

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

A Plain Talk with Him on the Aspect of Public Affairs.

A representative of the News and Courier had a long conversation with Governor Chamberlain a few days ago at his office in Columbia. The conversation extended over all the recent topics of public interest in our State, and was so full and explicit as to lead to the request that we might present to our readers such parts of it as would, in our judgment, be of interest to the public.

The conversation opened with a reference to the recent absence of the Governor from the State and the unfavorable comments, in some quarters, upon that absence.

Governor Chamberlain said that he went North on the 25th of June, primarily to meet his engagement before the Yale Law School, and next with a view to find rest from the unintermitted strain of official cares and labors which he had borne since last December. He stated away, he said, no longer than was absolutely essential to his health.

After some further conversation of a general nature, our representative remarked that among the events occurring during the Governor's absence was the trial of Ex-Treasurer Parker, and the testimony of Ladd that, in a conversation between Ladd and Parker, the latter had said that he understood that a part of the coupons (\$50,000) were set aside or apportioned to the Governor. The Governor was asked if he proposed to make any public statement denying the truth of this testimony. He replied with much warmth of manner and tone that he would never volunteer a denial of such a charge; that self-respect required him to wait till such a charge was put in a form which would enable him to meet it.

It was suggested to the Governor that, if he was unwilling to appear as a volunteer in denial of such matters, he might answer such questions as should be asked him. To this he assented, and said: "Certainly, I will answer questions to the best of my ability before the public with a personal statement till somebody brings a direct charge against me." He added: "I shall answer any question you may ask with pleasure."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE COUPON FRAUDS.

The Governor was then asked if he recalled the testimony of Ladd, in which allusion was made to himself. He replied that he did, and our representative then said: "Well, sir, is there any truth in the statement or inference that you received any part of the coupons referred to in Parker's case?"

Governor. "None whatever; it is a baseless falsehood, by whomsoever concocted, or repeated, or insinuated. It has not the slightest shadow of fact to rest upon."

Question. "Did you ever know of any division of coupons among any persons, such as was indicated in Parker's trial?"

Governor. "Never, sir. I never heard of such a thing, or of any transaction remotely resembling it, till the public heard it on the trial of Parker."

Question. "Did you ever hear that any coupons were set aside for you, or did you ever receive or hear that you were to receive any coupons or anything else as a part of a division of coupons?"

Governor. "Never. But you need not multiply questions. I say to you that the statement to which you allude is false in every actual or conceivable phase, degree, sense or meaning. I have never heard any part of it, or know of any such transaction, but I never in any way owned, held or was in any manner interested in any coupons or anything connected with coupons, and I never even owned or held a consolidation bond. If you can frame a broader or more explicit denial of everything connected with the coupon business I will adopt it. I have no knowledge of it whatever, except what the public have through the investigations of last winter and the recent trial. If any man living can connect me in any way whatever with these coupons, let him come forward. I defy the world to do it."

The Governor added that it was of course unpleasant and disgusting to have one's name connected with such transactions in any way, but that he could not be responsible for false and unfounded tales which might be told, and no fair-minded man ought to be affected by such tales till there was something like evidence to support them.

PROSECUTIONS OF CRIMINAL OFFICIALS.
The Governor's attention was called to the subject of prosecutions generally against dishonest and unfaithful public officers, and he said with great emphasis, "I am in favor of holding every public officer to a rigid accountability, and if he violates the law I am in favor of his punishment. I shall do my whole duty in every such case. If I have any knowledge of dishonest transactions I shall place it in the hands of those whose duty it is to prosecute offenders against the law. I will aid any man who is engaged in such a work in all possible ways. I confess, however, that I am not so much interested in what is past and gone as I am in what is present and coming. It will, I think, task all our energies to the utmost to stop up the open leaks, and staunch the running wounds. Another thing; when prosecutions are started, if they are to command the public confidence, they must be so conducted as to give evidence that the motive actuating the State is the public good. The moment they seem to be used as political machines they will be worse than useless. Wherever I see or shall be shown an opportunity to aid in punishing crime or preventing crime I shall do my duty, and I venture now to say that I shall not be the first to cry 'Hold, enough!' Time will show whether or not I have had prudent foresight for dealing gently with public offenders. In the meantime malicious rumors and tales that fill the air will not disturb me."

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.
The Governor continued the conversation by remarking that his powers and duties were greatly exaggerated in the public mind. In some States the Governor was authorized to direct suits and prosecutions to be brought in the interest of the State, but it is not so in this State. The public prosecuting officers are in no way made subject to his control. His powers are scarcely different from those of any citizen. If he discovers fraud he can only lay his evidences before the solicitors or the grand jury. In the actual prosecution of cases he has no voice or duty. He is bound to give all the facilities in his power, and to call attention to violations of law, but he cannot supersede or control or advise, except by courtesy, any prosecuting officer. If there is delay or failure to prosecute public causes, the responsibility is not with the Governor.

THE FAILURE OF THE SOLOMON BANK.
The Governor's attention was called to the failure of Solomon's Bank, and a long conversation ensued respecting it. He said that the failure of this bank was a grievous blow to the interests of the State, affecting the work of consolidating the State debt, as well as embarrassing

every department and interest of the State Government. Of its causes, he was not yet fully informed, nor what would be the probable amount realized from its assets. Referring to the State deposits in this bank at the time of its failure, the Governor said that if he had been as wise before as after the event, he should have tried to reduce the amount of the State deposits, but he now believed that any effort to draw out the State deposits as an earlier day would simply have hastened the failure of the bank. In regard to his own action, he said: "When I became Governor, one of the first and most unpleasant duties imposed upon me was that of providing other depositories than this bank for the public moneys. Mr. Solomon's bank had been the sole depository during the whole term of Governor Moses' administration and I think during the last term of Governor Scott's, and had deposits amounting at times to one million of dollars. Still I felt that such a course was not safe. Mr. Cardozo heartily sustained me, while Judge Hoge, then Comptroller General, and almost or quite every leading Republican in the State, warmly opposed my plan of appointing additional places of deposit. It must be remembered that this bank was not only powerful with party and in the Legislature. In discussing the subject with Mr. Solomon and the friends of the bank, I invariably said that I did not discredit the bank, but I did insist that its capital and standing did not warrant its having more than a part of the State deposits, say \$200,000, and that I was willing, in view of the strong sentiments of the friends of the bank, to allow this amount of deposit to remain in this bank longer than the deposits in other banks, as the money was drawn out for public use, but that the rest ought to be distributed among other banks. This course was adopted, and my action was aimed at keeping the deposits as low as \$200,000. At times they were more and at times less, but did not exceed \$200,000, and the winter of 1870-1871, in the month of April, after Mr. Dunn became Comptroller General, I called a meeting of the board of deposit, informing the other members that I wished it determined how large an amount of deposits and for how long should be placed in the different banks. I explained to Mr. Dunn, the Comptroller General, my course towards this bank and my reasons, and that I especially wished his advice in settling the question then pending. The amount of deposits in the Bank and Trust Company (the Solomon Bank) was then about \$100,000, the amount having been reduced below the usual figures. The board voted to fix the amount in that bank at \$200,000, and to allow it to remain there until the July payments. This action was in accordance with all that had previously taken place, and was based upon the same reasons and considerations. Nothing had occurred in the meantime to give any hint of any increased weakness of the bank; and its standing in the community was then, I venture to assert, as high as ever. No change took place in the affairs of the bank, to my knowledge, from this time till its failure. I did perceive, late in June, that Mr. Solomon seemed embarrassed in raising the amount which he was notified would be needed on July 1, but he gave no sign that it was more than a temporary embarrassment, and I left the State with no idea of his suspension or failure. I certainly sought to do my full duty by the State in this matter, and that, too, at great political expense to myself, as was well known by all who were in Columbia last winter. I was not all-wise or all-powerful. I did not foresee all that had to come to pass. If others were wiser than I, I have no need to quarrel with them. I did all that I thought was my duty, and stood ready to do that at all times. The result has been unfortunate in the extreme, and, perhaps, no one man has so much cause to regret it as I have, but I do not reproach myself with any neglect or fault, so far as I can now see. If the result shall be to make it easier hereafter to banish all political and personal considerations from the determination of such questions, perhaps the gain will equal the present loss."

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN THE STATE.
The conversation turned upon the political situation of affairs in the State, and the Governor expressed the hope that the cause of good government was making substantial progress in the State. He said he did not fear that any combinations aiming to restore the misrule of the last two years, would succeed. He relied on the support of all the thinking Republicans, who must now be satisfied that reform was the only good policy, to take no higher view of it. Speaking of the Conservatives and their relations to him, he said: "I have never failed to give full credit to the Conservatives, and to the Conservative press of the State, for their very hearty support of my course. They have shown the best of spirit and have rendered effective and absolutely indispensable aid. I believe they will continue to do so. There are carpers, malcontents, reactionary politicians among the Conservatives and Conservative press, who seem to think it wise to seek to discredit me and my work, but I am satisfied their influence is limited as their number is small. There are dozens of letters lying on this table from the best and most trusted men of this State deprecating such a course, and assuring me of their ardent and constant support. At any rate their course will not affect me. If I had been a man to take my public course from a desire to punish my enemies you know no man ever had greater temptation to such a course than I had the day I took my seat as Governor. But the man does not live who ever heard me utter an unkind word towards those who opposed me most bitterly in the political campaign. I bent all my efforts towards doing what I had promised to do and I welcomed every opportunity, whether official or personal, to serve the people—all the people—impartially. Now if any Conservatives see fit to renew their attacks upon me they can do so with safety. They will never drive me to do an act, even in revenge which will harm them. Through good report and evil report I shall hold on to the end. This is a matter of principle with me and it matters not who stands by me or who derails me. I shall stand by the cause of reform with few or many to sustain me."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRESIDENT.
The Governor was asked what his relations were with the administration at Washington, and he answered: "I understand that I am warmly sustained at Washington. I have not personally seen the President since I became Governor, but Senator Robertson assures me that the President is greatly gratified at all the results of my administration, and others tell me the same. I do know that every member of the Cabinet has expressed his most cordial approval of my course and the results already reached. They feel that a heavy load is removed from the Republican party, and that the prosperity of the State has in every way been promoted. In my visit to the North recently I heard but one voice, that of approval of my efforts and approval of the wise, prudent statesmanlike attitude of the South Carolina Conservatives. I

heard not one word of dissent anywhere from this view, and I met the ablest and best men of both parties. Their only anxiety was to know whether we had wisdom enough here to hold on to a practical union, and press forward to a practical union of all good citizens of all races in a determined effort to put down bad government and restore honesty and ability to public stations. If we can do this, we shall have the sympathy of all good men, Republicans and Democrats, all over the Union."

THE TAX BILL.
The Governor's attention was called to the tax bill passed last session and not yet approved, and the question was asked if his views had undergone any change in regard to it. He replied that his views of that bill had not changed, that there were features of it which he could not conscientiously approve under any circumstances. He said that the failure of the Bank and Trust Company would make it necessary to modify the bill, and that he believed the Legislature would do itself the benefit of a new bill. He was anxious to have no difference between himself and the Legislature, and if that body, when they met, would devote themselves in good faith to the work of perfecting a tax levy there need be no delay in passing such a bill as would satisfy all honest citizens.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Samuel McGowan, Win. W. Humphreys and A. T. Broyles, Plaintiffs, against John M. Brooks and Juritta C. Brooks, Defendants.—Summons to Renew Execution.
To John M. Brooks and Juritta C. Brooks, Defendants:
WHEREAS, judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court for the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, on the third day of February, A. D. 1869, in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Sixty-six Cents, with interest from the third day of February, 1869, and Twenty-six Dollars and Forty Cents costs, and execution was duly issued thereon, but the active energy thereof has now expired, and it is desired to have the same renewed.

Now, therefore, you are summoned to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court to be held for said County, at the place of holding the same, and then and there show cause, if any you can, why said execution should not be renewed according to law.

To John M. Brooks and Juritta C. Brooks:
TAKE NOTICE, that the summons in this case has been filed this day to renew an execution, issued upon the attached judgment, which said execution has expired, unless you answer the same within the time prescribed by law, judgment for such renewal will be taken.
Dated Anderson C. H., S. C., August 16th, A. D. 1875.
MURRAY & MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. IN THE PROBATE COURT.
T. E. Duane, E. L. Long, Mary A. Cook, Mahaly E. Hanks, and others, Plaintiffs, against Benjamin Smith, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the petition in this action, which is filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said petition on the subscribers at their office, at Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the petition within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.
Dated August 12, A. D. 1875.
FEATHERSTON & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Benjamin Smith:
TAKE NOTICE that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate, at Anderson C. H., in the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, on the 18th day of August, 1875.
FEATHERSTON & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GRANGE WAREHOUSE. PLANTERS' UNION AGENCY,
No. 6 McIntosh Street, AUGUSTA, - - GEORGIA.
At the Commodions Fire-Proof Warehouse formerly occupied by Jennings, Smith & Co.
Charges:
Commission for Selling Cotton, per bale, 50c
Storage—first week, 10c
Storage—each additional week, 5c
Drayage—per bale, 10c

Those outside of the Order admitted on the same terms. Commissions included. Baggings and Ties furnished Patrons.
W. W. RHODES, Sup't.
Aug 5, 1875 3 2m

BLATCHLIEYS' Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by its superior quality, and its durability. It is invited to the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper diaphragm, which is made of brass and will last a life time. For sale by all Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know who to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 240 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa. March 29, 1874. 12

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We guarantee to furnish Engines and Boilers of as good quality and as durable as any made in the North. We manufacture, also, the Gally Improved Water Wheel, which we recommend for power, simplicity of construction, durability and cheapness. We warrant our work, and our promptness and dispatch in filling orders for sale.

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Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Gin Materials of every description. Our Gins have been in use thirty years, and have an established reputation for simplicity, light-running, durability, and for quality and quantity of lint produced. Our Feeder is especially adapted to the gin, and is operated by any kind of ordinary intelligence. They are the simplest and cheapest Feeder in the market, and feed with more regularity than is possible by hand, increasing the lint-turn and giving a cleaner and better sample. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. Our Condensers are well-made, durable and simple in construction, and do what is required of them rapidly and well. No additional power is required to drive the Feeder on Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished. Address as above, or apply to W. S. SHARPE, Anderson, S. C.

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Repair work solicited and promptly done.
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Aug 5, 1875 3

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Runaway Horses and Broken Harness.
Do not risk your old Harness, but come to
TOWERS & BROYLES'
And buy your some good, strong, plain or fancy HARNESS, made by Mr. James M. Payne, who is as good a workman as there is in the country. We do not boast of selling low priced goods, but we know you won't believe it, but you know we can sell as low as anybody. Be sure to call at No. 4 Granite Row and see us, and we will make it pay you.
July 29, 1875 2

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Anderson, S. C.
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PRICES.
GINS, \$3.50 per Saw. CONDENSERS, \$1.25 per Saw additional. FEEDERS, \$1.25 per Saw additional.

Parties wanting Gins are referred to the following persons, who have purchased the Brown Cotton Gin of me, and have expressed themselves well pleased with them:
B. C. Martin, W. D. Ewins, Samuel Wharton, Thos W. Martin, W. H. Cobb, D. H. Elrod, A. J. Williams, Thomas Harper, G. W. Long, Newton Acker, William Hanson, John G. Hall, J. J. Robinson, George P. Burditt, W. B. Miller, Robert Dugan, A. P. Wigham—2, King—2, H. H. Elrod, H. H. Elrod, W. N. Hall, P. A. Masters, G. W. Milford, P. A. Masters, John Crews, Clement C. Grubbs, C. B. Horton, Newton Clinckscale, W. H. Newel, M. A. Cobb.

Read certificates of B. C. Martin, N. J. & W. H. Newel and C. E. Horton below.
Call and examine the Brown Cotton Gin, Feeder and Condenser before you buy elsewhere.
W. S. SHARPE, Agent.
CERTIFICATES.
ANDERSON, S. C., May 11, 1874.
Mr. W. S. Sharpe—Sir: The Fifty Saw Brown Gin bought from you last season has given me the satisfaction in all respects. It cleans the seed better than any other Gin, and makes as fine sample of cotton as any I have ever seen. It runs very lightly, and its machinery is very simple in its construction. I take pleasure in recommending this Gin to any one wishing to purchase.
Respectfully,
B. C. MARTIN.

WILLIAMSTON, June 15, 1873.
Mr. W. S. Sharpe—Sir: In answer to your inquiry in regard to my opinion of the Brown Cotton Gin, I can say that I would not take it down to put up any other Gin that I am acquainted with. It runs very light; is no trouble to keep in order. To prove the fact, I cleaned three hundred and twenty bales on mine and never removed the caps from the inks; in fact, I don't think I lost twenty minutes in all the time from anything wrong with the Gin. It makes a very good staple, and sells in our market at the highest prices.
Yours respectfully,
C. E. HORTON.

HALL TOWNSHIP, June 21, 1873.
Mr. W. S. Sharpe—Sir: We bought from you a Fifty Saw Brown Cotton Gin, on which we gained 150 bales of cotton. We think it is the best Gin made. The Gin runs light, picks fast and clean, and makes a fine sample.
W. B. NEWELL, N. I. NEWELL.
July 22, 1875 1

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READ! READ!! READ!!!
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July 1, 1875, 2 3m

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
A. B. Holland and wife, Malinda Holland, Plaintiffs, against Baylis Kelley, Booth Dalton and wife, Nancy Dalton, et al., Defendants.—Summons for Relief.
To the Defendants Nancy Dalton, Mary Dalton, Elizabeth Grimes, Elizabeth Grimes, Thomas Grimes, Robert Grimes, Rosalie Grimes, Mary Telford, Amanda Wilson, Harvey Kelley, Jane Burriss and Tenney Richardson.
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Anderson Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated July 26th, 1875.
JOHN B. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE Defendants above named will take notice that the complaint in this case is filed for the division and partition of the Real Estate of Elisha Kelley, deceased, or for the sale of said land, in case partition cannot be had, which is situated in Anderson County, S. C., containing about one hundred and ninety-eight acres, known as the family homestead of the deceased, and bounded by lands of Willis Johnson, John Mattison and others.
JOHN B. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 29, 1875 2 6

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He also keeps Candies, plain and fancy, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles and Jellies, Crackers of all kinds, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of the best grades.
In connection he has an Eating Saloon, where meals will be served at all hours. Customers can be supplied with anything the market affords.
Prices reasonable.
Stand on Main Street, North of the Railroad and opposite John B. Watson's residence.

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A GRAND SECRET MADE PUBLIC!
THE great secret is PAY YOUR DEBTS, at least every year, and then you will be rich, because you won't owe any body. Did you ever think of the idea that the person out of debt—if he is a gentleman—is "all right," whether he has got anything left or not? The plan is pay early in the fall, and not keep your creditors waiting until the next year; this is not business, and a people who keep in debt from year to year, never prosper. We make these suggestions for the good of us all. We want to see every body prosper.
MORE ESPECIALLY OURSELVES,
And we take this early opportunity, to tell every body and the balance of mankind generally, that you must all pay us next fall, then we can all begin the year 1876, out of debt. O! What a thought if people would only TAKE TO IT. We keep a large stock of goods on hand, and are anxious to sell them for cash or on a credit to those who pay. Come and see us. We will do you right.
BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.
S. BLECKLEY, Anderson C. H., S. C., June 30, 1875. February 3, 1875.

Simpson, Hill & Co., DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
CORNER BENSON HOUSE, - ANDERSON, S. C.
WE would call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally, to our large Stock of WHITE LEAD, OILS AND VARNISHES, Which we are selling at prices that defy competition. ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL. We are also Agents for
Simmons' Hepatic Compound, Which we are prepared to sell at manufacturer's prices.
SIMPSON, HILL & CO.
June 3, 1875 40

INDUCEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.
IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SCARCITY OF MONEY, I will sell from now until the first of November at the following reduced rates:—
Good No. 1 Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads, with Castors, complete, \$4.50;
Four-Drawer Dressing Bureaus, large Glasses, at \$12.00;
Nice Painted Chairs at \$5.00 per Set;
Rocking Chairs from \$1.25 and upwards;
Solid Walnut Bedsteads from \$7.00 upwards;
Solid Walnut Marble Top Room Sets from \$55.00 upwards;
Painted Cottage Room Suits from \$24.00 upwards;
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION!
I have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of FURNITURE ever seen at Anderson C. H., and guarantee to sell as cheap as any Furniture House in the State. Come and see.
COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions from \$5.00 and upwards always on hand.
G. F. TOLLY.
July 1, 1875 50 3m

TO THE PUBLIC!
WE desire to call attention to our LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, HEAVY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, ETC., ETC.
We have just received a large lot of Bacon Sides, Shoulders, Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheap Grades of Syrups, Muscovado, Drammar and New Orleans Molasses,
100 BARRELS CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
A complete assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, Pickles, Canned Goods, &c. A very large stock of Iron, Steel, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, and farming Implements generally. In short we have everything that the farmer or man of family needs, which we propose to sell very cheap for cash. Call and be convinced of this fact.
And now a word to those that we have supplied with goods during the year 1872, 1873 and 1874. Unless you come forward and pay up, your notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
BYRUM & McGRATH,
PREPARE, OH! PREPARE!
The time is near at hand when the subtle and vivid lightning will cast its devastating breath upon the dwellings of the defenceless. Yours may be the first to go. Then prepare to avert such a calamity, by sending in your orders for the celebrated
COPPER LIGHTNING ROD
To BYRUM & McGRATH, who are ready to put them up at the shortest notice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.
Complaint to sell lands, marsh land, relief &c.
John L. Hammond, Executor, et George W. Hammond, Adelia C. Todd, et al., THE creditors of the late Herbert Hammond, deceased, are hereby notified to present and prove their demands before me on or by the 10th day of September next, or be barred with interest and benefit under the decree made or to be made in the above stated case.
W. W. HUMPHREYS, Judge of Probate.
June 9th, 1875. 23 4f

JOHN B. HARRISON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. TRAVELING AGENT FOR T. J. MAGRUDER & CO.
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of
BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS,
No. 1 Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
July 22, 1875 1 6m

W. W. HUMPHREYS, JUDGE OF PROBATE.
June 9th, 1875. 23 4f