

D. F. BRADLEY, Editor.

PICKENS C. H. S. C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

## TERMS.

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, for six months, 75 cents; strictly in advance. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal discount made to merchants and others advertising for six months or by the year. Obituary Notices and Tributes of Respect charged for advertisements. Announcing Candidates five dollars, in advance.

## Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 8, 1882.

DEAR SENATOR: The day for adjournment has at last been fixed. The House concurred in a resolution to adjourn on the 10th inst. was amended by the Senate to make it the 9th, but the House refused to concur in the amendment and before the Senate acted upon the measure again, the House sent over another resolution fixing the day on the 9th. The Senate at once concurred, and I suppose many people will now breathe easier, especially those of us in the Legislature who have become tired of legislative honors and responsibilities, and desire to retire to private life. I look forward to it with as much anxiety as a boy does to getting out of his teens. The legislative appropriation bill was read the second time in the Senate to day. The supply of the bill will be disposed of in the early part of next week. It provides, as it came from the House, for a levy for State purposes of 4 1/2 mills. It may be necessary to increase the amount to five mills before it finally passes. The stock law is a good thing that will do a great deal of good to the State. There seems to be a good deal of dissatisfaction in some of the remote counties of the State, and a bill to relieve Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Hampton counties was introduced in both branches of the Legislature, since the recess for that purpose. The first proposition was to require the State to pay the expense of building the fencing necessary to cut them off from the balance of the State. This proposition was voted down. Then an effort was made to make the exemption by requiring the counties themselves to pay for the necessary fencing. This proposition was also voted down in both Houses to day, and there is to be no modification or change in the law so far as this Legislature is concerned. In this connection I will say that I have received several letters from citizens of Pickens county making inquiries as to when the law would go into operation and if there was likely to be any amendment exempting the mountainous portion of the county &c. I will say for the information of all concerned that there is not, nor will there be any change made. The law goes into operation throughout the entire county on the first day of April next, and every body should be prepared for it. The law will never be repealed and those who do not like it had just as well make up their minds to accept it gracefully and say nothing about it. It is one of the wisest, most equitable and economical laws ever passed by the Legislature of our State, and will be so regarded by all, once it is fairly tested.

The bill, creating the new county of Berkeley from a portion of Charleston county has been ratified. Aside from a matter of convenience, the friends of the measure claimed that it was a political necessity. The new county embraces what is known as the black section of Charleston County, and will be as certainly Radical as Beaufort, but upon the other hand it makes Charleston certainly Democratic, and will give the party a strong hold in the black belt of our State. Charleston retains eleven Representatives and two Senators, and Berkeley has five Representatives and one Senator. A bill to repeal the usury law has been defeated in both Houses.

Senator Fishburne from Colleton, one of the self constituted leaders of the "third party" has created a little sensation by his belligerent attitude towards some of the Senators and Col. McCrady of the House. In the Senate on the 31st of January ult., during a discussion on a bill giving the Rutaw Phosphate Company the privilege to build a tramway from their works along a public road to the South Carolina Railroad Mr. Smythe asked Mr. Fishburne, who was opposing the bill, if he knew where the Rutaw Phosphate works were. Mr. Fishburne said he did not. "Then," said Mr. Smythe, "the Senator acknowledges that he does not know what he is talking about." Mr. Fishburne retorted, "that is false," to which Mr. Smythe replied, "considering the source I will not reply to the Senator's personal remark." Mr. Fishburne subsequently demanded of Mr. Smythe a retraction of the language used. Mr. Smythe refused to retract, and a personal encounter was about to take place when mutual friends intervened and separated the two Senators. Mr. Fishburne made further demonstrations towards Mr. Smythe, but was prevented from attacking him by the intervention of gentlemen who happened to be present. Fearing further difficulty, Col. McCrady of Charleston, made all day, before Trial Justice Marshall at this place, and had Mr. Fishburne arrested. General Izler, Senator from Orangeburg, did the same in reference to Mr. Smythe, but when the parties were brought before the Trial Justice, Col. McCrady and Gen. Izler concluded that the difficulty could be amicably adjusted, and withdrew the affidavits. Mr. Fishburne protested against such a course, and seemed anxious to have the investigation proceed with, but finding that he could not break into jail that way, he went to Deputy Sheriff Lewis and requested him to make affidavit against him, saying that if he did not do so he would be badly injured to either Mr. Smythe, General Izler, or Col. McCrady. Mr. Lewis made the necessary affidavit to have him arrested, but

inserted in the affidavit that it was at Mr. Fishburne's request that he made it. Mr. Fishburne was then arrested and carried to jail where he remained until next day when he was released on bond to keep the peace. He remarked to the Sheriff when he was committed to jail, "this is a big boom for my third party. Now he expects to advance his political fortunes, or that of his so called 'third party' out of a personal difficulty with a gentleman about a local affair that had no politics in it, I do not understand."

Mr. Smythe showed me to day a challenge he received from Mr. Fishburne. It invited Mr. Smythe to meet him in "Toronto Canada, a province of Great Britain," to settle the difficulty. Mr. Smythe very properly replied that he unhesitatingly informed him (Mr. Fishburne) that he declined to meet him in Toronto, or anywhere else if he meant a hostile meeting between them. Mr. Fishburne sent similar notes to Colonel McCrady and General Izler. Of course they will either not notice them, or treat them as did Mr. Smythe. Not content with the inevitable notoriety he has gained in his conflict with Mr. Smythe, he to day, precipitated a personal difficulty with Gen. Governor Kennedy, the President of the Senate. During the debate on the bill to exempt Colleton and other counties from the operation of the stock law, Mr. Fishburne moved to discharge the special order (the bill was a special order) and make it a special order for a certain hour to morrow. This motion was voted down, when a motion was made to lay the bill on the table. This motion, not being debatable, Mr. Fishburne resorted to the tactics of filibustering and making dilatory motions and raising points of order. If the points of order were decided against him he would appeal from the decision of the Chair, call the ayes and noes, &c. In the course of his conduct he got out of order, and the President, to preserve the dignity of the Senate, was forced to call him to order. At this Mr. Fishburne became insulted, and after the Senate had adjourned, approached Gen. Kennedy and said to him that he (Gen. Kennedy) had treated him wrongfully. Gen. Kennedy replied that he did not think so, when Fishburne replied, "you are a good d-d liar." Gen. Kennedy replied that he allowed no man to call him that, and struck Fishburne with his fist, knocking him over against the desk. Friends interposed and separated them, and Gen. Kennedy started off to his hotel. Fishburne followed, and overtaking him at the gate entering the State House grounds, made a demonstration on Gen. Kennedy, but was prevented from assaulting him by friends of Gen. Kennedy's who were present. Still not satisfied, he followed the General, and overtook him opposite Stark's saloon, and approaching him said, "are you armed," Gen. Kennedy replied, "no," whereupon Fishburne made at him with a hickory stick. Gen. Kennedy knocked, or jerked him down on the pavement and would have given him a gentle thrashing had he not been prevented. Fishburne still followed him to the hotel, but was there arrested by the Sheriff and carried before Trial Justice Marshall. The last I have heard of him he was in the custody of the Sheriff, but was trying to get out under a writ of habeas corpus. The friends of Gen. Kennedy regret the occurrence, but do not attach any blame to him, as almost any man, situated as he was, would have done the same thing under the impulse of the moment; yet some do not regard Mr. Fishburne as hardly responsible for his conduct, as he is drunk all the time. Whiskey really is at the bottom of the whole difficulty, from beginning to end. I suppose that with the close of the session we will hear no more about the affair, though some fear further trouble. D. F. B.

## Anderson's Mahone.

Mr. W. W. Russell, of Anderson County has openly declared himself to be a "Mahone man." This is about equivalent to declaring himself to be an office hunting man. Mahonism, Independentism, Officeism and Fishburnism are all synonymous with "Radism" in South Carolina. Candidates are going out of fashion and the people are getting tired of so many little "upstarts" trying to organize new parties through which they expect to ride into office. All such will be looked as enemies to good order and good government. Mr. Russell has laid down his "red shirt" and has commenced to gnaw on the old bone which has been hung out to dry ever since 1876, the year of jubilee of South Carolina. Mr. Russell no doubt expects to be a candidate for some high office in the approaching campaign, but of course he won't see the "hat fall" in the race. It is rumored that he expects to edit the new Party newspaper which is about to be born in Columbia. The old Republican party has died and been buried and will never be again. It shall not be born again to be called by a different name. It would be well for Mr. Russell to go to Australia with Mr. Hobbs. They would be good cronies and would be of mutual comfort to each other. If Hobbs couldn't suck any substance out of the old bone, much the more so, Mr. Russell can't.

## Two Senators Quarrel.

During a debate in the Senate a few days ago, Senator Smythe, of Charleston, in referring to something addressed to the House by Senator Fishburne said that he (Mr. Fishburne) did not know what he was talking about. This remark aroused the ire of the Colleton Senator and he went to the seat of Mr. Smythe afterwards and told him he had to retract what he had said. Mr. Smythe told him he had nothing to retract. The rumor was that Mr. Fishburne had threatened Mr. Smythe with personal violence. Senator Izler, of Orangeburg, and Representative McCrady, of Charleston, made deposition to Trial Justice Marshall who caused the two Senators to be arrested. They were held in bond for the security of the peace in the sum of five thousand dollars. The friends of the two Senators, thinking the matter could be adjusted without the information on which they were arrested. Later Mr. Fishburne was again arrested and on refusing to give bond was committed to jail.

## Education.

To every thinking man it is evident that the mind is the measure of the man. However necessary physical power may be in the pursuits and avocations of life, that invisible substance which we denominate mind is, or should be, the directing power of all physical agencies. First comes thought, then the result of thought. First science, then the application of the principles of science to practical life which we term art. First preparation, then success. If a man wants to do a good day's chopping the first grinds his axe well. If he desires to do a good day's plowing, he first puts his plow in good condition. If he desires to erect a good building, he first lays a firm foundation. It is carrying this reasoning a step further when we say: If a man desires great success, let him first cultivate and train the instrument by which this success is first attained. If he desires his children to make their mark in the world, let him give them a good education. Some people look upon the time and money spent in obtaining an education as thrown away. Some parents say: We will keep our boys at home, learn them how to work, and when they are twenty-one years of age we will give to each a horse, bridle and saddle, and let them go forth into the world and make their fortunes. This is erroneous. All children should be taught how to work, but at the same time their minds should be cultivated so as to enable them to turn their labor to the best advantage. Looking upon education in this light it is an investment which pays a greater per cent than any other. It requires thought, planning and management to make money, and it is education that enables one to manage well. Education being of so great advantage, why is it so much neglected? Where is the cause?

There are some who want the public to educate their children. Consequently they only send them during the public term of the school. Those who are really poor for pursuing this course. For no man is expected to perform impossibilities. But many who are able to do better act on this principle. They are crying out for low taxes and at the same time more public school money. This is about equivalent to saying: I want something that I don't want or I will build a house without tools. We are in sympathy with all efforts which are being made by both the State and national government to inaugurate a public school system that will afford every child in the land a good common school education. But all great undertakings require time for their completion. The State should educate its children. All government is instituted for the good of society. There can be no better way of benefiting society than by holding out to it educational advantages. All governments require intelligence to regulate and direct them. To meet these qualifications education is absolutely necessary. But the State is a whole, made up of individual parts and in order that the State as a whole can afford these advantages, each individual part must contribute its pro rata share. The way then for the State to augment the public fund for school purposes would seem to be to raise the taxes. A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States to apply the proceeds originating from the sale of public lands to national educational purposes. The subject of educating the mass of the people is receiving much attention at the present day and it is hoped that great results will follow the efforts which are being made in that direction.

Until this system can be put in motion the children of the country for the most part must be educated by their parents. It is strange how some parents look upon this subject. Every one knows that whatever is valuable must cost something. If a man buys a horse, he expects to pay for it. If he buys a bill of goods, he expects to pay for them and just in proportion to their worth. It requires but little to see that education is worth more than anything else. According, then, to the rules of bargain and trade every man should be willing to educate his children. It is a duty which parents owe to their children just as much as to clothe and feed them is a duty. Education is too much neglected in our State, and especially in the upper portion of it. How many boys there are among the mountains of South Carolina who have by nature gifted minds. All that they need is to be started. Let them find out their powers, let the germ once be started and it will grow to maturity under whatever difficulties it may have to labor. The greatest geniuses generally come from the humbler walks of life. We live in an age of progress, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when every child, boy and girl will have opportunities for developing their minds to their utmost capacity.

Education is the channel through which we must look for solid progress in every respect. On it depends the protection of our liberty, the perpetuity of our institutions and the lasting glory of our country.

## A Destructive Fire.

A dreadful fire occurred in New York on the 31st of January. Three large buildings were utterly consumed by the flames. The fire was a heavy blow to newspaper men. The offices of some six or eight journals were destroyed. The loss is estimated to be very heavy. The fire raged from ten o'clock in the morning till midnight. The lives of fifteen or sixteen persons were lost. Many who were in the upper stories of the buildings saved their lives by leaping from the windows on canvases stretched at the base of the buildings. The air was filled with the shrieks of women and children and many were seen in the windows of the building with their hair and garments ablaze.

The motion for a new trial in the Guiteau case was heard and argued on Friday last. The motion was refused and sentence has been passed upon the prisoner. Guiteau was sentenced to be hung on the 30th day of June next. He was dreadfully terrified and had to be held up by two Marshals while sentence was being pronounced upon him. Guiteau will be hung just one year lacking two days from the time he committed the dreadful deed, the price of which will be his own life.

## A Dead Hunter Hanging in a Tree.

A few days ago a negro boy about 15 years of age, living in York county, took his dog and gun and went out hunting. In the evening the dog returned home without his master. After several days quite a number of vultures being seen in the neighboring woods, some one went to the spot to ascertain what attracted them. A most horrible spectacle presented itself. The negro boy was found swinging by the side of the tree dead. It is supposed that he had chased a rabbit into the hollow tree, that he had climbed the tree and ran his arm into a hole to get the rabbit. While he held to a swinging limb with the other arm. That the limb broke and his arm caught in the hole in such a manner that he could not extricate himself. In this position he starved to death. The body was in a dreadfully state of decomposition, and the vultures had gouged out his eyes and devoured a large portion of his body.

MR. EDITOR: We now have the assurance of the much talked of, and longed for Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad, and I see in the SENTINEL of the 26th ult., you say, you hope the people along the line will be public spirited enough to give the right of way, and if those along the present line are not willing to give it, the line will be changed, and run elsewhere. Now we know that a Railroad cannot be run anywhere, and I suppose the best route has already been selected from Easley to Pickens C. H. The duty of every citizen, whose land the road runs through, is to give the right of way, except in certain cases where it might damage more than profit, (which is very rare). Railroads profit in many ways, that is not direct, nor discoverable to people who do not look such enterprises square'y and intelligently in the face. Now let the Railroad authorities know who they are that oppose the road and let them bestow their favors on others—give them no contracts, purchase from them nothing that can be bought from others, employ others in their stead. Let the public look upon such as being opposed to public improvement. We have lived in the mountains long enough, and I think the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad will greatly help to level our mountains and enable us to live in the low country.

Then let us look at the Railroad financially. We are grumbling about our high taxes. I am of the opinion that Pickens will make money out of these much opposed railroads in the end, and they will work out for us a far more and exceeding profit than these opposers are aware of. Pickens is highly taxed, higher almost by 100 per cent than some of her adjoining counties is selling her lands higher—people from a distance are seeking homes among us, lands that brought \$5.00 per acre twelve months ago are now bringing \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. And the price of real estate is always an index to the prosperity of a country. Now Mr. Editor, I want the Railroad, and I am going to do all that an intelligent, honest man or men will say I ought to do, and I am not all the one in Pickens who is willing to do the same. I expect to make some money out of the railroad, but not by selling the right of way.

## A CITIZEN.

## Vaccination.

During the first three days after vaccination there ought to be little or no result, apparent except such as follows the use of the knife. On the fourth day a small pimple can be felt; sometimes this cannot be discovered for two or three days later. On the fifth day the pimple has become larger, and on the sixth day appears a little round blister about the diameter of a pea. On the seventh day this has a small dark spot in the center, which gradually becomes larger, until on the ninth day the whole pocket except the margin has the appearance of a seal with a hollow point in the center. On the thirteenth day the pimple is sometimes covered with a rash resembling scarlet fever. This is a part of the disease and ought not to be mistaken for erysipelas nor treated by iodine or other external application for fear of the disease changing its location to some internal organ, such as lungs or brain, and perhaps causing death. This rash soon goes away of itself, leaving the patient safer from small pox than if they had had it. The seal dries down, falls off and leaves the scar with which every one is familiar. In people who have once been vaccinated the vaccine runs a shorter course and sometimes a very imperfect one.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 30.—Considerable excitement was caused in Lincoln County lately by an attempt to burn the residence of P. A. Cox, within five miles of Lincoln. Six colored men were arrested. Three were discharged, and Harry Kennedy, Jon Horry and Henry Wright imprisoned. The firmness of the county officials saved the prisoners from lynching. Apprehension is still felt for their lives.

## Permit no Substitution.

Instant upon obtaining Florence Cologne, it is permanently superior in permanence and rich delivery of fragrance.

## Smallpox Receipt.

Mr. C. Duval, Jr., of this city, clips from the STOCKTON (Cal.) Herald a receipt to cure small pox, and has the following to say of its merits:

"I herewith append a receipt which has been used, to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pitting is filling. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine of the world—that of Paris—published this receipt as a panacea for small pox it passed unheeded. It is as unailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small pox, when learned physicians said the patient must die. Sulphate of zinc, one grain; half teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonful of water; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience use this for that terrible disease."

If the following, which was written to the Livepool Mercury, be true, there is nothing very alarming in small pox. Mr. Hine says: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst cases of small pox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, drunk at short intervals when cold, is a certain remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious, lingering illness."

## Have you Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other columns.

## An Exodus Letter.

The following letter, the Greenville News says, was found in an old empty room in the city of Greenville a few days ago:

"The Kansas club met Nov 10 for the purpose of receiving members to Emmergra to Kansas as soon as they can. The meeting Open by Mr W A Ross and called to order by Mr Green Ellizandre. A speech was in ter ducte by Mr W H Greer Whythe the Janttel man was a speaker R L J Gordon was in gage in taken down notices at the close of Mr Smith spatch the List was given to Mr Ross and the names was called the of the men was 96 and after words Mr Gordon sas in his ad dress to pepel you need not to think that you will find a land of resto on earth you will never see it you have got to wait for what you gets its good to go a way from here my friends do you Remember the Black man that was whip to dech in Aug, 1881 in Onel Toon Ship you have no protection her by law this the White mans Lands and he may live it for me We will mere a gin Blethm from Greenville C H on Rathdown rhod on the nigh of the 17."

SAVANNAH, GA., February 2.—The body of Bellezzica Reighe, the Greek who mysteriously disappeared from this city January 18th, was found in a field yesterday much decomposed. It is thought that he accidentally shot himself, his gun being under his body.

The residence of Mr. A. P. Connor, who lived on Long Canal, Abbeville County, was burned on the night of the 26th ult. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as kerosene oil was found poured over the floor of the room in which the fire started. A grown daughter was dangerously injured by jumping from an upper piazza.

The Richmond Board of Health reports 21 deaths from small pox last week—8 whites and 13 colored. During the same period 15 new cases were reported, 7 being small pox and 8 varioloid.

Alexander H. Stephens has completed his history of the United States and has placed it in the hands of the publishers.

A sharp bald headed drummer said to a witty hostess, "How happens it, good lady, that you took a gray headed man unto yourself for a husband?" The witty and rather young hostess replied, "Why, my dear sir, we ladies all prefer a gray haired old man to a bald headed young man." The young drummer said no more. To turn down a woman is a hard thing to do.

TOPIC OF THE DAY.—"Will it take?" "Will it hurt me much?" "Will it leave much of a scar?" "How long before I'll feel it?" "Oh, Doctor, are you going to use that knife?" "Roll up your sleeve?" "Now w-w-w-e-h-h!" "Must I be vaccinated on the arm?" "Be careful and don't draw too much blood!" "Will it get very sore?" "Will once be enough?"

## Oscar Wilde, the Aesthete.

The Baltimore American gives the following description of the appearance of the master of the Beau-tiful:

Oscar Wilde arrived at the Mount Vernon Hotel yesterday afternoon, where he was called upon by a representative of The American. Mr. Wilde is not as handsome a man as his photograph represents him to be. His hair is fully as long as in the photograph, and he holds his head a little to one side, inclining toward his left shoulder. He was attired in a long bottle green cloth sack overcoat, with an enormous fur collar, which came down to his shoulder blades. He wore a pair of brown trousers and a stiff felt hat, the counterpart of those worn by the Baltimore police force. His feet are large, and his gait not peculiarly elegant. Referring to the unpleasant feeling which had been created by his failure to remain over in Baltimore on his way to Washington, Mr. Wilde said he regretted that, through misinformation, the press had been led to place a wrong construction upon his action, and it was his earnest desire that no further reference be made to this matter, which, he thought, had been already as fully explained as it was possible it could be. Mr. Wilde speaks with a very slight brogue, and his intonation is that of an English gentleman. His face is clean shaven, and his long hair and his habit of carrying his head at an angle toward his left shoulder gives him a simpering appearance. When he speaks, a faint, aesthetic smile covers his face, adding to this effect. His language indicates an extraordinary degree of intelligence—much more so than his facial expression. To sum up, Mr. Wilde is in appearance one of those men whom a laudatorial school girl would call "too sweet to live."

## Notice.

ALL persons are notified not to trade for a NOTE OF SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS, dated about the first of January 1876, and payable to T. J. Sutherland, and purporting to be signed by me, as said note is a forgery.

JAMES K. SUTHERLAND.  
The Anderson Intelligencer will please copy 2 times and send bill to this office.

WANTED.—A Lady to Teach Vocal and Instrumental Music. Apply with reference to W. M. McCASLAN, Pickens C. H. S. C.  
The Associate Reformed Presbyterian copy three times and send bill to Pickens SENTINEL.

Feb 2, 1882 21 3

## Pickens High School.

THE Exercises of the School will commence on MONDAY, 6th February and continue two scholastic months, to be divided into two equal sessions with the following rates of tuition:  
Primary Department per Session \$5.25  
Intermediate Department per Session 8.00  
Higher Mathematics per Session 12.00  
Jazzes 18.00  
In connection with the School, Vocal and Instrumental Music will be taught by an accomplished teacher.  
Good board can be had, at reasonable rates and convenient to the Academy. For further information apply to C. L. HILLINGSWORTH, Chairman Board of Trustees, or to W. M. McCASLAN, Principal.

Feb 2, 1882 20 2m

## State of South Carolina

## County of Pickens

By O. L. DURANT, JUDGE OF PROBATE.  
Whereas, J. J. Lewis, C. C. P., has made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of James McAdams, deceased.  
These are therefore to cite and admonish all singulars the kindred and creditors of the said James McAdams, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Pickens C. H., on the 11th day of February 1882, 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 19th day of January A. D., 1882.  
OLIN L. DURANT, J. P. C.

Jan 28, 1882 19 3

## Notice to Creditors.

## State of South Carolina

## COUNTY OF PICKENS.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
Andrew G. Wyatt et al Plaintiffs, vs. J. P. Loper, Jas. A. O'Dell et al Defendants.  
—COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF.

BY virtue of a Decreeal Order made in the above stated case, by His Honor A. P. Aldrich, Presiding Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, dated 13th of January, 1882, all persons having claims against the Estate of CALVIN O'DELL, deceased, are hereby notified to establish their demands before me, on or before the 18th day of March next, or be forever barred from collecting any claim hereon.

JAMES K. KIRKSEY,  
Receiver of the real and personal estate of Calvin O'Dell, deceased.

Feb 9, 1882 21 6

## Probate Sale.

## State of South Carolina

## COUNTY OF PICKENS.

## IN PROBATE COURT.

Mary C. Anderson et al Plaintiffs, against Mknio L. Hunt et al Defendants.  
By virtue of authority in me vested, by this State, and the proceedings had in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, during the legal hours of sale, on Saturday in March next, the following described REAL ESTATE, situate in Pickens County and State aforesaid, on West side of Saluda river, and containing Seventy-five Acres, more or less. Known as the Mucklenhane Short Place. This Place lies upon one of the finest water Powers in the State, besides some very valuable River Bottom in a high state of cultivation.

Sold as the property of A. J. Anderson, deceased, under proceedings in the above stated case.  
TERMS.—Three Hundred Dollars in cash, on day of sale, balance on a credit of twelve months. Purchased to give bond and mortgage as a security for balance of purchase money. Purchaser to pay extra for all papers.  
O. L. DURANT, J. P. C.  
Feb 9, 1882 21 6

## Plows

## PLOW STOCKS,

## HOES,

## Shovels, Spades,

## AXES,

## Mattocks, Picks.

## RAKES.

## Cross Cut Saws,

## AND

## Lots of other Goods at

## W. T. McFALL'S.

PICKENS C. H. S. C.

Jan 5, 1882 16

## NEW FIRM!

## NEW GOODS.

## NEW PRICES!

WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO MERIT

the patronage so liberally bestowed on the Old Firm, and with the New Year we start out with the determination to increase our trade for the year 1882 50 percent over that of 1881.

In order to do this we will continue to give our friends the very lowest prices on any thing they wish to buy, and by keeping

## OUR STOCK

Well up with the demands of our trade, and by polite and continuous attention we are determined to win. Remember we sell 21 Yards Prints for \$1.00. 7-8 Shirting for 60 cents.

A good lot of READY MADE CLOTHING; Blankets, and other Winter Goods to close out at cost and carrying.

Respectfully,  
HORTON & BROWN,  
Liberty, S. C.

Jan 5, 1882 16

## "Hard Times Made Easy"

## R. H. Anderson &amp; Co.

## LIBERTY, S. C.

To the readers of this we would ask you to pay strict attention to our 1st, and you will find that "Hard Times" can be "Made Easy." We will certainly make it to your advantage to see us before buying or selling, and we take pleasure in offering to our friends and customers Goods at such a reduced price.

Calico, Standard Prints, 22 yards to the \$1; -8 Shirting, 60c. per yard; Cotton Plaid, 9c. Bleaching, one yard wide, 7c.; Ladies' Hose, 5c.; Handkerchiefs, 5c. 10 \$1.25; Laundered Shirts, 50c. to \$1.25; Farmers' Hickory Shirts, 30c.

We can sell Jean cheaper than any store in Pickens County, 11 to 55c. per yard. A large Stock of Hats from 25c. to \$3.00. warranted Brown Shoe, \$1.15; The Ladies' Polka Shoe, 70c.; Ladies' Double Grain Button Shoe, \$1.25; Child's Polka Shoe, 45c. and we will save you money.

It is rumored that Flour is on the rise; now if you want to save money call on us. We have just received 100 barrels, and will guarantee to sell it at Greenville prices—Remember this if you have to buy.

We are also agents for the Old Hickory Wagon, the best Wagon sold in the State. I you doubt the veracity of this, we will with pleasure refer you to R. A. Healey, W. F. Chapman and J. J. Wakeliff.

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