

To correspondents: Declined with thanks, "Castor Oil and Senna." "A Night in the Rain." "Kicks and Cuffs," and "Good Advice."

The students of Kentucky University are reported to be in active rebellion because the faculty forbid their selecting Ex-President Andrew Jackson as their orator for commencement.

The Cincinnati Times says that "Tom Ewing is booked as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio." Next to running John G. Sax for Governor of Vermont, the most inoffensive political recreation in the world is to book a Democrat for Governor of Ohio.

An exchange tells us that "the ladies of Ironton, Mo., have united to discourage the practice of smoking in church. They won't let us smoke in railroad cars, nor in street cars, nor in private parlors, nor in theaters, and now they want to stop us from smoking in church. The thing is becoming really alarming."

It is said that an Indiana preacher declared in a recent sermon that "no woman who wears false hair is a fit person to sit in the house of the Lord." But as all the women in his congregation wore just instead of false hair, they thought he was "going" for the women of the other church.

A Bridgeport man who was driven in the night time by fire from his house, took his wife, who escaped with nothing but her night clothes, to her father's house and said: "Dad I married your daughter fifteen years ago, and I've brought her back." The old man thought she didn't dress so well as she used to.

The "India rubber bustle" is again heard from. This time it was a Brooklyn young lady, who was thrown from her carriage coming down the hill from Prospect Park. She made ninety-seven and a half bounces, in all, and was finally rescued, by a hook and ladder company, from the top of a telegraph pole, where she had stuck in attempting to complete the ninety-eighth bounce.

An impulsive Connecticut young man sent his girl the piece of sheet music entitled, "I will meet you at the beautiful gate." Her father, saw the piece where she opened the package, and after drawing a bucketful of tar over his gate, quietly remarked to his daughter, "He can wait for you if he wants to, but you won't either of you swing on that gate if tar will keep you off."

Thomas Carlisle himself could hardly be more bitter upon anything British than Mr. Ruskin has been when he says, while moralizing on the theme that this age has distinguished itself in the acquisition of the destructive and the loss of the decorative arts, that "England of to-day will, in the eyes of the future historian, be chiefly remarkable for covering glass with pictures she could not paint, and killing her factory women in the manufacture of cartridges with which she would not fight."

This seems highly improbable. It is related that a few evenings ago a wayfarer journeying along a country road in Connecticut, close to the boundary of Rhode Island, was overtaken by a severe thunder storm. The wind wrenched his umbrella from his grasp and blew it into the adjoining State. In consequence of this catastrophe the unfortunate traveller got soaked through, took the rheumatism and died, but, thanks to the umbrella, Rhode Island wasn't even moistened.

The New York Herald estimates that the amount of actual cash brought into this country by immigrants averages \$100 to every immigrant, and values every immigrant as a laborer at \$1,000. Consequently it estimates the increase of material wealth from the immigration of last week alone, at the sum of \$17,000,000. The Herald's estimate is entirely within the limits of reason. The muscle, brain and treasure brought to our shores from Europe are a prize of incalculable value.

One million of dollars is to be spent for the purpose of erecting "indicators" to mark the most important positions on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The money would be better spent if it were given to the dismembered veterans who grind organs at our street corners for a living. These "indicators" can only serve to keep alive those speculations that should have been buried forever beneath the apple tree at Appomattox.

A correspondent of the Abbeville Medium, writing of a lecture at Cokesbury, to promote the cause of temperance, says: "We have an efficient co-laborer, the Judge of the Eighth Circuit, Hon. T. H. Cooke, whose very first utterances from the bench were in rebuke of the evasions of the law and of the unstrained indulgence in intoxicating

drink throughout his circuit. The beneficial effects of this judicial warning, and the rebuke of his honor, are evinced by the closing of grog shops throughout his circuit. All honor is due to the Judge for his rigid enforcement of a law which has been hitherto wholly disregarded in its application to an evil which is a more fruitful source of crime than all others combined. Should his example be imitated in every judicial circuit in the State, enforcing even the present meagre restrictions in their true spirit, South Carolina would witness the inauguration of an era of prosperity and a cessation of crime which would cause joy throughout her borders."

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, EDITOR.

GEORGE BOLIVER, FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Official Paper of the State and of Orangeburg County.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

Augustus B. Knowlton has purchased an interest in this paper, the editorial charge of which he assumes with the present issue. Mr. Browning's temporary confinement in the News having been filled by the terms of the agreement between himself and the publishers, whose hearty thanks he has for the energy, zeal and ability which have characterized his management of their journal.

The Orangeburg News.

Will shortly appear in a new dress, at the prospect of which it felicitates itself exceedingly. We know we are not the handsomest paper in the world, at present—so far as mere looks are concerned. But hand some is who find some does, and by that rule our internal consciousness assures us in that the ORANGEBURG NEWS is a veritable Apollo in the journalistic line.

The Madocks.

Jack has been taken, and now what is the government going to do about it? We took Mason & Sidell and had a row in consequence. Then we took Jeff Davis, and didn't know what to do with him. And now Jack will play the same with us on international law points. If Jack's league are going to his lights, who shall say he is not entitled to be considered a belligerent? — In fact, unless Let Caleb Cushing and the English Chief Justice settle the question.

Who Next?

There was a paper in Augusta called the *Constitutionalist*. It was a democratic paper—and it died. Selah! There was a paper in Charleston called the *Courier*. It was a democratic paper—and it died. Selah! Likewise also with the *Columbia-South Carolinian*. Even so with the *Savannah Spectator*.

So that now the *Charleston News*, in quoting from its friends, speaks of them thusly: "The *Columbia Phoenix*, (Conservative)"—The *News*, (Conservative)," &c.

All which is very suggestive, but hardly calculated to delay the funeral.

A Brief Widowhood.

Not many months ago, there came into the village of North Adams, Mass., a widow from the hill country, with the remains of her husband for burial. Coming to the grave, a slight "caving in" caused a delay in properly placing the coffin in the ground. So, having shed her tears and made her agonies, she left the remains above ground and went to the master's house, and was married to a new husband before the dead body of the old was covered with earth. — *Exchange*.

Well, wasn't her first husband dead, and wasn't she alone, and wasn't it her duty to get him under ground? And who so interested in getting a first husband under ground as a second? Be

side, if No. 1 died a natural death what more could he ask?

Fellow! how unreasonable we men are, sometimes.

The Union-Herald.

A capital piece of newspaper strategy was the recent purchase of the *Columbia Union* by Judge Andrews, the result of which is that the judge now controls, in the *Union-Herald*, the ablest, brightest and most influential paper in the State. Mr. Northrup, the editor-in-chief of this powerful journal, is the accomplished master of a style whose vigor, fluency and point have no equal in South Carolina. He is light or heavy artillery as the occasion requires, with a caisson always at hand well provided with the neatest of muzzles or the most destructive of round shot and shell.

As a Republican we are proud of the *Union-Herald*, and as a citizen of Orangeburg we are proud that the present commanding position of that paper is largely owing to the energy and shrewd business tact of our friend and fellow-townsmen, Judge Andrews.

Homestead.

This is a home question with many of our citizens.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the provisions of State Constitutions and State Laws allowing the homestead against contracts and judgments existing prior to their adoption or passage, are in contravention of the Constitution of the United States and therefore void in such cases.

The U. S. Constitution, however, controls the States only on this point, and imposes no limitation upon Congress, which, by its Bankrupt Law, allows homestead and exemptions in each State to the amount fixed by the Constitution and laws thereof as they exist in 1871.

In the interest of the citizen it is to be regretted that proceedings in Bankruptcy are far more expensive than those in Homestead claims under the State Law.

Nevertheless, those who will, can be saved.

The Bankrupt Law--An Important Question.

Since writing the foregoing article we have considered with some care the argument of the *Richmond Dispatch*, which appears on our first page, as to the unconstitutionality of certain provisions of the Bankrupt Law.

The points made by the *Dispatch* amount simply to this:

That the act of Congress allowing homestead exemptions is unconstitutional for the reasons:

1st. That it overrides the decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and

2d. That it is not uniform, as it neither respects the State laws nor fixes the amount itself.

As to the first point, it is sufficient to reply that the U. S. Constitution, by express terms, empowers Congress to pass a uniform bankrupt law. If the law is uniform there is no question as to its constitutionality.

The *Dispatch* says that the law is not uniform for the reason that "it neither respects the State law, nor fixes the amount itself."

Of course no man with an ounce of brain would seriously declare a Bankrupt act unconstitutional for the mere reason that it failed to "respect" some law or laws of Virginia; so we shall despatch that part of the *Dispatch's* reasoning summarily.

As to the second part of the *Dispatch's* second point—that the act is not uniform in that it does not "fix the amount itself"—it is enough to say, in the words of the old law maxim, that *ad certum est quod certum reddi potest*—what can be made certain, (or fixed) is certain (or fixed)—and to refer the *Dispatch* to that part of the Bankrupt act which reads as follows:

"It is hereby enacted that they (the homestead exemptions) shall be the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively as existing in the year 1871; and that such exemptions shall be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State Constitution and

laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State Court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding."

Applying this section of the act to the Constitutions and laws of the various States as they stood in 1871, and construing the whole in the spirit of the maxim above cited, the amount of homestead and exemptions allowed in any given State is absolutely fixed and absolutely certain.

This disposes effectually of the points raised by the *Dispatch*.

But there is a graver question than any raised by the *Dispatch*—and it is this: The amounts allowed as exemptions are not the same in all the States. In South Carolina, for instance, the amount allowed is \$1500, while in some other States the amount is greater and in other, again, less. "Is such a Bankrupt law uniform?" This is the question upon which the U. S. Courts will finally have to pass.

Our opinion is, that the law is in all respects constitutional. The reasons upon which we base our opinion will appear in another article.

Poor American Children.

We take the following passage from the admirable oration delivered by Rev. Dr. Lillenthal (a Hebrew Rabbi) at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, on "Decoration Day":

We in the North wish to bury in eternal oblivion the past hatred, the past feud; let those down in the South follow our example. When last year, I came up from Humboldt, Tennessee, to Clarksville, about fifty girls entered the car, and we passengers did our utmost to accommodate them all with seats. I had two pretty, bright children on my seat. "Who are you?" I asked them. "We are all orphans," replied the elder girl. "Where are you going to?" She named the place and continued: "We are going to give a concert for the benefit of our asylum." "What asylum, my child?" "The Confederate Orphan Asylum," she replied. My heart throbed and chilled. Confederate orphans! Do they down there live such names, and is the rising generation yet reared under such titles? I felt, bitter, very bitter, and only asked: "How much do you charge for your tickets?" "Fifty cents, sir," she replied, "and our superintendent there has them for sale." I called him up to my seat, handed him five dollars, and distributed the tickets among the orphans, that they could recel them.

"What is your name, sir," asked the superintendent.

"A Northern man," replied, "who knows no distinction between Federal orphans and Confederate orphans, and who knows only poor American children."

Important to Colored Soldiers.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO BOUNTY, BACK PAY, ETC.

Senator Patterson, who has interested himself in this matter for those entitled to bounties in this State, has been requested by the war department to make the following explanation of the manner of obtaining them:

All enlisted men who have not received all pay and allowances due should make a statement of their claim, with their names, present post office address, designation of the company and regiment in which they served, to the second auditor of the United States treasury, and not to the adjutant general's office, as this day is devolved upon the second officer to settle these accounts. All enlisted men who were discharged at the date of enlistment, by a recent act of Congress are placed upon the same footing with all other enlisted men, and are entitled to a bounty, and should make their claim for the same to the second auditor of the United States treasury.

Those claimants who have received notice from the treasury department that their claims have been allowed will be paid by calling upon Lieutenant J. H. Counsellman, at Charleston, who is the officer designated in this State to disburse this fund.

Senator Patterson deems it best that the large number who are probably entitled as above should in this manner be informed how to proceed, thereby saving correspondence upon the subject. Those papers, therefore, who may feel like accommodating their readers, will find all the information necessary in the foregoing explanation. In cases where the soldier has died the widow, or where she may have died, the heirs, make the application.

It should be distinctly understood that a claimant need not send his name, &c., unless he or she shall have been

notified from the treasury department, that a certificate in his or her favor has been issued, this office not having to do with cases prior to that action.

Mr. Sumner's Divorce.

It has already been announced that Mr. Sumner had obtained a divorce from his young and dashing wife, on the ground of continued absence—five years under the Massachusetts laws. She was the widow of a millionaire Massachusetts Congressman—Mr. Hooper—and only twenty-two. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

We know not how it may be, but it has been said that a jealousy on the part of the Honorable Senator had considerable to do with this unfortunate proceeding. There was, naturally, a disparity of years and of tastes and habits. This almost universally produces an unhappy marriage. But in this instance it was aggravated. Mr. Sumner was not only a bachelor of long matured habits, but he had formed other connections and associations peculiar to himself aside from that fact.

For instance, it was said that he always had his carriage at the door at any party or ball they mutually attended, at which he would say, "Madame, it is now 10 o'clock; it is time to go home, and our conveyance is below." She would reply, "I am happy to hear it. You are sleepy and tired. Go home and go to bed, but I am not yet ready. I will follow you by and by. So, good night my dear." Then, as you have heard, the Senator was said to be morbidly jealous of a certain gentleman connected with the Prussian Embassy, whom he had himself introduced to his wife, extolled in the highest terms, and which gentleman afterward escorted her to many evening amusements, which her husband's habits forbade him to attend. One day this young *attache* received a very peremptory letter from Berlin ordering him to return home immediately, and recalling him from the Prussian legation. He was thunderstruck by the intelligence; not conscious of any offense against his government, he could not conceive what it meant. He therefore wrote to an influential friend at home to make inquiries of Count Bismarck as to what was the real reason for this very extraordinary proceeding.

In reply, he was informed that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who was then Senator Charles Sumner, had written a letter requesting his recall, and that the Court did not consider that he was authorized to refuse a request coming from such an influential source in the government to which he was accredited. Of course the young Prussian gentleman duly informed Mrs. Sumner of all this and rumor hath it that that lady was not at all pleased with the conduct of her husband in the matter. The German Secretary returned home, and for a time the cloud upon the marital relations of the Senator disappeared.

But by and by, as it was announced to the public, and, we think, by an agreement between the parties, Mrs. Sumner's health required that she should leave the American continent, and breathe the air of Europe. This was accordingly done, and the scenery so pleasant—to say nothing of her companion-ship—that she has lingered there so long as to enable Mr. Sumner to obtain the divorce for wilful absence, required by the statute. Mr. Sumner will resume his old bachelor relations, and his late wife—a young, handsome and wealthy widow—will be a prize to be contended for by gentlemen of position, who are in the matrimonial market.

Sympathy is not always appreciated. A Titusville woman, seeing a little shabbily-dressed man, opening her heart to him something as follows: "There, dear, don't cry so. What is the trouble, my little man? Won't you tell me what the matter is? and perhaps I can help you." Says he, "Sit up your head."

Maximus.—On the 29th of May, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Ransom Edwards, Mr. JOHN W. PUNCHES to Mrs. SALLIE A. THOMAS. All of Orangeburg County.

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, George J. Oliver has applied to me for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Estate of David F. Zeigler, late of Orangeburg County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at Orangeburg on the 23d day of June, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of my Court, this 6th day of June A. D. 1873, and in the ninety-seventh year of American Independence.

[L.S.] AUG. B. KNOWLTON, Judge of Probate O. C.

Notice of Dismissal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT one month on date I will file my final account with the Honorable Aug. B. Knowlton, Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, as Administratrix of the Estate of James E. Quattlebaum, deceased, and ask for Letters of Dismissal.

AMANDA F. QUATTLEBAUM, Administratrix. Im

OFFICE COUNTY AUDITOR.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 29th 1873.

NOTICE OF Redemption of lands sold at Delinquent land sale May 1872, to A. E. Browning and G. W. Reiter purchasers.

TAKE NOTICE, that Nero Chavis, A. E. Dantzier, April Grant, Louisa Larrence and Frank Pauling, have made application for the redemption of their Real Estate sold at said sale, and have paid into the County Treasury the full amount of taxes additional &c., together with 25 per cent additional, as required by law.

JAMES VANTASSEL, County Auditor. 3t

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, Augustus B. Knowlton, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Ayinger, late of said County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at my Office in Orangeburg, S. C., on Monday 10th day of June 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 30th day of May A. D. 1873, and in the 97th year of American Independence.

[L.S.] AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Judge of Probate. 3t

HOMESTEAD.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have declared the HOMESTEAD ACTS of this State unconstitutional as to debts contracted previous to 1868.

The last amendment to the Bankrupt Law gives to the debtor the same exemption of real and personal property as was given to him by the HOMESTEAD LAW.

The only way that HOMESTEADS can be secured is by taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Act.

Special attention has been and will be devoted to this branch of the law by BROWNING & BROWNING, Attorneys at Law, Russell Street, Orangeburg S. C.

May 21 3t

NOTICE.—The Copartner.

SHIP heretofore known by the firm name of LIGHTFOOT & CANNON, at Lightfoot's Old Stand, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment to J. W. Cannon at the above stand.

J. W. CANNON, 21—3t

Thinking my friends for past favors, I hope to merit their patronage by strict attention to business, and keeping constantly on hand a FRESH and COMPLETE STOCK of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Call and examine my Stock. J. W. CANNON. May 24 3t

NOTICE.—All persons

having demands against the Estate of J. W. Cannon, deceased, are notified to present the same properly attested to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment as I desire to close the Estate.

P. W. CARON, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Cannon. May 31 3t

Stable Manure.

A FINE LOT. For Sale Cheap by THAD C. ANDREWS. June 7

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, R. Benson Tarrant hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John R. Milhous, late of Orangeburg County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at Orangeburg on the 23d day of June, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of my Court, this 6th day of June A. D. 1873, and in the ninety-seventh year of American Independence.

[L.S.] AUG. B. KNOWLTON, Probate Judge, O. C.

OFFICE COUNTY AUDITOR.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 29th 1873.

NOTICE OF Redemption of lands sold at Delinquent land sale May 1872, to A. E. Browning and G. W. Reiter purchasers.

TAKE NOTICE, that Nero Chavis, A. E. Dantzier, April Grant, Louisa Larrence and Frank Pauling, have made application for the redemption of their Real Estate sold at said sale, and have paid into the County Treasury the full amount of taxes additional &c., together with 25 per cent additional, as required by law.

JAMES VANTASSEL, County Auditor. 3t

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, Augustus B. Knowlton, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Ayinger, late of said County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at my Office in Orangeburg, S. C., on Monday 10th day of June 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 30th day of May A. D. 1873, and in the 97th year of American Independence.

[L.S.] AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Judge of Probate. 3t

THE ATTENTION OF Clerks of the Several Boards of School Trustees of their respective School Districts is hereby directed to the following Circular to the County School Commissioners from the State Superintendent of Education.

"Section 49 of 'An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina,' approved March 6th, 1871; provides that 'An annual meeting of each School District shall be held on the last Saturday in June, of each year, at 12 o'clock M., notice of the time and place being given by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, by posting written or printed notices in three public places of the District at least ten days before the meeting.'

"Section 51 of the said Act provides that 'The inhabitants qualified to vote at a School meeting, lawfully assembled, shall have power:

- 1st. To appoint a Chairman to preside over the meeting.
- 2d. To adjourn from time to time.
- 3d. To choose a clerk; who shall possess the qualification of a voter.
- 4th. To raise by tax, in addition to the amount apportioned by the State to their use, such further sums of money as they may deem proper for the support of public schools, said sum not to be more than three dollars for every child in the District between the ages of six and sixteen, as ascertained by the last enumeration; said sum to be collected by the County Treasurer, and to be held by him, subject to the order of the Trustees; counter-signed by the County School Commissioners, such sums of money to be used as shall be agreed upon at the meeting, either for the pay of teachers, salaries, or to purchase or lease sites for school houses, to build, hire or purchase such school houses, to keep them in repair and furnish the same with necessary fuel and appendages, or to furnish blackboards outline maps and apparatus for illustrating the principles of science, or to discharge any debts or liabilities lawfully incurred.
- 5th. To give such direction and make such provisions as may be deemed necessary, in relation to the prosecution or defense of any suit or proceeding in which the District may be a party.
- 6th. To authorize the Board of Trustees to build school houses, or rent the same; to sell any school house site or other property belonging to the District, when the same shall no longer be useful for the use of the District.
- 7th. To alter or repeal their proceedings, from time to time, as occasion may require, and to do any other business contemplated in this Act."

You are hereby most earnestly advised by the Clerk of the Board of School Trustees to give due notice of an annual meeting, to be held in the School District, under their supervision, on Saturday, 29th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., of great importance to the success of our Free Common School System, that their meetings be held in every School District in the State and that each School District raise a Liberal Local or District School Tax for the support of its Free Common Schools for the following reasons:

- 1st. The State appropriation made for Free Common School purposes, for the current fiscal year, is itself insufficient to supply the educational wants of the people. In those States having the most popular, satisfactory and successful systems of Free common Schools, the schools are almost wholly sustained by means of Local School Taxes.
- 2d. The amount of Poll Tax collected in each of the several School Districts, is of itself, insignificant.
- 3d. The Local School Tax raised in any School District will be of great service as auxiliary and supplementary to the State appropriation and Poll Tax.
- 4th. The Local School Tax is paid into the County Treasury, and is a legally subject to the order of the Board of School Trustees counter-signed by the County School Commissioner.

In accordance with the above Circular and in order that an amount necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of this important Branch of the administration of the County, for the fiscal year next ensuing, I would suggest the importance of a liberal tax levy by the several school Districts for the support of the Free Common Schools.

F. R. MCKINLAY, County School Commissioner, Orangeburg County S. C.

may 17 3t

MRS. C. S. MAULE,

RUSSELL STREET,

Takes pleasure in announcing to her Customers and the Public in general that she has opened her SPRING STOCK consisting of the LATEST STYLES of

MILINERY GOODS.

Thoughtful for past favors, she respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

A SPECIALTY—Dress Making, Cutting and Fitting. Carried on as usual by Mrs. I. S. CUMMINGS.

Country Orders respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

ap 19 1m

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A Convention of the newly appointed Trustees of each of the several School Districts of this County will be held at the Court House on Monday next in June next, and at 11 o'clock for the purpose of considering matters. All Trustees are invited to be present.

F. R. MCKINLAY, County School Commissioner, Orangeburg S. C.

may 17th 1m

J. FELDER MEYERS,

TRIAL JUSTICE.

OFFICE COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. mar 29—4t

NOTICE.—All persons

having demands against the Estate of J. W. Cannon, deceased, are notified to present the same properly attested to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment as I desire to close the Estate.

P. W. CARON, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Cannon. May 31 3t

NOTICE.—All persons

having demands against the Estate of J. W. Cannon, deceased, are notified to present the same properly attested to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment as I desire to close the Estate.

P. W. CARON, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Cannon. May 31 3t