Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS..... 75c.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

President Arthur has called an extra session of the Senate to consider executive matters on the fifth of March inst.

Hon. Daniel Manning has resigned the presidency of the National Bank in Albany, which is interpreted to mean that he is to be the Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

In Mr. Clinkscales' article last week, the printers made him say that Mr. Scudday arranged with Mr. Rucker to put Anderson in the Abbeville bill. It should have read with Mr. Parker. We make this correction in justice to Mr. Clinkscales.

Clarke County, Georgia, has just voted in favor of prohibition by a good majority. The City of Athens is the County seat of Clarke, and the friends of prohibition are jubilant over the victory. Anderson will shake hands with Clarke before long.

The Republicans who have been in power for the past twenty-four years must feel very lonely to day, as they are for the first time out of business. They have had their day, for the Democratic party has come to stay for the next quarter of a century at least.

Some statician reports that of the seventy six United States Senators thirty-two are professors of religion, of whom sixteen are Presbyterians. Thus it will be seen that the non-professors have a majority over all of twelve, and of the professors of religion the Presbyterians have exactly one half.

Gen. E. C. Walthall, Congressman Barksdale and Congressman Singleton are anxious to be appointed to Senator Lamar's seat in the United States Senate in case he goes into the Cabinet. We hope President Cleveland will put Judge Thurman in his cabinet. He is a grand old man and would make an able and safe adviser.

In our editorial in reply to Mr. Clinkscales last week, in quoting his extract from the 23rd Psalm, the printers left out the word "yet." The sentence as we quoted it from Mr. Clinkscales should have read "yea though I walk in death dark vale yet I will fear no ill." Our remarks were made upon the sentence as quoted above.

The South Carolina delegation in Congress are having some difficulty in arranging a basis for the division of the Federal patronage in this State. It has been so long since our Representatives have had any control over Federal appointments in this State that it is not to be wondered that they are a little green in managing the business.

The newspapers outside of Georgia are severely criticising Senator Brown's vote to confirm Emory Speer as Judge of the Southern District of Georgia, but the leading papers in that State endorse his action. We had hoped to see Speer defeated, but if the people of Georgia can stand it, we suppose that other people need not be alarmed by the confirmation.

The silver men in the House the other day declined to take up Mr. Randall's anti-silver clause in the appropriation bill by a vote of 118 to 149. This defeats for the present, President Cleveland's recommendations relative to the suspension of silver coinage, and is a decided victory for the silver men. The best business interests of the West and South felt that it would not be safe to cut off the flow of the standard dollars.

The Congressional delegations from Alabama and Texas have agreed to adopt a system of selecting candidates for Federal offices in their respective States, similar to that proposed by Senator Butler with regard to South Carolina. We like the plan proposed by Senator Hampton better. Let each Representative and Senator advocate openly the man he believes best calculated to properly fill the office, and where there are differences let the President decide between them upon the reasons advanced. We do not like secret caucus nominations.

The Chronicle and Constitutionalist says: In other States the advisory commission is being accepted as the best compromise the Legislature of Alabama, having declined to endow their Commission with further power. The State of Georgia must be the next to move in this important matter. A prominent railroad official at the North told a citizen of Augusta last week that there were thousands of dollars waiting to be invested in Georgia, deterred only by the existence of our arbitrary Commission regulation. The matter is one needing the attention of our most experienced legislators and of our most practical men.

One of the Chicago papers publishes an article announcing that a brigade of Irish sympathizers is to be formed for service against England in the Soudan, and that it will be officered by leading Confederate and Union officers, with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as Chief Commander. The friends of Gen. Lee laugh at this canard as supremely ridiculous. They say that Gen. Lee is not only not going as a dynamite commander to the Soudan, but that he will be the next Democratic Governor of Virginia. He is immensely popular in his native State, and all factions of the party have agreed upon him as the party's candidate for Governor.

The propriety of the appointment of a Stenographer for this Circuit cannot longer be questioned. There is no doubt that this officer greatly expedites the business of the Court, and saves to the several Counties an amount largely in excess of his salary. In addition to this, there is an accuracy which cannot be attained by most men who attempt to take down testimony in long hand. Our citizens are entitled to the thanks for giving to this Circuit a both economical and efficient. Judge Cothran has also shown good judgment in his appointment to this office, as Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, Jr., the appointee for this Circuit, is thoroughly versed and accomplished in the business of his profession, and both writes and reads stenography with great facility. He is a courteous and pleasant gentleman, and gives entire satisfaction to our bar.

The colored people of the South who are flocking to Arkansas are having some trouble out there, if the reports from that State are true. It is said that the Arkansas mountaineers do not like the idea of their State being turned into an asylum for negro immigrants. They threaten violence. The condition of affairs in several counties is so bad that the Governor of the State has been called upon to preserve the peace. A band of mountain boomers have ordered the negro tenants in Conway and Pope Counties to leave the State. The sensible colored people of South Carolina should hesitate a long time before leaving a State where they are protected in life and property, for a State in which they are treated as intruders and ordered to leave such counties as the native white men do not want them to settle in. The people of Arkansas are evidently willing to let the negro settle in the swamp lands where a white man cannot live and where most of the negroes soon die, but they do not appear to be willing for the negro to settle in the healthy portions of the State. And yet there are hundreds of negroes all over the South leaving good homes to go out there.

In the inauguration programme the Senators were assigned seats in front of the members of the House. This has been the custom for many years in ceremonious inaugurations, but some of the Representatives imagined that it was an affront to their dignity to be placed in the rear of the Senate. In pursuance of this petty jealousy Mr. Mills, of Texas, on Monday introduced a resolution that the members of the House of Representatives absent themselves from the inaugural ceremonies. Great confusion and excitement prevailed, and the resolution it is believed would have passed overwhelmingly, but for the cool judgment and influence of Hon. Nat. Hammond, of Georgia, who opposed the resolution and secured its defeat by a vote of 184 nays to 55 ayes. Thus it will be seen that the House of Representatives narrowly escaped making themselves supremely ridiculous. It would have been disgraceful in the extreme for a Democratic House of Representatives on a point of etiquette which has been settled long ago, to have marred the harmony of the day upon which the first Democratic President for a quarter of a century was to be inaugurated.

The Anderson Post Office.

To the Democratic Clubs of Anderson:

GENTLEMEN: You have assisted in the nomination of many of our National, State and County officers, and upon your decision at the primary elections and in conventions the nominations were made. Why not call our city Clubs together and nominate a Postmaster. It would consume but little time, and would ensure an officer acceptable to the people.

Many have signed petitions for this and other offices, before the result of the Presidential election was settled. The petitions were not dated, and may not voice the wishes of the people at this time. Prompt action is necessary.

DEMOCRAT.

The Prohibition Petitions.

MR. EDITOR: We do not desire to prolong the discussion on prohibition, but deem it due to the advocates of the movement to correct a few statements made by Mr. Clinkscales in his article of last week. He says:

"Let me state more fully, we did not believe that the petition signed by one thousand citizens (if that be the number) from the rank and file of our people did it give such an expression as would authorize your Representative to favor the Bill and more especially when it was known to "Mr. Clinkscales" for some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, printed petitions had been struck by the scores, put into the hands of the friends of the measure, each township carefully canvassed, left in the Stores of the leading merchants of the county and offered at many, if not all of the churches in the county and such other steps taken that advertised every man woman and child in the county and offered to them an opportunity to sign the same had they wished to have done so and only one thousand (if that be the number) out of about thirty five thousand signed the petition Such an expression of opinion would not warrant a Representative man to favor the Bill.

In reply to the statements made above we have to say, that some time in September last the "Ladies of the Womens' Christian Temperance Union" had one hundred petitions printed, and placed in our hands for distribution. About twenty of this number was sent out in the County, and eight or ten placed in the hands of merchants of our city. To our certain knowledge there was four or five townships where there was no petitions circulated; so the assertion that "each township was carefully canvassed," falls to the ground. There is in our County over fifty churches, and we challenge Mr. C. to find half that number where the petitions were presented. We venture the assertion that at least over half of the people never saw them at all.

We did not think it necessary to advertise it to every man, woman and child, as we were led to believe that a petition signed by one third of the voting population would induce our Representatives to use their influence in securing for us the right to test the matter of prohibition in our County. But it seems that we were misled in this instance, as Mr. C. admits that he was not willing to act on this petition of one thousand names.

Mr. C. is mistaken again, when he asserts that the City election was held on the 9th of December, and that the failure to elect the dry ticket hurried up the petitions. The election was held on the 4th of December, and the result had nothing at all to do with the County movement, as these petitions were circulated before it was decided to make the issue in the City. By reference to his file of the INTELLIGENCER, (if he takes it,) Mr. C. will find that calls were made for these petitions up to the 1st of December. It was about the seventh or eighth of the month before the last one came in, and we carried them to Mr. Murray's office at that time. He was away from home, and when he came back on the morning of the 9th, gave them to him, and as he was more competent to attend to such business, requested him to forward them to Columbia, and in behalf of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. asked him to frame the bill, in order that our Representatives might have more time to get the bill through. We knew that the time was short, and wished to give them every facility in order that the law might pass.

As Mr. Murray has been credited with engineering this whole scheme from its inception, we think it due to this gentleman to say that he had nothing to do with it, in any shape or form, until we carried the petitions to him in December.

We beg to say in conclusion that this article is written with no unkind feeling toward Mr. Clinkscales, but simply to correct erroneous statements which we hope was unintentionally made to the public.

Very respectfully,
A. B. TOWNES,
L. P. SMITH.

THE ABBEVILLE ASSASSINATION.

Particulars of the Waylaying and Murder of Charlie Brownlee.

By reference to the testimony given at the Coroner's inquests it will be seen that another murder has been committed in Abbeville County, a negro in the Antreville neighborhood being the victim. From the testimony it seems that the body of Charlie Brownlee was found last Saturday morning beside the road, near the dwelling of Mr. John D. Alewine. It seems that Zany Dickson had sent her children to ask Charlie Brownlee to accompany her to the pound party, and that Charlie after having come home sober from Anderson Court House started off to the party from his own house with Zany, and reaching the house of Mary Ellis, who lived on the road, they learned that the pound party had been postponed until Saturday night. Remaining some two hours at Mary Ellis's Zany proposed to return home at 11 o'clock, and when they reached a point near Mr. John D. Alewine's residence some man or men came out from behind a shuck pen, and hailed Charlie Brownlee, when the woman ran, the man falling into line and walking behind Charlie. This was the last seen of Charlie alive. He was found next morning near the place that Zany left him and the person she, on the second inquest, swore was John D. Alewine.

These, we believe, are the main facts brought out from the testimony, though we confess that we are able to get very little out of it.

As will be seen, the jury of inquest held by Mr. R. C. Harkness gave their verdict that the "deceased came to his death by a blow on the head with a club in the hand of some person or persons unknown to them."

The names on the juries represent some as good men as can be found in that neighborhood.

The second inquest was held by Coroner James A. Shillito of this village, and at this inquest Zany Dickson swore point blank "Mr. Alewine came out from behind the shuck pen with his pistol in his hand." She "knew it was Mr. Alewine by his voice and build." She also testified that she did not "tell on Saturday what she to day told, because she was scared and afraid she would be injured by Mr. Alewine." Upon this and other testimony the jury rendered a verdict that "Charlie Brownlee was killed by the hands of J. D. Alewine."

Coroner Shillito at once issued his warrant of arrest for J. D. Alewine, but owing to the pleading of his wife and the assurances from his friends that he would come to Abbeville on the next morning, he allowed him to remain at home Monday night. Yesterday, according to promise, he delivered himself up to the Sheriff. His brother, W. M. Alewine, and W. N. Hall and Samuel Shaw came with him for the purpose of going on his bond in case bail should be allowed by his Honor Judge McGowan, before whom he was to be taken on writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was heard at 4 o'clock. Col. E. B. Gary appeared on behalf of the prisoner. E. G. Graydon, Esq., represented the State. After reading the testimony and hearing the argument, bail was granted in the sum of $1,000. The Sheriff delivered the papers to the Clerk of the Court, who received them, but owing to the lateness of the hour, declined to inspect the bond before this morning, when he will pass upon it. In the meantime the prisoner is lodging with the Sheriff.

Mr. Shillito brought home the dead man's hat and the stick with which he was killed. It is a dead oak limb, the sap of which was somewhat rotten, but it had a heart, about the size of his wrist, which was sound. The stick was broken into three pieces, the man's hat was cut by the blow, and the back of his head was crushed. Where the back skull unites with the front bone, it was separated wide enough to place a finger in the crack. It is supposed that death was instantaneous upon the reception of the blow.

Coroner Shillito reports that quite a large crowd was present at the inquest which he held, and that much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

While there is no testimony to connect Zany Dickson with the murder, yet quite a number of persons have expressed the opinion that she decoyed Charlie Brownlee from his home for the purpose of putting him into the hands of the assassin or assassins. She induced him to go with her to attend a pound supper on Friday night, when the supper was not to be given until Saturday night. She first heard the noise of the man walking in the leaves. She pretended to be alarmed and ran off while the murdered man, suspecting no evil, loitered back and fell in company with his assassin, after he said to Zany: "Come on; no body will bother us." Whether John D. Alewine is guilty or not, we do not pretend to say, but it really looks as if there are suspicious circumstances which might possibly implicate Zany Dickson as being accessory to the crime. There can be no doubt that she did not strike the fatal blow, but if she decoyed him to the place of murder with the intention of having him killed she is no less guilty than the man who did strike the blow. The circumstances would lead to the belief that there was only one assassin present at the killing. A single lick with the stick did the work.—*Abbeville Press and Banner Feb. 25.*

— One of the strangest cases on record of death by blood poisoning is reported from the Hopewell neighborhood, in this County. Last Saturday Joseph Lawing, a 12 year old boy, died of diptheria, but before his death he was attacked with a bleeding at the nose. His sister, Mrs. Samuel Puckett, was attending him. Mrs. Puckett had recently cut one of her fingers and the wound was still raw, and while she was waiting on the sufferer some of the blood from his nose fell upon her hands, one drop getting into the cut on her finger. The next day, she was taken violently ill and a physician was summoned to attend her, but all his efforts to relieve her sufferings were in vain. Mrs. Puckett continued to grow worse until last Tuesday evening, when she died. The physician who attended Mrs Puckett says that she died of blood poisoning, caused by the drop of blood getting into the cut on her finger.—*Charlotte Observer.*

GENERAL GRANT DYING.

The Doctors Pronounce Him Beyond Recovery.

NEW YORK, February 23.—General Grant's condition was so critical at ten o'clock to-night, that the attending physicians could not give even an assurance that he would live until morning. On the other hand, they say his condition is such, taking into consideration his wonderfully rugged constitution, that he may live several weeks. Police are stationed at the streets leading into Sixty-sixth street, where the General lives, to stop vehicles from passing his house, and on the sidewalk opposite his house groups of reporters are standing awaiting the moment when the word shall come that the General is no more.

THE CAUSE OF THE DANGER.

The disease he is suffering from is a malignant epithelial growth, and is incurable. The General knows the condition he is in, and has shown great weakness. It is with great difficulty that he converses with his family. To-day he gave some final directions to his son, Colonel Fred Grant, concerning his autobiography of the war. Several weeks ago, through a misapprehension, an article was published in a medical journal, purporting to be an interview with one of his physicians, giving a rose-colored diagnosis of his disease, and saying that his condition was so favorable that he would shortly be a well man. This so elated the General that he went at his literary work eight hours a day and broke himself down. His family physician, Dr. Douglas, said to-night:

THE FATAL RELAPSE.

"A little more than a week ago a relapse came, on Monday, and Tuesday of last week he ate more than had been his habit, and of improper food. Tuesday night he slept well. On Wednesday night he was taken with a violent earache, not neuralgia, which came from the reflex from the throat. That night he slept very poorly. His rest was not improved on Thursday night. By Friday he was somewhat better, but since then he has grown worse. There is hope that he will recover. His disease was caused by excessive smoking, and every time he eats or speaks it pains him. He cannot take solid nourishment, all his foods being liquids. He has not a tooth in his head, all of them having been extracted on account of neuralgia, and to ease his pain his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels."

THE DANGER OF DEATH.

"Have you told the General that he will die?"

"No! Do I tell a consumptive patient that he will die? I say, 'Well, I hope you are better to-day,' and how do you feel,' (cheerfully), instead of bluntly telling him he is going to die. I did not have the heart to tell the General to expect the worst; nevertheless, he has discovered this for himself."

The most discouraging features of the General's case, is his own conviction that if his autobiography is to be finished the work must be done speedily, and had he not proceeded far enough with it to foresteall the necessity of actual composition, the present weakness of his condition would prevent him from ever seeing it in complete shape.

The bare effort to articulate is accompanied at times by acute pains, and always with great inconvenience, on account of his teeth having been extracted. Both Jesse Grant and Colonel Fred Grant expressed the gravest fears to night concerning their father's condition. He says that his father's tongue is abnormally swollen and that his body has several bed sores on it.

NEW YORK, February 28.—In regard to the condition of General Grant, Colonel Fred Grant says his father is a very sick man. He has had little rest for the past few nights, and is suffering constant pain in his ear and head. Dr. Douglas said he had a talk with Dr Sands at General Grant's house, and the result of the consultation was that both doctors decided that the cancerous growth at the root of his tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. Microscopic examination, made by an expert, proved beyond doubt that it was a case of malignant epithelial growth. Grant is a very sick man, and I think there is little or no hope that he will recover."

Cleveland on Silver.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 27.—The following is the reply addressed by President elect Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in Congress.

To the Hon. A. J. Warner and others, members of the Forty eighth Congress—Gentlemen: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to my views on some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become objects of my official care and partial responsibility.

Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed, is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the Act of Congress of February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the value by Section 14 of the Act of February 12, 1873, and which, with silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues.

Being thus receivable while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of of the United States, and for the redemption of United States notes called greenbacks, if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment.

These are facts which, as they do not admit of differences of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to the United States in the official reports of the secretary of the treasury up to now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present secretary of the treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of receipts and payment of the Federal Government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by the present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that any other method of it is possible.

It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company, to prevent the displacement of gold by increasing the coinage of silver, to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver.

If such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate were now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, it would involve the people in every city and every State in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired and apparently so near, would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place.

Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil.

From these impending calamities it is surely the most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am with sincere respect your fellow-citizen,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Albany, N. Y., February 24, 1884.

The Cumberland Gap Road.

WILLIAMSTON, February 26.—A stirring meeting was held here this afternoon in the interest of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad. The purpose of the meeting was, in conjunction with other points along the line, to make a vigorous effort to secure the completion of the road as early as practicable. Dr. B. F. Brown presided and Mr. G. L. Anderson acted as secretary of the meeting. After many enthusiastic speeches, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are fully alive to the great importance and many advantages to our section of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad: now, therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Williamston Township, having already paid $6,000 to the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad, the amount of the tax voted by us, are ready and willing to do still more, according to our ability, doubling the above amount, if necessary, towards completing the road according to the original survey running through the Western portion of our corporation, much of which survey has already been graded.

2. That we feel a deep interest in the welfare of our own metropolis and prefer her prosperity to that of cities in other States. We therefore urge upon her, for the sake of her own welfare and the general interest of the State, to take decisive and vigorous steps in the further prosecution of this great enterprise.

3. That these resolutions be published in the *News and Courier*.

The following gentlemen were then elected delegates to represent Williamston Township in the meeting to be held at Charleston, March 4: Messrs. J. M. Lander, E. A. Smyth and B. C. Martin; alternates, Messrs. N. C. Dacus and J. W. Crymes. After which the meeting adjourned.

The Congo Conference.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—At a meeting of the committee on foreign affairs to-day the following resolution prepared by Representative Phelps, relative to the Congo Conference, was adopted by a vote of 6 to 4:

"That no prospect of commercial advantage warrants a departure from the traditional policy of this Government, which forbids all entangling alliances with nations of the Old World, and that the participation of delegates of the United States in the so called Congo Conference, while carefully guarded, as your committee is informed, in purpose to confine their powers to the consideration of the commercial interest exclusively, is unfortunate in so far as it is a departure from the policy which forbids the Government of the United States to participate in any political combination or movement outside of the American continent."

The following, prepared by Representative Belmont, will be reported by a minority of the committee:

"That the House of Representatives, heedful of the admonitions of Washington, and faithful to that neutral policy of separation and peace which our situation and the wisdom of a free people have hitherto enabled us to maintain, do hereby explicitly record their dissent from the act of the President of the United States in accepting the invitation of Germany and France to participate in the International Conference at Berlin, instead of declining the same as tending to a reversal of our traditional, established and approved foreign policy."

Prohibition in Anderson.

The Spartanburg *Herald* says:

A petition was sent up to the last Legislature from Anderson County, asking that the County be allowed to vote on the license question. Little attention was given to the petition and no bill to carry it into effect was ever introduced in the Legislature. The INTELLIGENCER is making it hot for the delegation. Each one of them has been forced to give his reasons for neglecting this matter. The delegates had a right, when the subject came up, to vote as they judged best, but one thousand constituents certainly had a right to have their petition laid before the Legislature and not rejected summarily or neglected by their Representatives.

We are opposed to pledging delegates to any line of conduct. Circumstances may arise which would make that unwise, which at one time seemed expedient. But the people rule, and have a right to demand of their Representatives a strict account of their stewardship. There is much class legislation that would never have been passed, had its supporters known that there votes would be strictly canvassed by a constituency as intelligent as the mass of our newspaper readers.

— Thomas Bullitt Harrison, of Baltimore, has for a number of years been one of the most daring operators in cotton in the United States. He was noted for his recklessness, as he seemed always willing to stake all he had on a turn in the market to win or lose a fortune. He had recently lost $500,000, which unbalanced his mind. He knew that on Wednesday his friends would make an examination of his mental condition with the intention of sending him to an asylum. This so enraged him that he cut his throat from ear to ear, and when his friends endeavored to stop the flow of blood he tore the wound open with his hands and died in a short time.

— The South Carolina Senators and Representatives held a conference to consult about the offices in this State on Saturday.

— Mr. Elias Day, of Pickens County, is preparing to plant a vineyard and will set out two acres in vines this spring.

— Mr. T. L. Robertson, of Twelve Mile River, Pickens County, killed two hundred and fifty robins one day last week.

— During the recent snow the wolves came over from North Carolina to the South side of the Blue Ridge in Pickens County. It is supposed that hunger drove them out.

— A lady in the St. Paul community says she has one of the best husbands imaginable. During a thunder storm, she says, he will do anything she wants him to do as long as the storm lasts but he changes very quickly when it passes over.—*Newberry Observer.*

Do You Want a Mule Colt?

THE undersigned has a No. 1 JACK, which he will stand this season at his residence near Mt. View, Abbeville Co. This is a chance for persons desiring to raise Mule colts. If you desire the services of the Jack, write or call on me.

JOHN J. PRICE.

Mt. View, Abbeville Co., S. C.
March 5, 1885 34 1m

NOTICE,

To the Supervisors of Roads and Bridges for the County of Anderson, S. C.: You and each of you are hereby notified to have the Roads under your charge put in good condition during the month of March as required by law.

J. JAMESON, Chm'n.
A. O. NORRIS,
W. J. ROBBINS,
Board Co. Com. Anderson Co., S. C.
March 5, 1885 34 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified to remove all obstructions from Streams running through their lands during the present month. Failing so to do they will, upon complaint made to the County Commissioners, be dealt with according to law.

J. JAMESON, Chm'n.
A. O. NORRIS,
W. J. ROBBINS,
Board Co. Com. Anderson Co., S. C.
March 5, 1885 34 1

CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THE

AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

One Hundred Years Old.

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE was established in 1785, but is still young, vigorous and progressive, and fully up to all the requirements of a first-class newspaper. Democratic in politics, honest and fearless in the advocacy of all good measures—the organ of no ring or clique, it has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. The purpose of the CHRONICLE is to advance the general good and support such measures as will inure to the moral, social, educational and material advancement of the state and country.

The columns of the CHRONICLE are free from the taint of sensationalism and the depravity engendered by immoral publications.

Our telegraphic news service is full and complete. The CHRONICLE contains an average of nine thousand words per day from the New York Associated Press. This service is supplemented by specials from our able and talented correspondents at Atlanta and Columbia, who are indefatigable in their labors to give our readers the latest news and the most interesting letters.

Our accomplished and brilliant associate, Mr. James E. Randall, of the editorial staff, sends our readers his graphic and interesting letters from Washington during the session of Congress.

The CHRONICLE publishes the full telegraphic service of the New York Associated Press.

TERMS:

Morning Edition, 6 mos.....$ 5.00
Morning Edition, 1 year..... 10.00
Evening Edition, 6 mos..... 3.00
Evening Edition, 1 year..... 6.00
Weekly Edition, 6 mos..... 75
Weekly Edition, 1 year..... 1.25
Sunday Chronicle, 1 year..... 2.00

The EVENING CHRONICLE is the largest and cheapest Daily Paper in the South, as it publishes all the telegraphic news, and all the news of the morning paper, and is sent to subscribers at six dollars per year.

The WEEKLY is now a ten page paper, but in April it will be twelve pages—84 columns. It is filled with important news.

The SUNDAY CHRONICLE is a large eight page paper, and contains fifty-six columns of matter.

Specimen copies free.

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CHRONICLE & CONSTITUTIONALIST.
PATRICK WALSH, President.
Augusta, Ga.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Fixtures by which Windows can be operated for ventilation cheaper and better than weights can be applied to any Window. Come and see it. I know you will want your Windows fixed before the heated term.

W. B. BEACHAM,
Depot St., Anderson, S. C.
Feb 26, 1885 33 8m

W. H. ROSS,

DENTAL SURGEON.

WILL open an office at Anderson C. H. in March, 1885, and will be prepared to execute all operations—Surgical and Mechanical—pertaining to the profession of Dentistry.

Jan 22, 1885 26

CARP FOR SALE.

NOW is your time to buy Carp. I will sell them at my pond on McDuffie Street on Monday and Tuesday, the second and third days of March, at the following prices: One year old, 3½ to 5 cts. each; Two years, 25 to 50 cts. each; 3 years, $1.50 each.

ANDY BROWN.
Anderson, S. C.
Feb 12, 1885 31 8

C. A. REED,

AGENT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN EXTRA LARGE INVOICE OF—

BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
WAGONS,
HARNESS
and WHIPS.

And respectfully requests parties wishing to purchase to give him a call and examine his stock. You will certainly—

SAVE MONEY

by so doing, and will have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the up-country to select from.

150
SEWING
MACHINES.

Having taken the Agency for several Counties in the upper portion of this State, he is compelled to keep in stock a large number of Machines of various makes to supply the increasing demand from Sub-Agents, and it will certainly pay one and all who contemplate buying a Sewing Machine of any kind to call, and you are respectfully invited to do so, and shall receive polite and careful attention.

The Light Running

NEW HOME

Is now the favorite, and is certainly above all competition. It is simple and strong, doing the widest range of work, and equipped with all the late improved Attachments. It is the lightest and easiest running Shuttle Machine on the market, and in fact the New Home takes the front rank in Sewing Machines.

C. A. REED, Ag't.
ANDERSON, S. C.
Feb 19, 1885 32

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Best Cigars in Town,
Best Cigars in Town,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Best Medicines,
Best Medicines,
Best Drugs,
Best Drugs,
Best Brushes,
Best Brushes,
Best Soap,
Best Soap,
Best Combs,
Best Combs,
Hair Dyes,
Hair Dyes,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Nicest Perfumery,
Nicest Perfumery,
Best Worm Candy,
Best Worm Candy,
Fill more Prescriptions
than all the other
Drug Stores
in Town.
Put them up nicer,
Better,
Out of Pures and
Fresher Drugs, and
At reasonable figures,
Night or day,
Rain or shine—
All same price.

Jan 29, 1885 29

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR BARGAINS

— IN —

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRESS GOODS and NOTIONS?

IF you have, here is your chance, as I will sell my ENTIRE STOCK

At and below Cost for the next Thirty days.

REMEMBER, everything I have in Stock will be sold at and below Cost. I am the best line of—

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

That you can find in the City.

JOHN M. McCONNELL.

March 5, 1885 34

J. P. Sullivan & Co.

CASH DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

All Grades New Orleans Syrups.

BACON, CORN AND FLOUR,

Large Stocks.

THE BEST COFFEE.

We invite all to come and see us.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO., Anderson, S. C.

Jan 15, 1885 27

Notice of Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, at the late residence of Wylie Mitchell, Sr., deceased, in Martin Township, in Anderson County, S. C., on Friday, the 13th March, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., all the Personalty of said Wylie Mitchell, Sr., deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat, Bacon, Buggy, Hogs, Cattle, Blacksmith Tools, Poultry, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash.

M. JANE MITCHELL, } Adm'rs.
J. MATT. COOLEY,

Feb 26, 1885 33 3

Registration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Registration for Anderson County will be opened at Anderson, S. C., on the first Monday in each month to enable such persons to register as have acquired the right since the last general election, to transfer such as have changed their residence, and to renew lost and defaced certificates until and including the first Monday in July, 1886, when the law requires the Books closed; except for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, namely: Lost and defaced certificates may be renewed until thirty days before the general election; and young men coming of age after the closing of the Books may register until the day of election.

WM. S. BROWN,
Supervisor for Anderson County.

Feb 26, 1885 33 2

G. B. FRINCE. J. B. VANDIVER.

PRINCE & VANDIVER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ANDERSON, - - S. C.

OFFICE—On Whitner Street, over Rock Store of G. W. Fant & Son, opposite Auditor's Office.

Jan 8, 1885 26 3m

BLANKETS AT COST.

A FEW pair of those Fine Blankets, and a few pair of Common Blankets for sale at COST for cash. Call soon, if you do not wish to lose a bargain.

A. B. TOWERS.

Feb 19, 1885 33

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, FALLING SICKNESS or EPILEPSY a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason why I should not now receive a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

I WILL PAY $2.50 per Day

To all who work for me at home. To any one who can afford to pay more.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light Work. Send Postal Card to W. W. RIDOUT, Louisville, Ky.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Medical Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

March 5, 1885 34

Notice to Those Interested

PARTIES owing the Firm of T. S. Craig & Co. are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, or make satisfactory arrangements for extension by Bankable paper, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Parties can make payment to S. T. Craig at the place of business in Brick Range, formerly occupied by the Anderson National Bank.

S. T. CRAIG & CO.

Feb 26, 1885 33 2m

FOR SALE.

THREE Hundred Acres of Land, on Rocky River, less than six miles from Lowndesville. Two-horse cultivation, the remainder in original forest and pine lands. For further information call on or address the undersigned.

JAS. B. FRANKLIN.

Lowndesville, Abbeville Co., S. C.
Feb 26, 1885 31

Wheat Bran, Corn, Flour

FOR sale by—

A. B. TOWERS.

Feb 19, 1885 32