

## Gary and Hampton.

The Edgfield Senator on the Political Situation.

Charleston News and Courier, 3d.

What Gen. Gary said to our special correspondent in reply to the charges contained in the letter of Col. Haskell has already been published in the *News and Courier*. We now give in full what he said to our correspondent concerning his relations with General Hampton, his own political course, and the political issues in the State at this time, as he understands them:

I had, as I told you in Columbia, a day or two ago, concluded to take no further notice of the controversy between Senator Hampton and myself, but, since this matter has been revived, I will take this occasion to put myself right before the public.

It will be remembered that my first interview with the correspondent of the *New York Herald* was an off-hand conversation into which I was led without any premeditation on my part, and which he insisted upon, saying that he had been sent here for the special purpose of interviewing me, producing his telegraphic orders to that effect. The conversation was mainly devoted to National politics and I simply gave frank answers to his questions, he afterwards writing out the whole interview which was not put in the shape I should have chosen, nor was it my intention to provoke Senator Hampton or any one else into a controversy. Senator Hampton, however, answered in such hot haste, used such language and indulged in such reflections as to make a reply on my part necessary, which I put in as mild and inoffensive language as I could command, and, besides, indicated my willingness to "let him alone if he would let me alone," though I was unwilling to recede from anything I had said, simply because it was the truth. Here I was willing to let the matter drop, regardless of the insults offered me, because I knew that any quarrel between Senator Hampton and myself would be unpleasant to our people, and might, to a greater or less degree, mar the harmony of the Democratic party.

After the publication of the "Big Talk with Hampton," by the *Washington correspondent of the News and Courier*, in which Senator Hampton covered a great deal of ground in State and National politics, and endeavored to make political capital against Mr. Tilden and myself, I confessed that I felt disposed to reply, in order to show the true situation between Senator Hampton and myself, and in order to vindicate and justify my political course. I consider the unity and harmony of the Democratic party of paramount importance, and I propose to conduct this discussion so as to help and not hurt it, by showing what its fundamental principles are. Systematic efforts have been made to break and keep me down because I have taken a bold political stand on the bond and other questions, and I have just as much right to attack Senator Hampton of inspiring attacks upon me as he has to charge me with inspiring attacks upon him. We have made such a God of Hampton for several years past that any one who dared to disagree with him has been in danger of being politically ostracized (as a number of deserving men in this State have been made to feel) whether he was right or not. Even now some people are trying to damn me politically for my so-called "opposition to Hampton," although the State has been greatly benefited thereby. Since Senator Hampton has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governorship, evidently with the view of creating public sentiment for the next election, I propose to show that I am and have been right, and do not hesitate to say that I would rather be right than be Governor of South Carolina, for so far as that position is concerned, like Mr. Lowndes said of the Presidency, I think it "should neither be sought nor declined," and I shall certainly remember the first part of his injunction. It will be seen from Senator Hampton's last interview that we are not so far apart after all in our statements, except as to the proposition made to me at Abbeville, which, as he first said, had "escaped his recollection." He draws a distinction without making a difference between a meeting and a consultation, in which he and General McGowan acknowledge that the withdrawal of the Democratic electors was discussed just as I stated, and if the proposition was under consideration that night, does it appear at all improbable that Governor Hampton should have approached me that day upon the same subject? I do not care by what name they call it, whether a consultation or a meeting, and McGowan says that Hampton occupied the chair, as detailed by him in the presence of other gentlemen, and as told to me by others who were present and as can be proven. In saying in my first interview that "I think Tilden was badly treated," he was sold out by Southern leaders," I only repeat what has been said again and again by the Democratic and Republican press, and I believe it to be true. Candor compels me to say that I did not have Senator Hampton in my mind's eye, for he was not at that time a member of Congress, and could not properly be considered a Southern leader, speaking from a National standpoint.

There can be no doubt as to the disposition of Hampton to sacrifice National to State politics, or Tilden's electors to secure his own, for it is well known this feeling prevailed all over the State, after being discussed at headquarters, from whence the inspiration came, as shown by the following unbroken chain of evidence: 1st. The meeting or consultation in Abbeville the 16th September, 1876. 2d. The Manton Marble letter again suggesting the idea of separating the State from National politics. 3d. The

advocacy of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton and Simpson from Democratic platforms by the Republican Judges, Cooke and Mackey, in the presence of Governor Hampton, and without objection from him. 4th. After the election the advising by General Hampton of some of the Tilden electors not to cast their votes for Tilden. 5th. The Mackey mission to Hayes before the electoral fraud was committed. 6th. His traveling around the country with Hayes, endeavoring to reconcile the South to the greatest political fraud ever perpetrated against the American people or against constitutional government. 7th. The advocacy of Hayes' Southern policy, which meant the disintegration of the solid Democratic South. Now these are issues for Senator Hampton to consider, and furnish evidence of disloyalty to the National Democracy, McGowan's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. I have taken no great credit or virtue to myself, and I am surprised that Senator Hampton so strenuously denies what he must know to be true. So far as I am concerned I helped to save the State in 1876, and I want to see that kept while we help to save the nation from the tyrant Grant and the corrupt Republicans who aim at centralization and the destruction of Republican government.

By pointing out and avoiding the errors of the past, we may secure success for the future. Tilden is certainly of more importance in National politics than Hampton, and in showing how he was deprived of his and our rights, which may yet be restored, I only do the National party a service; for I believe the present Democratic demoralization and the failure in New York is largely due to the opposition of Hampton and others to Mr. Tilden, and the outside Democratic as well as Republican support and encouragement received by John Kelly.

Senator Hampton continues to harp upon my opposition to him in the Senate and in general, and upon my Greenville speech, as if I did not have a right to honestly differ with him; for I firmly believe that his policy has led us into many serious mistakes and damaging compromises, both in State and National affairs, which even now seriously embarrass and reflect upon the party. I am willing to have my opposition, so-called, in and out of the Senate, as well as my Greenville speech and card, thoroughly investigated, so that its nature may be more thoroughly understood.

In the first place, if we had stuck to Straightout Democracy in 1876, instead of adopting Fusion methods, we would have carried the State overwhelmingly both for Tilden and myself, just as he carried that section of the State where the Straightout policy was inaugurated and prevailed, and then he would have been saved the necessity of making any compromises with the Radicals in State or National affairs, for the truth is he came near losing the State by his much-talked-of "conciliatory policy."

It was the Straightout aggressive policy which saved the State in spite of Grant's bayonets, as every one knows, not 70,000 negro votes, as Hampton says. The conservative, reform and conciliatory policies or plans of campaign had been tried by Gens. Kershaw, Butler and others until our people were so discouraged that many seriously discussed making terms with Chamberlain, and the State was at last saved by the enthusiasm, courage and devotion of our white people, who arose in their might and said, "We will preserve our State and civilization," and when the negroes saw that we were in earnest they gave way, although they had previously laughed our milk and water Fusion policies to scorn. Fair comparison between the sections in which the Straightout and Fusion methods prevailed will clearly show where our majority came from, and which policy gave it to us. What we did once we can, if necessary, do again with greater ease, for now we can have a fair election, having the State government in our own hands, and everything is changed and peaceable so that we are in a condition to conciliate those who so long refused to listen to us. I agreed fully with Governor Hampton's remarks condemning fraud in elections, and I am glad to see him take the position which I have always held concerning State and National politics, and our State debt, and I hope that in the future we may have no advocates or apologists for fraud in any shape, which should be rebuked by the people in the approaching elections.

To return to my so-called opposition to Governor Hampton and our personal relations. That my opposition has not been of a personal character is shown by my speaking of him in the highest terms on divers occasions. In a speech before the Taxpayers' Convention of 1874, whilst he was on the banks of the Mississippi, I alluded to him in the most complimentary terms. Every one knows the part I took in advocating his nomination in 1876, and how I labored to secure his election. At Edgfield, in 1878, after my so-called opposition began, I alluded to him in the following language; "I have listened with pleasure to the words of wisdom which have been uttered by our Chief Magistrate, Governor Hampton. It is with pleasure that we welcome him again to Edgfield. It is well known among the members of the General Assembly that I have always favored his re-election, and I have honestly differed with him. I now say to him that Edgfield accepts what he has so well said, 'We can honestly differ and be friends.' Such, sir, is the reciprocal sentiment of the entire Edgfield Democracy."

In Spartanburg, a few days later, I suggested Hancock and Hampton for President and Vice-President in 1880, in the event of the nomination of Grant by the Republican party, and at Greenville a few days later I alluded to Governor Hampton as follows: "Compare Hampton with Chamberlain. It is like comparing Hyperion

to a Satyr." This is the speech about which Hampton and others took exception as because I said that we might soon hear dining and dancing with negroes ex-cused as "Hampton Democracy." This being a sensitive point with him, it was then that the gagging process began, by his instructing the Executive Committee not to assign me to speak at any place where he was to appear, thus endeavoring to rule me out of the campaign, and denying me the freedom of speech and the opportunity of replying to him in public.

This is the sum and substance of my opposition to Senator Hampton, and it will be seen therefore that although I have treated him with courtesy and consideration, have nominated him for the positions and complimented him in the highest terms, still in his opinion I am not even a respectable source from which anything trustworthy can emanate; what I say is "utterly and absolutely false," and I am so "unwise, narrow and dangerous," that he has never even "consulted" me on any occasion. I may have had some little personal feeling at times, when I felt that, although I had shown the desire to do him full justice, he had never reciprocated the feeling, and that I had his constant, unrelenting opposition and weight to place in his hands. But I repeat my opposition has been in the honest discharge of my public duty, and I have too often risen above mere personal feeling to do him justice and honor, my State and country a service, to be damned now without a fair inquiry into the nature of that opposition being made.

I have been sustained by time and the Democratic party in my opposition to Governor Hampton on all public questions, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent bonded debt, as it had been adjusted by the Radical Legislature, in which I was supported by the majority of the Democrats in the Legislature and the late decision by the Supreme Court by which we have saved the State at least one and a half million dollars. 2d. I advocated the passage of the usury law, prohibiting the charging of more than 7 per cent. interest, and its passage has given general satisfaction. 3d. I was opposed to uniting the South Carolina College and the Clinch (colored) University under the same president, thereby placing the white and colored youths upon the same educational plane, and advocated a more practical and scientific system of education for the present, and have been supported first by the Clinch University, which refused to unite with the white college, and the Legislature at its last sitting, adopted the system of education advocated by me. 4th. I introduced, and Governor Hampton had opposed, the passage of the bill prohibiting the intermarriage of the races, which passed at the last session of the Legislature. 5th. I was in favor of a thorough reorganization of our Circuit and Supreme Courts, and therefore opposed the re-election of Judges Willard and Mackey, and with these two exceptions I was sustained by the Legislature. Annual levy of the sum of not less than two mills for educational purposes, being fixed by constitutional amendment, which is not a fair and impartial system and I was opposed to keeping the fraudulently elected and counted in Radical members of the Legislature, and was in favor of purging it of every member who was known to have received bribes or to have been a party to corrupt legislation, and in this I was sustained by the Legislature and the people. I was opposed to Hampton's universal amnesty act, which, contrary to the organic law of the State and all precedent, gave him the privileges belonging to the Attorney-General, ordering a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictments against the Radical thieves who for eight years had preyed upon the State. The fact that I was right, and the evil of the act is now felt and seen by the presence of some of these old thieves who are now reorganizing the Radical party, whilst others are returning to the State. I am glad to say that I am opposed to every compromise of that kind which Hampton's fusion policy led us into.

Senator Hampton had more prestige than any other man in the State, and for that reason I nominated him for Governor in 1876 (another evidence of my being "unwise, narrow and dangerous," I suppose.) His decision that his Fusion or conciliatory policy, or rather his personal power, popularity and influence made 17,000 (supposed) negro votes, when they had refused to vote for Gens. Kershaw and Butler, who had tried this same plan in 1874. This, I say, makes him believe that he and 17,000 negroes saved the State, and that I am afraid that between his ambition and vanity, which has been flattered no little of late years, he has forgotten or ignored the great underlying principle of white supremacy for which our people have instinctively contended, and which has really saved the State, and without which we can not hope to have permanent peace and prosperity or genuine good government for all classes and colors in South Carolina.

There are some fundamental political differences between Senator Hampton and myself. He is what is called a Conservative or Fusionist, and I am a Straightout Democrat. He does not believe or does not appear to believe in the principle of white supremacy, and I do. His policy of destroying all party lines, if carried out, would lead to social equality of the races, which means miscegenation, the greatest possible evil which can befall both races, as there is no telling what degradation and demoralization it would entail, as appears from the history of Mexico the South American Republics, Haiti, St. Domingo, Mauritius.

I am willing to stand by and on

the platform of 1876, and to respect, protect, elevate and educate the negroes, giving them all of their natural and legal rights, but, as a Democrat, I am not willing to jeopardize the harmony and unity of the party, and thereby the good government, welfare and progress of both races by a wholesale introduction of negroes into the Democratic party, because I know that it will divide and destroy it. The attempt to do this as "Hampton Democracy" has been the true cause of all the trouble and division in Charleston and elsewhere in the State, for by *Straightout Democracy we save the State*, and by *Straightout Democracy we must keep it*. Any other policy, under any name, simply means Radicalism or the very reverse of true Conservatism.

I wish to see the harmony and unity of the party preserved by justice and fair dealing. I am a true Democrat, and believe in the sovereignty of the people, and am opposed to autocratic or aristocratic government, of which we have had too much in South Carolina. I don't believe in making compromises with Radicals, and I want to see the party and State relieved of those already made as soon as possible. If Senator Hampton wishes to excuse himself for what has been done either in State or National politics on the score of "political necessity," and thus throw himself upon our generosity as a people, then I am willing to forgive and forget his errors and mistakes as freely as any one, but I am not to be "weeded out" as an "extremist," as he promised the negroes at George's Station in 1878, with their "help" he would do, nor am I to be kicked out as "unwise, narrow and dangerous," for the State has profited even by my "opposition to Hampton," and I have never been dangerous to my State and people. On the contrary, I have endeavored to serve my State both in war and peace and to deserve the approbation of our people, but I am no more ambitious for honors or position than Hampton or others, and can as well afford to do without office, my main object now being to justify my political course. The introduction by Senator Hampton of the next Governorship, and his well known disposition to dictate to our people concerning the nominees for both State and National positions, show that his opposition, both to Mr. Tilden and myself, springs from other feeling than a mere desire to serve the State and nation.

What we need in South Carolina is peace and prosperity, which can best be maintained and attained by sticking to the Straightout policy. Let the nominees and leaders of the party represent not only the platform or expressed principles of the party, but the inexpressed principles and the highest instincts of our people. Our educational system should be gradually perfected, commencing with the common schools, and looking to a higher and more perfect system of education, keeping in view the material progress and development of our resources; for, as indicated by the Charleston jetties and ship canal, the Atlantic and Blue Ridge and other railroads and the manufacturing enterprises now springing up, the State is on the eve of a great era of material progress and development. By a proper settlement of all disputed questions and taking care not to bring forward the race question in politics by any false or ill-advised step on our part, the elimination of all fraud in elections, we can all feel secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Such are my feelings and opinions, and these things accomplished I shall be content to retire under my own vine and fig tree, and leave the rest to Providence.

THE GARY-HASKELL EMBROIDERY.—WHAT IS SAID OF GEN. GARY'S REPLY IN COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, February 2.—The reply of Gen. Gary, published to day in the *News and Courier* in answer to the letter of Col. Haskell making certain charges against the former has been commented upon freely here to-day. There is as great diversity of opinion, from what I can gather over Gary's reply, as that which arose from Haskell's charges contained in his letter of last week. It is said upon one side that Gen. Gary has provoked the quarrel and should be willing to take what he has invited from whatever quarter it may emanate. Others assert that Gen. Gary has a right to be heard in his own defense whatever position he may take, having once been invited to the councils of the party in the State.

The general opinion is that Gen. Gary has not replied to Col. Haskell's charges in the manner invited by Col. Haskell, and that until that is done, Col. Haskell will not renew them in any other manner notice the denial made by Gen. Gary, and I am satisfied that Gen. Gary will not reply to Col. Haskell's letter until Senator Hampton has signified his intention to drop the controversy between himself and Gen. Gary.

W. H. McK.

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. In fact so reliable is it that its former proprietor offered through all the newspapers of the land a reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh that it would not cure. Sold by druggists.

## The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENEKER, EDITOR.

W. H. WALLACE, EDITOR.



NEWBERRY, S. C.  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1880.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

## The Extra Session.

The Legislature meets to day (Tuesday) in extra session. There is a difference of opinion among the members as to the amount of work to be done. Some are in favor of only passing the Supply Act, and then returning home; but there are others, and these seems to be in the majority, who are in favor of further legislation. Besides the Supply Act the matters that will be likely to come before the Legislature are, 1st, A Registration Law, 2nd, The completion of the Blue Ridge Rail Road, and 3d, the settlement of the city debt of Columbia. The last named matter will not occupy any extra time. The city now has the opportunity to settle with her creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, and they only need an Act of the Legislature to enable them to do so. The Registration bill will be sure to provoke long and earnest discussion; it should be discussed thoroughly—it is too important to be voted upon hastily. The fight will be between those who favor the restriction of suffrage and those who do not. It is proposed by some to require every citizen to register by writing his own name—in other words, to make an educational qualification, which would not be unconstitutional, because it would not be a restriction on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." A strong effort will be made by the delegations from the low country to incorporate such a feature in the bill. We hope no such restriction will be made; indeed we want no restriction at all. Without stopping to discuss the question, we merely state two reasons: 1st. The more voters we have the larger is our representation in Congress. 2nd. We regard the right of suffrage as having an elevating and educating influence upon the masses. The right of citizenship is the proudest right a man can claim. He will never be a good citizen so long as he is not allowed to exercise the highest right and privilege of a citizen. More harm would result from depriving citizens of their suffrage than would result from their present incompetency to exercise that right judiciously.

As to the Blue Ridge Rail Road, an attempt will be made to secure aid to the extent of half a million for the completion of this road. This measure is looked upon with favor by the people at large. The State has already put a great deal of money in this road—before the war—and the only way to make that back is to give more. The completion of this road would be a great benefit to the whole State. If the Legislature can make this appropriation in such a way as not to increase the public debt, we are heartily in favor of it. Let the State take stock to the extent of its contribution, so as to keep control of the road, and furnish as far as possible labor from the State Penitentiary, and we feel assured that aid would be wisely given. The Legislature will probably be in session two or three weeks.

## Pennsylvania for Grant.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania met the 4th instant to select delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Chicago in June. A resolution was adopted, by 133 to 115, that the delegates elected be instructed to cast a solid vote for U. S. Grant as the Presidential candidate.

The contest of the heirs at law of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey over her will, by which she bequeathed her large property to Ex-President Davis, has been commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court of Louisiana.

The New York Herald has opened a subscription list for the suffering and starving people of Ireland, and heads the list with a contribution of \$100,000.

Congress.

Mr. Aiken's bill to make the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department has been reported favorably by the Committee.

## The Presidential Election.

Ex Gov. Perry has written a letter to the Greenville News on this subject. He counts the idea that if Grant should be elected he will never go out; he says the better class of Republicans North and West are opposed to him; that either Sherman or Blaine would be a stronger candidate. He thinks, however, that Grant stands a good chance for the nomination—that the negroes, carpet-baggers and scoundwags in ten or twelve Southern States, where he stands no earthly chance of receiving a single electoral vote, will send delegates enough to the Republican Convention to insure his nomination.

Ex-Gov. Perry says that Seymour, of New York, and Hendricks, of Indiana, are the most worthy and most available candidates in the Democratic party—that each would carry his own State, and thus make the election sure.

## State News.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, has 123 students.

Darlington raised up to the 4th instant \$220 for the Irish sufferers. Well done.

There was only one piece of land sold as delinquent in Anderson County this year, and that was allowed to be sold in order to "perfect titles."

A negro house on Capt. George Swygert's plantation in Richland County was burned down the night of the 3d instant, and nine negroes were burned to death in it.

A young man named Jefferson Cates was shot and killed in Edgfield County, near Batesburg, the night of the 31st ult., while endeavoring to quell a row between some negroes.

Several South Carolina Republicans have been in Washington looking out for the leaves and fishes. Bowen, Taft, Johnston and others are trying to oust Northrup, as District Attorney, and Wallace, as Marshal. Johnston wants Wallace's place, and Taft wants to be Collector of the Port at Charleston in place of C. H. Baldwin. The Republicans of this State favor Sherman for President.

The bill to pension Mexican veterans has passed the House, and will become a law. This bill makes no distinctions against those who fought in the Confederate Army in the late war.

R. M. Wallace has been reappointed U. S. Marshal for South Carolina by the President.

Mrs. Partington Says.

Don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dissipation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.

FOR THE HERALD.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1880.

Senator Randall took the floor yesterday, during a discussion of the new House rules, to administer correction and reproof to General Garfield and other Republicans who had spoken. The occasion was an effort of members of one of the Committees to hold control of the work which had heretofore gone to it, the new rules turning that work over to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Randall was at his best, and dealing with the extravagance and corruption of several years' ago, and the improvements introduced by the first Democratic House, was entirely at home. No man is more familiar with the subject than he. The impression he made yesterday was remarkable. The rules, by this way, will probably be adopted this week.

It was said last night that the House Election Committee would report in favor of seating Curtin from the 20th Pennsylvania District. You can, Greenbacker, is the sitting member. There was no confirmation of the report this morning, and previous utterances of the Committee—men had seemed to indicate different action. I am afraid Mr. Curtin, one of the most popular men in Pennsylvania, and who would have exceptional value as a legislator, will have to postpone his Congressional career until after his District votes again. It is at least certain that the Election Committee of the House will deal out strict justice in this and other contested cases.

I think the Committee on ways and means will succeed in putting through the House a three and one-half per cent. bond bill, the bonds to be for fifty years, but redeemable by the government after fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years.

Prices Reduced.

Memorandum Books down from 10 to 5 cents.

Lot of Music at half price.

Paper Dolls down from 25 to 15 cents.

Cheesmen at cost.

Variety of Religious and Miscellaneous Books at cost.

Picture in frames at cost of frame and glass.

Paints for Little ones, Picture Books, Drawing Slates, at same reduced prices.

Various other articles at same popular prices. Come soon.

T. F. GRENEKER, Feb. 4, 6—1f Herald Book Store.

What the Senate will do with such a bill remains to be seen. Secretary Sherman has greater influence in that body than in the House, and is inflexibly opposed to the payment of less than four per cent.

For the place of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made vacant by the dismissal of Mr. Hayt, numerous and quite prominent men are urged. The Honorable Richard McCormick is urged—by himself. A Massachusetts man was offered the place yesterday, but declined it.

There is among Democratic Congressmen at this time an unmistakable Hancock boom. Friends of the General say that in a few weeks the movement will take definite shape, and the work of organizing in all the States commence. DEM.

Saved a Doctor's Bill.—Geo. M. Walter, Messenger of the Adams Express Co. Balt., Md. says: "Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the past ten years in my family, I wish to say that I consider it the best Cough Syrup I ever used. It has cured my children of Croup several times and saved me many a doctor's bill."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

POST OFFICE.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb. 7, 1880.

List of advertised letters for week ending Feb. 7, 1880:

Cramer, Andrew	Jefferson, Randolph
Calmes, Mrs. Sally	Price, G. P.
David, J. R.	Pipes, A. W.
Green, Nathan	Benwick, Wm.
Grimes, Robt.	Scarry, D. V.
Green, J. R.	Wright, Wm. M. (2)
Ervin, R. C.	Wright, Wm.

Parties calling for letters will please say if advertised.

R. W. BOONE, P. M.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I will be at your town on Tuesday next to buy RAGS, IRON, BRASS, COPPER, &c. Highest cash prices paid for same.

S. E. STRATTON, Agt.

Feb. 10, 7—1t.

I WILL SELL A

Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

Fine WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—AND—

Silver-Plated Ware.

AT AUCTION

EVERY NIGHT, and PRIVATE SALE

DURING DAY.

AT CASH'S NEW STORE.

BEGINNING FEB. 10, 1880.

E. W. THOMASON,

Feb. 11, 7—1t Auctioneer.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me will please settle their accounts, and not compel me to give them to Esq. Carlisle to collect.

P. B. RUFF,

Feb. 3, 1880. 7—2t.

NOTICE.

I herewith forewarn any one from hiring Bob McFall, who is under contract with me for the year. Any one so hiring will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

J. O. TURNER, SEED.

Feb. 2nd, 1880. 7—2t.

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO.'S

CLARK'S

MILE-END

SPPOOL COTTON

BEST

SIX-CORD

—FOR—

MACHINE OR HAND USE.

THOMAS RUSSELL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

FOR SALE BY

C. & G. S. MOWER.

Feb. 11, 7—3m.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

NEWBERRY COUNTY.

By Jacob B. Fellers, Probate Judge.

Whereas, Eugene P. Chalmers, hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration, of the decedent Estate and effects of Richard Moon, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Newberry Court House, S. C., on the 22nd day of March next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in