND, situate, lying and being in the County of Oconee, in the State aforesaid, on the North prong of Little River, waters of Keowee River, known as 'Flat Shoal Tract,' adjoining lands of estate of Edward Franklin, Joseph Fendley and others, containing one thousand and sixty-five acres, more or less. TERMS OF SALE CASH, and purchaser to pay extra for titles. J. HARPER DONNALL, Receiver. April 10, 1890. 14-41

New Millinery

MRS. R. A. HUNTER'S EVERY WEEK. Come and get your Spring and Summer Hats. April 10, 1890. 14-21

H. D. A. Biemann's Store.

THE different grades of Coffee I sell are the MOMAJA, OZAMA, LEVERING'S, and the best RIO COFFEE.

BEST LEAF LARD.

Best in town and cheapest. Come and try it. All kinds of CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, and FISH. BAKING POWDERS, CONDENSED MILK, and all kinds of EXTRACTS.

MAILLARD'S COCOA.

At Biemann's you can buy, Anything that's good to eat; Now you needn't go and try, For you know I can't be beat. In prices I lead the leaders, Although some pretend to lead; Now listen all you readers, Buy from me all you need. Very Truly,

H. D. A. BIEMANN. New Spring Goods.

MY SPRING GOODS are coming in, and I invite my friends and customers to come and see them.

To those who do not trade with me, I kindly solicit a trial, as I feel sure I can please you. My stock of Boots, Shoes, Family Groceries, Crockery, Stoves, &c., is also first class. I want to do every one right—to live and let live. Respectfully,

W. W. ROBINSON. N. B.—My Northern Apples, Lemons, Potatoes and Garden Seed have arrived. Goods packed and delivered free. February 20, 1890.

WANTED. 500 FAMILIES

To BUY THE BEST

Sewing Machine

Ever manufactured. Just out. Nothing like it. Low prices. Easy terms. Test trial in your own house. If you don't like it, don't buy it. Write at once for circulars, terms, &c. Address

B. A. DALY, Greenville, S. C. April 3, 1890.

CITATION.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE. BY RICHARD LEWIS, JUDGE OF PROBATE. Whereas, Thos. L. Dodd has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Geo. W. Dodd, deceased—

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Geo. W. Dodd, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Wallhalla Court House, S. C., on Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1890, after publication hereof, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of April, Anno Domini 1890. RICHARD LEWIS, Judge of Probate of Oconee County. April 17, 1890. 15-21

Wm. F. Ervin, Surveyor, Land Agency and Commission Business. Office in the Bank Building, WALLHALLA, S. C.