

Anderson Intelligence.
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
 J. F. CLINKSCALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 G. C. LANGSTON, PROPRIETOR.
 THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1891.
 TERMS: ONE YEAR \$1.00, SIX MONTHS 75c.
 The election or Force Bill, which has been monopolizing the time of the United States Senate since the beginning of the present session, has been laid aside, and it is the general opinion that the bill has been killed. The financial bill is now before the Senate.

There will be no extra session of the Legislature to elect a Chief Justice. That was decided in Columbia last Monday night at a conference between the Governor and Associate Justices. The Justices told the Governor they did not consider the legality of the Court in power, and that they would go on with the business of the Court as usual.

A Georgia Allianceman has written a letter in which he advises that "the fat got forth from the 'highest quarter' of the Alliance in the South to every subordinate Alliance in the South that the acreage to be planted in cotton the coming year must be cut down, as compared with the present, 15 to 20 per cent, and the food crops correspondingly increased."

1890, with all its opportunities, privileges and hardships is gone. We all have a great deal to be thankful for, and we have all been guilty of many shortcomings and negligences. By the successes and blessings of the past year let us be encouraged, and by the errors and failures let us be warned against their repetitions.

Religiously we have much to be thankful for, and from the past year we may draw some most interesting lessons. Many good resolutions have been formed, and many reformations: have been made, and many bright stars now shine in the houses in our city that did not exist before.

From a business view we have reason to be encouraged. New enterprises have sprung up and fuller developments in those already in existence. Trade has been reasonably good, and prices remarkably low. Our merchants have given the very highest price for cotton, and show a disposition to do all in their power to advance the interest of their customers.

Politically, we have just passed through a most eventful year, such as we might well hope never again to witness. From the events of last year let us learn all the lessons we can. Let us not be so eager in the future to follow the lead of new politicians. There can be seen now the efforts to get positions by the leaders. None can doubt about this time that it was a fight by the outs to get in, and that the tide of affairs only moves on as usual, without much retrenchment or reform—except, so to speak, a change of "Kitchen Furniture."

The Legislature that has just adjourned did about what would have been done by any other set of men, so far as retrenchment and reform goes, and no one, except those who have been given the spoils, will be able to discern any difference. Taxes will not be reduced to any conceivable extent, the price of cotton could not be kept up, corn is higher, so is flour. Now we hope to see the people taking themselves to earnest, honest and faithful efforts to build up themselves, and better the condition of our common country, remembering that no part or parcel of the community can suffer without to that extent affecting the whole.

We desire now to state, as we have done in the past, that we stand ready and pledged to join hands with our fellow citizens in all and any efforts to build up the condition of the people and to promote their happiness. But we must not be expected to follow the lead or course of every one, until our judgment has first been convinced that they are in the right. We believe in first gaining the intelligent and well advised consent of a people, and then asking them to follow. Every class and calling is dependent on every other, and none can rightly claim independence. And that man is very narrow-minded who wishes class legislation or who would undertake to array class against class. Let all the people recognize our universal brotherhood, and deal with each in that spirit. Apply the golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

The New York Herald says the industrial progress of the south during the year just ended is something marvellous. The assessed value of property down States for 1890 is more than \$300,000,000 above the assessment for 1889. Northern capital is finding safe and profitable investment in every field of southern enterprise. The bond of unity between the two sections is being strengthened; old animosities and prejudices are dying out. Mutual interest in manufactures, saw-mills, cotton, iron mines, smelting works brings us into closer relationship. We understand each other better than ever before and respect each other more. For many years the south struggled with unparalleled adversity. It had all the natural means of wealth, but no money with which to develop its resources. To the last degree plucky, borrowing money from a future, which was sure to repay their efforts, its young men went to work with a will. There were fortunes to be had, and they were determined to get them. What had been done in steady New England and in the majestic west, they were bound to do in the South. Success so far crowned their endeavor that the wonder and surprise of the north changed to admiration. We found them close on our heels in the race, and soon learned that we must strike a stronger gait or they would forge ahead. Then came the force bill, the last rancorous relic of ancient hatred. It is a coarse, brutal insult to a people who are doing all that could be expected with a race problem so serious and grave that we must thank God we are not ourselves called upon to handle it. Under the plea of fair elections it hides an inordinate greed of party, which would endanger the republic for the sake of another lesser of power. If that bill is pushed through the senate the republicans may gain a

small advantage, but the country will suffer incalculable loss. Bitterness will return, the gulf of separation will be widened, business will be injured, for capital is shy in the presence of uncertainty—and the hands on the clock of progress will be set back. The bill represents a malignant purpose and its enactment would be little short of a crime. The common sense of the country is against it. It is urged by angry, frantic, frenzied demagogues, who would imperil the government rather than lose a personal advantage. In spite of their efforts, the bill, we believe, will be killed. If not, then the Republican party, as its author and sponsor should be buried out of sight at the next presidential election.

A Trip to the Lowndesville Section.
 Mr. Editor: I ask for a little space in your excellent paper to tell of a recent trip I made down into Alibon County on the 21st ult. Leaving Anderson on the early morning train, I reached Lowndesville at 8 o'clock. Everything was quiet in the little city. Securing a room at the stable of Messrs. Barnes & Tennant, I made my way over Wilson's Creek and across Rock River. At every farm house I could see one or more bales of cotton stored away, awaiting a higher price. That night I spent at the home of Mr. John A. Kennedy, who was very kind. From there I returned to Lowndesville and went down into the Fork, visiting the gin house of my friend, Mr. James Harden, one of the most enterprising young farmers of that section. Next I visited Mr. Bollen Allen, another prosperous farmer. All through this section there is a plenty of cotton still in the hands of the farmers.

After passing through my old stamping-ground, visiting the scenes of my boyhood days and noting the many different changes that had taken place in the last thirty-two years, I rode up to the hospitable home of Isaac McCall, one of the best farmers of his section. After riding over a good portion of the big plantation hunting my friend, I found him on an island in the river, where his hands were picking cotton. He has a fine farm, and told me that he had all of his cotton yet to sell.

Leaving the Captain's I made my way up the river, and on every side I could see cotton. Through this section many changes have occurred and I could scarcely recognize the country. I could see the old school grounds, many of the old negroes, I was a pupil of that faithful old pedagogue, Mr. Amer Clinkscales. Oh, if I could but recall those happy days, but all I can do is to hope that I may have some of those happy days again. I have passed through the life of J. M. Carlisle, who lost a leg in the war, and John Manning, who I had the pleasure of meeting. It made me realize that the man who had gone through his long home and of others who were crippled for life, but for having been so long been so happy and enjoying good health.

Returning to Lowndesville I spent that night with our kind-hearted friend, D. G. Barnes, who, with his noble wife, knows how to make one's stay under their roof pleasant. Next morning, hearing that Mr. J. T. Allen, who I had met in my home and sent my wife down there. That night a telegram was sent me announcing his death. But I did not receive it until next morning. Mr. J. T. Allen was about 65 years of age, and was well known in Anderson. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a good, upright citizen.

AN ALLIANCE SENSATION.
 Col. Keitt Makes a Savage Attack on President Stokes.

From the Alliance Column of the Newberry Observer.
 EDITOR OBSERVER: Alliance men, our noble Order now covers thirty-five States, and we have millions of members. We have a great and holy work before us. To have a clear understanding of the obligations of each member to the Order, and the Order education is absolutely necessary. To get that education I invoke you to subscribe for the National Economist, the official organ of the Order, published at Washington city, which will cost you only one dollar a year. It is worth to you more than all the other newspapers put together. You will learn from it the principles and demands of the Order and its great end. If you do not take it, subscribe at once for it.

There is great lack of knowledge among those who ought to be posted. The following will show the obligation of each member of the Alliance to the Order and to those organizations with whom we have confederated:
 St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6th, 1889.
 Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part, and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part. That the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor having read the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union which are embodied in this agreement, they endorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committee of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed. And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law, unimpaired by party caucus. National Economist, Vol. 2, No. 4, page 214.

It is not clear from the above agreement that any member of Congress who is a member of the Alliance commits perjury if he goes into a caucus of either of the great parties? If he is in a free caucus, he is in a free caucus. If he is in a caucus of either of the great parties, he is in a caucus of either of the great parties. On the heels of Mr. Irby's election to the position of United States Senator he was interviewed by the correspondent of the News and Courier, and is reported as making the following statement: "I am going to the Senate as a Democrat and in full accord with the National Democrat. I am in full sympathy with the Alliance, but whatever may be obtained by me for the Alliance must be obtained through the National Democratic party."

How does this statement of Mr. Irby's, who is the Alliance member of Congress, compare with his obligations as a member of the Alliance? Is he ignorant of his obligations, or is his conscience so seared that he is insensible of his sworn duty?
 Brother Alliancemen, great principles and demands are the basis of our noble Order, and we have before Congress pressing for solution a measure of financial relief of the greatest magnitude. The Alliance is non-partisan, but political. It rises high above men and parties. It is the creature of the times and the condition of the country. Financial reform is the imperative demand. It is that, and not tariff reform, that caused the recent great political revolution. The people of the North and Northwest are sick and tired growing corn for 12 cents per bushel and raising beef for 1 cent per pound.

This is only the beginning of the revolution for the purification of the Government and financial reform. The time is near at hand when the Order will move out, taking its position, will draw its line in defence of its principles and demands, and striking right and left, will spare no foe. Whoever falters in the fight is a traitor, and should meet the traitor's fate.
 To permit a scurvy fellow, leprous with crime and without an element of statesmanship, to work himself by political trickery into high position, is not only an insult to the work, but a crime against the Order. A majority of the members of the General Assembly are Alliance men, and they could have elected a clean and able man to represent our Order in the Senate and push our measures to success. All was lost by the treason of one man Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance. How and why?
 Early morning, December 5, 1890, the following appeared in the Charleston World, the organ of Tillman and Irby: "What I have seen and heard to-day confirms me in my previously expressed opinion that State Senator J. W. Stokes,

who is also President of the State Farmers' Alliance, will cut no figure in the fight for the United States Senatorship next Tuesday; but that on the contrary he is being rapidly promoted for the Governorship in 1894, when Tillman is more than likely, as I have already pointed out in these columns, to succeed the Hon. M. C. Butler in the United States Senate."

The Tillmanite who inspired this knew his man. Stokes snapped up and swallowed the bait with avidity, as the sequel shows. On the night of the next day, Saturday, there was a caucus of about forty Alliance men, which was presided over by Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance. A ballot was taken, with Donaldson in the lead, next Irby, then Keitt. Stokes, as predicted, in the Charleston World, cut no figure in the fight. He got only four votes. He was out of the race in an Alliance caucus.

It was then agreed to hold an Alliance caucus on Monday night, when all the Alliance members of the General Assembly would be present and select an Alliance candidate. A committee was appointed to wait on Donaldson, Irby and Keitt, and get them to state in writing their position on the principles and demands of the Alliance, to be read before the caucus. President Stokes said to the writer that his position was well known, but the position of Donaldson and Irby was not; hence the request that they be put in writing. I put mine in writing and handed it in. Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance and presiding officer of the caucus of Alliance men on Saturday night, instead of convening the Alliance caucus on Monday night, as agreed, led off into a caucus of Non-Alliance men, Tillmanites; from which caucus Alliance men who did not support Tillman were excluded, and into which many who supported Tillman would not go.

Stokes sold out the Alliance for the shadow of being Governor of the State four years hence. That is the logical conclusion. The result was the Alliance had no candidate. Alliance men were free to vote for whom they pleased. Some rightly criticized it.
 Senator Stokes, from his position as president of the State Alliance and his failure to convene the caucus of the Alliance men on Monday night, which was agreed on, and his leading off into a caucus of Non-Alliance men, is responsible for the failure on the part of Alliance men to send a representative man to the United States Senate, who would have been elected in the regular election. The injury resulting to the Order from the treason of this one man cannot be estimated. True and brave men cannot fight under the flag borne by a traitor. Respectfully,
 ELLISON S. KEITT.

Was the Alliance Sold?
 From the Greenville News.

The Greenville News has concluded steadily that the election of Mr. Irby to the United States Senate was a defeat of the Alliance. Our understanding of the matter was that the Alliance members of the Legislature had met in secret caucus and, after a vote between Messrs. Donaldson, Stokes and Keitt, had chosen Mr. Donaldson as the Alliance nominee, and so voted for him both in the Farmers' Movement caucus and the election.

This opinion is confirmed by Ellison S. Keitt, the recent elected Senator from Newberry, a prominent Alliance man and editor of the Alliance weekly of the Newberry Observer. In his weekly letter to the Editor, published at Greenville, he declares that in the senatorial election the Alliance and Donaldson were sold out and that Dr. J. W. Stokes, Senator from Orangeburg, president of the State Alliance, was the man who did it.

Mr. Keitt describes Mr. Irby as "a scurvy fellow, leprous with crime and without the first element of statesmanship." He says Dr. Stokes betrayed the Alliance because he fell into a trap set for him by the Tillmanites who gave him hope of being the nominee of that party for Governor four years hence; and vigorously denounces the doctor as a traitor. Senator Keitt may be on the wrong track. Very likely he is, but it is to be hoped that his somewhat sensational publication will bring forth explanations of some of the things he says regarding the senatorial election. There is a good deal in it not known to the public and which would be interesting.

The night before the decisive ballot it was known that the vote was being broken, but nobody has yet explained how or why. It was known that Representative Harrison, of this County, would change from Donaldson to Irby next day on the first ballot. It was also stated in the Irby camp that Senator Stokes would on the second ballot lead enough Donaldson men to Irby to decide the battle and that a number of Donaldson's supporters adhered to him prepared to desert Donaldson if the Hampton men began to vote to Irby. Friends of Hampton who were prepared to go to Donaldson, the Alliance nominee, and help elect him, were warned that so soon as they did so large proportions of Donaldson's supporters would go to Irby.

It is a fact that when Senator Stokes changed his vote from Donaldson to Irby there was a stampede in the same direction by men who had been steadily voting for Donaldson.
 It is also a fact that men who were supposed to be friends of Donaldson and who had voted for him, refused to vote with him, and that the result was desired to vote for the Donaldson and Hampton men the opportunity to combine their forces. The Hampton and Donaldson men combined had, as a majority of the vote, a majority of the vote before the last ballot. Yet a motion to adjourn the joint assembly until the next day was defeated by a majority of one, fifteen of Donaldson's supporters failing to vote.
 These facts look queer and indicate more beneath the surface than has yet been developed. It would be interesting to know what influences changed votes in the caucus, the Alliance nominee and the man who led in the Farmers' Movement caucus, between two men, and how it was that Dr. Stokes, president of the Farmers' Alliance and presumably a member of the Alliance caucus, led the fatal defection from the nominee of that caucus—also how it was that the Irby managers were fully informed of that defection and how and when it would occur and who would lead it fourteen hours before it happened.
 It is inevitable that the whole matter come out. Several things appeared to be profound secrets as well known to the public as the fact that the Irby managers were fully informed of that defection and how and when it would occur and who would lead it fourteen hours before it happened.
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— It is believed in Florida that rice culture is to become a profitable industry in that State.
 — One day last week the United States pension agent at Topeka, Kan., paid out \$1,470,865.
 — One man was killed, two fatally wounded, and three others injured in a Christmas run at Davidson, Miss.
 — A man's arm was jerked off by machinery in a Knoxville mill on Saturday. The man is only 21, and the doctors think he will recover.
 — During the last one hundred years 385,000 patents have been issued by the United States. There have been 600,000 applicants.
 — The law of Arkansas prohibits the selling of cigarettes to boys under 16 years of age under penalty of from \$10 to \$100 fine. A number of merchants were recently made to shelve out for violating the law.
 — The physicians of Berlin assert that their practice has fallen off 25 per cent. since Koch's operations began, and consequently they demand from the Government free lymph.

— It has not been a bad year for Uncle Sam. He has sold to foreign countries \$125,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and \$100,000,000 worth of meat, and \$400,000,000 worth of cotton.
 — No Graduate of Vassar College has ever been divorced from her husband. Such is the statement of a man who has married one of them, and who declares that the young ladies who have been educated at the College are the best cooks in the world.
 — About twenty five negro emigrants passed through the city yesterday on the Richmond and Danville Railroad on their way to Little Rock, Ark. They carried everything they possessed with them and the party was composed of old and young, male and female. They were all from York County.—Greenville News, 23d.

A monument is to be erected at Helena, Ark., to the memory of Gen. Patrick Cleburne, one of the most dashing Confederate major-generals, who lost his life while leading a charge of his command at Franklin, Tenn., in 1864. Liberal contributions are being made to the fund in Georgia and other Southern States, and it is expected the necessary amount will be raised in a short time.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
 The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John B. Orr, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., on the 15th day of January, 1891, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Administrator.
 R. C. WILSON, Adm.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

FOR SALE!
 The most desirable part of the City, only five blocks from Public Square and a short distance to Academy.
 Two Very Desirable Building Lots, The corner Lot 75x240, inside Lot 90x240, and has stable and out buildings, can be converted into a three-room house.
 Both Lots are perfectly level and very convenient to street. Finding a more desirable lot on City property, I prefer to sell for building purposes. For particulars apply to
 JULIUS POPPE,
 Anderson, S. C.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

DISSOLUTION.
 THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Sylvester Bleckley Co. has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent. All claims due the Firm are in their hands at the old Stand, for collection, and persons indebted to it are earnestly requested to call immediately and make payment.
 SYLVESTER BLECKLEY CO.
 Anderson, S. C., Jan. 1, 1891.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
 ANDERSON COUNTY.
 By W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate.
 WHEREAS, L. P. Smith has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of Mrs. A. Iris Smith, deceased.
 These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said A. Iris Smith, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 22nd day of January, 1891, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
 Given under my hand this 6th day of January, 1891.
 W. F. COX, Judge of Probate.
 Jan. 9, 1891.

MASTER'S SALE.
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
 ANDERSON COUNTY.
 In the Court of Common Pleas.
 John McCall and James T. McCall against Mary C. McCall, Sarah McCall and others.
 IN obedience to the Judgment of the Court made by Honorables Judge Norton in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1891, I will sell at Anderson Court House, S. C., the Land described in the pleadings as the Real Estate of Mrs. Rachel McCall, deceased, to wit:
 All that Tract of Land, situate in Broad River Township, Anderson County, S. C., on Rocky River, known as High Shoals, adjoining lands of Jesse W. Norris, W. A. McCall, and others, and containing seven hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, sold in one or more Tracts, as may be deemed most advantageous to the parties in interest.
 Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance in one year, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond of the purchaser, and mortgage of the premises, with the privilege of anticipating payment on day of sale. If purchaser fails to comply with terms of sale the premises will be sold at his risk. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.
 W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

MASTER'S SALE.
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
 ANDERSON COUNTY.
 In the Court of Common Pleas.
 Mrs. Lizzie L. Brown, Trustee, vs. Thos. A. Huggens, et al.
 IN obedience to the Order of Court made in the above entitled action, by Judge J. J. Norton, of the 8th Judicial Circuit, I will sell at Anderson, C. H., S. C., on SALES DAY in February next, the mortgaged premises so described, to wit:
 All that Tract of Land, containing (237) two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, (originally 240 acres, three acres having been sold for Church and school purposes) adjoining lands of Obediah Shirely, Marion Shirely, Hugh Gantt, M. Dandlapp, and others.
 Terms of Sale—One-third cash, and the balance to be paid in three months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of purchaser, and a mortgage of the premises, with leave to anticipate payment at any time. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.
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NEW FIRM.
SEEL & ARCHER.
 I HAVE associated with me Mr. T. A. ARCHER, well known to you all. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in Sheet Metal, and we respectfully ask you patronage.
 We sell Stoves, Tinware, Guns, Rifles and House Furnishing Goods.
 Come and see us, and we will convince you we mean business.
 Roofing and Gutting and putting up Heaters a Specialty.
SEEL & ARCHER.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

GARDEN SEEDS,
 LOWEST
 Wholesale and Retail Prices,
 AT
SIMPSON & SON'S
 DRUG STORE,
 Corner Hotel Chiquola.

There is Money Saved for You by Looking at my Goods!
 In Dress Goods, Trimmings, Prints, Ginghams, Flannels, Rugs, Carpets, Blankets, Hats, Trunks, Shoes, White Goods, are all the handsomest styles and prices to suit 6c. Cotton. So come and see me, and get even by buying your goods cheap.

FOR SALE!
 The most desirable part of the City, only five blocks from Public Square and a short distance to Academy.
 Two Very Desirable Building Lots, The corner Lot 75x240, inside Lot 90x240, and has stable and out buildings, can be converted into a three-room house.
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 Come and see us, and we will convince you we mean business.
 Roofing and Gutting and putting up Heaters a Specialty.
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MEDICAL CARD.
 DR. W. H. TODD respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Anderson and surrounding country in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery.
 Office—At Todd Bros. Drug Store. Residence on McCall Street, second house below Episcopal Church.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

STRAY HORSE.
 TAKEN up in the City of Anderson on the 11th day of January, 1891, a small, dark bay Horse, about twelve or fifteen years old, which the owner can get by proving property and paying for his advertisement and expenses.
 J. A. WILLIAMS.
 Jan. 8, 1891.

THE Magnificent Carnival and Trades Display
AT AUGUSTA, GA.,
 Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1891.
 KING COTTON and his Court will inaugurate a week of Festivities. Twelve Indian warriors in their Dances and Ball Games. Balloon Ascension and Parachute—leaps 1000 feet in the air. Horse Races, Bicycle Races, Tournament, German Sports, Illumination, Fireworks. Remember the date, and don't fail to witness these attractions—ALL ABSOLUTELY FREE.
 Rates only ONE CENT a Mile.
 Inquire of Agents of the PORT ROYAL & WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY for schedules of Special Trains and Rates.
 W. J. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent.
 R. W. HUNT, Traveling Passenger Agent.

SELLING OUT
 AT AND
BELOW NEW YORK COST!
THE DEATH OF A PARTNER
 COMPELS the closing out of the entire Stock within the next 60 days. Make no mistake, the goods must be sold in 60 days at whatever price they bring. This is an opportunity without a parallel to buy a great many goods for very little money. You can buy more now for \$5.00 than you can buy in 90 days for \$10.00. All goods bought within the past 90 days will be sold at actual New York cost, and goods previous to that time will be sold at 25 to 50 per cent. less than cost, as regulated in the following list of prices. Goods at actual New York cost are as follows: Sheetting, Shirting, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, Hosiery, Notions, and a part of the Shoe Stock.
 Goods at 50 to 75 per cent off cost are Clothing, Jeans, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Wraps, Capes, Skirts, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Hats, Trunks, Valises, Grips, Hamburg Edging, Inserting Laces, Bed Spreads, Counterpanes, Cloakings, Cassimeres, Waterproof, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
 Goods at 25 to 50 per cent off cost are some that got badly injured by being raised on in a railroad wreck, and are consequently soiled, and some Shoes badly scratched. The goods at those ridiculous prices include Shoes, Clothing, Overcoats, Boys' Suits all sizes, Boys' Overcoats, and a great many other things too numerous to mention. Read these prices—we mean business:
 4c Calico for 2c, 5c Calico for 4c, the best Calico for 5c.
 8c Gingham 5c, 10c Gingham 6c, 10c Gingham 7c.
 8c Worsted 5c, 10c Worsted 7c, 12c Worsted 9c, 15c Worsted 11c.
 Double width, all wool, plaid and fancy Flannels, Cashmere and Henriettes at less than their invoice prices.
 Our Shoe stock, slightly damaged by rain, at the following figures:
 Children's Rubbers 15 and 20c, Ladies' Rubbers 20 and 25c.
 Children's copper tips 20c.
 Ladies' hand turned Congress Gaiters, worth \$1.50, for 75c.
 Gents' 125 Slippers for 85c.
 Ladies' Goat Kid and Dongola Buttoned, formerly sold at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50—now 95c, 1.15, 1.35, 1.60, 1.75.
 Brogans, P. Call, Polkas, Oxford Ties, Rubber Boots, Brogan Boots and Dress Boots, all must be sold at a sacrifice, or at whatever they may bring within the next 60 days, when the entire stock must be sold to the highest bidder in order to wind up the estate of one of my partners whose death occurred in New York last month.
 \$ 2.00 Boys' Suits, 4-12 for \$1.25.
 2.50 " " " " 1.65
 3.00 " " " " 2.10
 4.00 " " " " 2.85
 5.00 " " " " 3.75
 7.00 " " " " 4.95
 4.00 Men's Suits 2.95
 5.00 " " " " 3.85
 6.50 " " " " 4.95

The cut in the price of Fine Suits and Overcoats will surprise everybody:
 \$10.00 Suits for 6.50
 12.50 " " 8.75
 15.00 " " 10.25
 17.50 " " 12.25
 20.00 " " 14.25
 25.00 Overcoats for 17.50
 30.00 " " 21.00
 35.00 " " 24.75
 40.00 " " 28.50
 45.00 " " 32.25
 50.00 " " 36.00
 55.00 " " 39.75
 60.00 " " 43.50
 65.00 " " 47.25
 70.00 " " 51.00
 75.00 " " 54.75
 80.00 " " 58.50
 85.00 " " 62.25
 90.00 " " 66.00
 95.00 " " 69.75
 100.00 " " 73.50
 105.00 " " 77.25
 110.00 " " 81.00
 115.00 " " 84.75
 120.00 " " 88.50
 125.00 " " 92.25
 130.00 " " 96.00
 135.00 " " 99.75
 140.00 " " 103.50
 145.00 " " 107.25
 150.00 " " 111.00
 155.00 " " 114.75
 160.00 " " 118.50
 165.00 " " 122.25
 170.00 " " 126.00
 175.00 " " 129.75
 180.00 " " 133.50
 185.00 " " 137.25
 190.00 " " 141.00
 195.00 " " 144.75
 200.00 " " 148.50
 205.00 " " 152.25
 210.00 " " 156.00
 215.00 " " 159.75
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 225.00 " " 167.25
 230.00 " " 171.00
 235.00 " " 174.75
 240.00 " " 178.50
 245.00 " " 182.25
 250.00 " " 186.00
 255.00 " " 189.75
 260.00 " " 193.50
 265.00 " " 197.25
 270.00 " " 201.00
 275.00 " " 204.75
 280.00 " " 208.50
 285.00 " " 212.25
 290.00 " " 216.