

TERMS:

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A New Paper.

The New South, a Republican paper, published at Greenville, S. C., has been received. The salutatory is very well written and conservative in tone.

The Stock Law Constitutional.

A case involving the constitutionality of the stock law was recently tried at Abbeville Court House. Judge Kershaw decided the law to be constitutional. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Moving.

The friends of the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad in Abbeville are circulating a petition in Abbeville Court House Township, asking the County Commissioners of Abbeville county to order an election upon the question of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company. This is a move in the right direction. The road is the most important enterprise in the State, and must be built.

The Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad.

We, in company with Capt. Kirk, visited Cincinnati last week in the interest of the above Road. We met some of the leading railroad men of Cincinnati and had an interesting private conference with them. We do not deem it prudent to give the public, at present, the details of the conference, but will state that the conclusions reached were entirely satisfactory to us, and the friends of the enterprise may rest assured that in making the connection with Cincinnati and the sea ports of this State, the claims of our road will not be ignored.

Happy Carolinians.

The Augusta Chronicle has the following sensible thought about Carolinians and their Governor:

"South Carolinians are particularly happy. A skillful and successful farmer, who is also a gentleman of culture and true progress, fills the Executive Chair and is destined to make for him self and the State a record of which any people might be proud. With a natural increase of forty-one per cent. in her population in the past ten years; with an increase in spindles of one hundred and sixty-six per cent; with her troubles as to labor largely settled; with a gradually maturing and liberal system of public education which gives one of the greatest of gifts to the white and colored youth alike, South Carolina will confound her enemies and gladden the hearts of her well wishers."

In the Senate the other day Senator Butler refuted the charges of fraud which Senator Conkling made against the census takers of South Carolina in the celebrated speech which he made in New York during the last campaign. General Butler was very severe on Conkling during the course of his speech and said many things which were not at all calculated to flatter the New York Senator. It was naturally to be expected that this speech would elicit a reply from Conkling, but he has for some reason deemed it prudent to let Butler's gauntlet lie where he has thrown it.

South Carolina's two Senators are wooden legged. New York's senior Senator is wooden headed and spindle legged.

Senator Hamlin says he leaves politics as poor as when he entered them. We must say politics is not very much richer by his being in them. Perhaps somebody will hang up a bat for him.

Dr. Charles Jewett, while arguing for prohibition, once said: "Why not pour the rum into the gutter? It is destined to the gutter at last; why not pour it there at once, and not wait to strain it through a man and spoil the strainer in the work."

Shot.

On Monday night, the 14th instant, W. F. Gary and William Holden, Deputy United States Marshals, went to the house of W. J. Kelley in Central Township in this County, for the purpose, we suppose, of arresting him. While there Gary and Kelley got into a shooting difficulty in which Gary was seriously, and probably fatally shot, and Kelley slightly wounded in the hand. As is usually the case in such affairs, each party tells a different tale. From Kelley who has since been arrested on a warrant for retailing whiskey and lodged in jail at this place, we obtained the following statement. He says: "Gary came to my house, and inquired the way to Fred Garvin's. After I had told him the way, he (Gary) said won't you be kind enough to come out and point the way out to me, or go a piece with me. I replied that I had told him the way, that it was a plain straight way, and he could not get lost. Gary replied, I know the way by G—d, and I know Capt. Garvin too—let me in. I said my wife is in no fix to let you in. Gary said, G—d dam your wife, let her go to h—ll. He then knocked the door open and came in with his pistol in his hand cocked. I recognized Gary when he entered my house, as I had thrown some pine on the fire and had a bright light. About this time I ascertained that there was some one else at the other door. I had got down my gun, an old Enfield rifle, loaded, with bird shot. Gary upon entering the house fired at me and shot me through the middle finger of the left hand. I then fired at Gary, but can not say whether I hit him or not as Will Holden (the person at the other door) was shooting at me through the crack of the house and he may have hit Gary. I at once closed in with Gary to prevent him from killing me, holding my gun in my right hand and knocking up his pistol with my left. Gary kept on firing, and the second ball grazed my forefinger on same hand. He fired three or four times more as we scuffled across the house. Two of the balls went through the door shutter. The powder from Gary's pistol burnt my wife's face, who was lying in bed. Will Holden came in and laid his hand on Gary. I said, to Holden, what in the world do you mean, but he made no reply to me. I then got loose from Gary and ran down to my father's house, about 200 or 250 yards distance from my house. Will Holden ran after me. Gary then got on his horse and rode off. Holden returned to my house and said to my wife, 'your husband is dead—by G—d, I killed him and left him lying down there.' He then asked my wife which way Gary went. She told him and he got on his horse and followed him. My brother, Pinckney, came up just as Gary went out of the door, but nothing passed between them. Mrs. Maw, living about one mile from my house, heard the screams of my wife and came to my house. On the way she met Holden, who inquired if she had met any one on the road. She said no, and he rode on. They (Gary and Holden) never told me they had a warrant for my arrest. If they had had one and informed of the fact, I should have quietly submitted, am ready now to submit to arrest if there is a warrant for me. My wife is in delicate health—within a few weeks of confinement."

This statement is as nearly in the exact language of Mr. Kelley as we can give it, and was made to us on Friday last. On Saturday, he was arrested by Holden on a warrant for retailing whiskey and is now in jail at this place. We have not seen Gary, but understand that he gives quite a different account of the affair from that given by Kelley. He says that Kelley had a double barreled shot gun, and shot at him as he entered the house. He knocked Kelley down, and as he fell over, or was down, fired the second time, striking him in the shoulder.—He then jumped on Kelley and commenced choking him, and pulled out his pistol and had placed it to his forehead with the intention of killing him, when Holden pulled him off.—Holden, we understand, gives somewhat a different account of the affair—in fact, we have heard that he has told several conflicting tales about it. We have given both sides—from Kelley as we received it from him personally, and from Gary as received through other parties. Gary's wound is quite serious, and it is thought by some will prove fatal.

Drs. Folger and Hollingsworth performed an operation on him last Saturday and extracted the cloth and wadding of the gun which had been carried in the wound with the load of shot.

The Bloody Shirt.

The stalwart organs at the North seem to take a malignant pleasure in waving the bloody shirt and in lying without stint. The latest specimen is an attack upon Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, in the Brooklyn Union-Argus, in which the Hamburg riot, or "massacre," as that journal is pleased to call it, is resurrected with a vast amount of extra coloring. "Some twenty or more," says this veracious sheet, "were captured, and on the next Sunday five of them were taken out and slaughtered, by way of 'encouraging the others,' and as a pious method of solemnizing the Lord's day, and an acceptable human sacrifice," conveying the impression that the prisoners were held for a week, marched out in the bright light of the Sabbath, and butchered in the presence of the people, all of which is about as near the truth as the Union-Argus generally contrives to get. The facts about the riot have been recounted over and over again, and yet papers like the Union-Argus persists in falsifying them for their own purposes. As to Gen. Butler he has won the respect and esteem of even his opponents in the Senate, with one or two exceptions, by his temperate and patriotic course in that body. It is not surprising that men like Conkling and Logan should be at enmity with him. They can neither understand nor appreciate him from their standpoint, but they can no longer make the country believe any slanders against the South Carolina Senator.

The Indianapolis Sentinel puts the matter in the proper light in the following:

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is not an admirer of Senator Conkling, of New York, and he took occasion, recently, to give the New York Senator and the country positive information upon the subject. Of late Mr. Conkling has fallen very low in public esteem, and when Governor Sprague gets in his testimony with regard to Conkling's connection with his domestic difficulties, the Senate may regard it as becoming to kick Conkling into the street and call upon New York to supply his place with a gentleman.

Colored People Waking Up on the Temperance Question.

At a mass meeting of the colored people recently held in Wilmington, N. C., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, intemperance is a great and conceded moral evil, and as such is alarmingly on the increase in North Carolina as seen in the expenditure of \$8,000,000 by her people in a single year, and in the prevalence of crime and pauperism which are caused by the free use of rum.

Whereas, the colored race, of which we form a part, is suffering untold evil, from the unrestricted manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, the revenue for which goes to a class of men who in the main do but little for the welfare of our people; and whereas, the hour seems to have arrived when the friends of temperance and reform may hope by united effort to stay the progress of the rum traffic, therefore resolved:

1. That we, the colored citizens of Wilmington, in mass meeting assembled, do heartily respond to the expressions of common interest made by our white fellow citizens on the temperance question.

2. That in the pending struggle for prohibition in North Carolina, we do hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable means, and to give our votes and our influence for the success of that cause.

The meeting also resolved that the present Legislature of North Carolina should submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors (except for medical and scientific purposes) to the people of the State for ratification.

Judge Mackey says that no liquor has been sold in Marlboro in thirty-five years, and that the county is a perfect Paradise. Prosperity prevails, and the criminal record is exceedingly small. At the Judge's last sitting in the General Sessions the calendar was cleared in ten minutes, while in an adjoining county where liquor is sold the criminal business occupied the court fifteen days.

Letter from Washington.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SENTINEL.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1881.

The National Capital, not to be outdone by other cities and sections of the country, on Saturday had her share of the prevailing floods. It was the most serious disaster that has visited this city for years. A large portion of the city was inundated, damaging property to the extent of many thousand dollars, the destruction of bridges, the permanent disfigurement of public and private property, the suffering imposed upon thousands of people by the flooding of their houses, the sickness and death that must inevitably result from living in houses that have been drenched by filthy water, are but a few of the items of catastrophe. It was a strange sight to see boatmen ferrying passengers across Pennsylvania Avenue, and every available place was occupied for hours by curious people watching the novel proceedings. A portion of the long bridge, across the Potomac, was washed away, and it will be a long time before it can be repaired so as to admit of the passage of trains. Such a flood never before visited this city.

The House on Saturday virtually killed the Eads Inter-oceanic railroad scheme, in fact they gently sat down on it, by refusing to receive the report of the committee, but instead, tabled the whole matter. Whether it was wise action on the part of the House, remains an open question.—Capt. Eads, by concessions granted by the Mexican government, can solicit the aid of any nation he sees fit, and from his well known perseverance and energy, it is not at all likely that this slight rebuff will prevent him from carrying out his project by soliciting aid from some other nation who has not such fears of being subsidised as has our American Congress. Should he succeed in doing so, he will be antagonized by the sticklers after American supremacy, in other words, it will clash with the Monroe Doctrine. That that doctrine is right in theory, every American will admit, but that it has been lived up to in practice they can but deny. Even upon our own soil, thousands upon thousands of miles of our railroads are owned and controlled by English capitalists, their money built the roads and their influence still controls them, and they ride rough shod over the few vested rights that we, as a nation, are supposed to possess in them.

That a majority report from a committee is not a sure indication of its passage, was fully exemplified in the effort made to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer.—All the committee, except the chairman, Mr. Covert, joined in making a favorable report. The minority report in reality defeated the measure. His arguments were strong ones. In the first place he took the position that this Government was never intended to be a paternal one, to foster, and in fact to subsidise the agricultural interest at the expense of all other pursuits and interests. The purpose of the Government "is to secure to each citizen and to each lawful branch of industry, only full and fair, and necessary protection, leaving to individual citizens, and to the workers in each distinct branch of industry the right and the opportunity to use their individual efforts, and the associated works of their class to the attainment of the best and most profitable results." Mr. Covert's report shows that the agricultural interest, more than any other, is able to take care of itself, as more than one half of our population engaged in industrial pursuits, are engaged in agriculture. An executive Department of Agriculture, would mean an increase of public officers, and a consequent increase of taxation.

Men can breathe easier. The census returns show that in these United States there are 25,520,582 males to 24,622,840 females. The native population is 43,475,506; foreign, 667,360; whites, 43,404,877; colored, 6,577,151; Chinese 105,463. There are now 15,153 colored to every 100,000 whites, against 14,528 in 1870.

THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT.—Mr. J. R. Martin, of Edgefield, seventy years of age, was recently presented by his wife with twins.

We copy this from the Abbeville Press and Banner, and we hear that Mrs. Martin is also aged seventy. So now we are ready for Mother Shipton and the day of Judgement! —Edgefield Advertiser.

Will the United States License Take the Place of the State License.

The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Chester, Mr. W. B. Thompson, wrote to Judge Mackey, informing him that persons had been reported for engaging, in defiance of law, in the sale of spirituous liquors in Chester County, under licence issued by the United States Internal Revenue agents, and asking whether these agents have a right to issue such licence, and whose duty it is to forbid or stop the traffic when engaged in without a license from the State authorities. Judge Mackey's reply is as follows:

No United States Internal Revenue agent is vested with authority to grant a license to sell intoxicating liquors within the limits of this county or State. Section 3,244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines, in quantities of less than five gallons at a time, shall pay to the government of the United States a tax of \$25. This is a special tax upon retail dealers and not a license to sell. The Federal authorities have always held inviolate the right of the State under its general and inherent police powers to regulate or prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Any citizen may make an affidavit before a trial justice for the arrest of any person engaged in retailing intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of the State, but it is the special duty of the county commissioners, as the board of supervisors of the county, to make such affidavit and secure the arrest of persons acting under such pretended licenses beyond the limits of municipal corporations.

Pennsylvania is kicking not a little against Republican ring rule Cameronism especially. Pittsburg, as well as Philadelphia, has elected a Democratic Mayor.

MIRACULOUS POWER.—The Forest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's Safe Remedies. These are almost of miraculous power in removing diseases for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands."

Notice to Teachers.

FOR the convenience of all concerned, I hereby give notice that I will be in my Office at Pickens Court House on each SALE DAY and 3d SATURDAY in every month. The short time remaining in which to visit the schools during the Spring Session, prevents my being there more frequently.

O. T. JONES, School Commissioner. feb 24, 1881 23 2m

The State of South Carolina COUNTY OF PICKENS.

By O. L. DURANT, JUDGE OF PROBATE. Whereas, John T. Cantrell has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and Effects of Wm. M. Cantrell, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Wm. M. Cantrell, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Pickens C. H., on the 3d day of March 1881, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this, the 14th day of February, A. D., 1881. OLIN L. DURANT, J. P. P. C. feb 17, 1881 22 2

VALUABLE LAND FOR SAAE.

I WILL sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 7th of March next, at Pickens Court House, That VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the estate of John S. Walker, deceased; situate on the Eighteen Mile Creek, and known as the "Walker Plantation," containing 237 Acres; a large proportion of which is fine Cotton Land in cultivation, 50 acres of Bottom Land in cultivation, a good portion of fine Timbered Land, a fine Orchard, and a good Dwelling House, containing 6 Rooms. Any one wishing to see the place will call on Mr. W. W. KNIGHT. TERMS CASH. F. M. GLENN, Acting Att'y. feb 17, 1881 22 3

Administrator's Sale.

BY order of Olin L. Durant, Esq., Judge of Probate for Pickens County, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 25th February, 1881, on the premises of the late Stephen D. Keith, deceased, the following Property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, to wit: The Hotel Furniture, consisting of Fifteen or Sixteen New Bedsteads, Mattresses, Beds and Clothing; Household and Kitchen Furniture; about 400 bushels Corn, 4,000 bundles Fodder; 3 Yoke Steers; 1 Horse, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Shucks, Plantation Tools, &c.—Now is the time to buy what you want. Terms Cash. J. C. GRIFFIN, Adm'r. feb 10, 1881 21 3

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that I will apply to O. L. Durant, Probate Judge for Pickens County, on 12th March 1881, for leave to make a final settlement of the Estate of JOHN FINDLEY, deceased, and ask to be discharged therefrom as Administrator. T. P. LOOPER, Adm'r. feb 10, 1881 21 6

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F. W. POE & CO. feb 23, 1880 14 3m

Sheriff's Sales.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF PICKENS.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I have levied upon and will sell at Pickens Court House, South Carolina, on the first Monday in March, 1881, to the highest bidder for cash,

All of that Tract or Parcel of Land, on which Abel T. Stephens now lives, known as the Hallanger Place, containing One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres, more or less, at the suit of James A. Ballinger against Abel T. Stephens, for the purchase money thereof. JOAB MAULDIN, s. p. c. feb 10, 1881 21 4

Notice to Debtors & Creditors.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEPHEN D. KEITH, deceased, will present them at once properly proved, to the undersigned, or be forever barred of all claim against the said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same. J. C. GRIFFIN, Adm'r. feb 10, 1881 21 2



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Baltimore, MD. feb 17, 1881 21 2