

TERMS: One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, 75c. Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

A \$25,000 FIRE.

The Most Destructive Conflagration that has Visited Anderson in Forty Years.

After an exemption from serious fires since the great fire of April, 1845, which burned off the old wooden buildings which then enclosed the Public Square...

After an exemption from serious fires since the great fire of April, 1845, which burned off the old wooden buildings which then enclosed the Public Square...

The losses by the fire were as follows: Mrs. E. A. Bell, store-room, valued at \$300.00. Insured for \$2000.00.

Mr. D. S. Taylor, stock of goods badly damaged by water and waste in removal, thought to be covered by his insurance policy for \$500.00.

Messrs. Moss & Brown, store-room, valued at \$3000.00. Insured for \$2000.00. Stock of goods valued at \$700.00, damaged by fire, water and waste in removal, about \$4500.00, on which there was \$3000.00 insurance.

Mr. Banister Allen, store room, valued at \$2500.00, on which there was no insurance.

Messrs. Broom & Allen lost by damage in removing stock about three hundred dollars, on which there was no insurance.

Mr. Dennis O'Donnell, store room valued at \$3000.00, insured for \$1700.00. Damage on stock in removing covered by insurance of \$700.00.

The estate of Mr. M. D. Kennedy, store-room valued at \$3000.00, insured for \$2000.00.

Mr. G. F. Tolly, about \$250.00, by removing stock, tearing down fencing and shed erections.

The Anderson Journal, about fifty dollars in removing type, &c.

Messrs. R. S. Hill & Co., McCully, Cathcart & Co., Hill Bro., W. B. Todd, (sewing machine office) John C. Whitfield, Esq., (law office), and perhaps some others moved many of their goods and furniture, but being further from the fire than others, sustained only slight damage.

The scene at the fire was one of wild excitement and confusion, the crowd at times getting in the way of the firemen, and everybody pressing up with a new plan to stop the burning.

On Tuesday morning, two barrel cans of kerosene oil were found boiling and unattended in the fire in Moss & Brown's store. This shows that they kept an excellent and safe quality of oil.

The city has reason to congratulate itself that no serious accidents occurred at the fire. Messrs. E. Wahl, F. A. Spellman, A. J. Means and A. W. Tudd received severe bruises, but able to be out the next morning.

The whole damage by the fire reaches from \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00, most of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Banister Allen is the only one who sustained a heavy loss without any insurance.

The buildings burned were old structures whose replacement by modern buildings will greatly benefit the looks of the city. Considering its dangerous location of the fire the city is to be congratulated on escaping without greater destruction.

The Charles City (Iowa) Intelligencer says: "A lady who was among the recent visitors to the Charles City falls as she thinks that the natives of the river are as good as the people, so far as she could see, have far more regard for the rebel stars and bars than for the loyal stripes and stars; that Lee is regarded as a demigod, and Grant as a vulgar butcher; Davis in their eyes is a hero of heroes, and Lincoln a coarse buffoon; and to conclude, they welcome Northern people as guests that lay golden eggs, whose presence is desired only so long as they pay liberally."

Three Homicides in one Day. LANCASTER, March 16.—Sam. Crawford, colored, instantly killed Everett Howard, colored, a few miles above this place to day, by striking him in the head with a handpick. They were at work on a road, and the parties were under 20 years of age. Crawford tried to escape, but was captured and is now in jail at this place.

NEWBERRY, March 15.—A difficulty arose at a house of ill fame at this place last night between Mr. J. B. Huff and Mr. James Sadler. Huff was struck in the head by Sadler with an axe, fracturing Huff's skull. He is alive to day, but in a very critical condition with but little hope of his recovery. Sadler has been arrested and is now in the custody of the Sheriff. All of the parties are white.

GREENWOOD, March 15.—Zillah Wright and Press Marchbanks, both colored, lodged in a little sleeping car here to day which resulted in the death of the latter. Zillah's wife was at the bottom of it. Zillah is at large, and in some excitement, prevails among the negroes. —Special to News and Courier.

The breakfast hour at the White House is 8 o'clock. Sunday stopped.

REINFORCE THE PETITIONS.

The Temperance Movement is Here to Stay Until it Ends in Victory.

Mr. Editor: Your many readers throughout the County have been greatly pleased at your management of the discussion on the prohibition question, with its especial connection with the meeting of our last Legislature, and the actions of our Representatives in reference to it. The article of Messrs. Towers and Smith, exonerating you from all blame, and censuring, as all very well, and certainly sets the matter complained of at rest; but the readers of your paper know full well that you have performed your whole duty in the premises, and that in its discussion you had done nothing more than your duty as a journalist. From every friend of the cause you will receive the plaudits of "well done."

The reasons assigned for opposition to the petition, and a failure to push it through, are rather amusing to an outsider than otherwise. One Representative says, in the same article in which he discusses the proper translation and interpretation of the Psalms of David, after speaking of the petitions and their circulation and signing, that "such an expression of opinion would not warrant a Representative man to favor the Bill." So the petitions were all right, so far as their make up and signing was concerned, but happened to be just a little too weak to warrant this particular Representative man to favor the measure. This is certainly cool and complimentary to the two hundred and nine petitioners. As much as to say, you petitioners ask to be allowed by law to regulate your own local affairs, but I am a Representative man, and your prayer is beneath my notice, and will not even justify me in favoring the Bill. Now, Mr. Editor, the brazen effrontery of such talk favors the conviction upon the mind that such a Representative is the "Representative man" of his own contracted ideas, and that if he has any supporters in this matter they exist only in his disordered imagination.

Again it is said, that in the judgment of one of our Representatives, the repeal of the Local Option Law would be unwise and inexpedient. Twelve hundred and nine petitioners think not. They believe if allowed to regulate the matter for themselves by the vote of the people they can materially improve that law. This Representative thinks not, and therefore ignores the petition. This same Representative, when a correspondent criticizes his migratory life in search of office, says that the correspondent certainly did not understand what "was due from one man to another." And I was inclined to agree and sympathize with him, but when he serenely sets up his judgment in opposition to the combined judgment of twelve hundred and nine petitioners, and then acts upon his own, it is certainly clear that he has no conception of what is due from one man to another, or from a Representative to the people whom he represents. The Local Option Law is not the matter under discussion, but if it was, much might be said against it. Under its operations the revenue realized from the sale of whiskey comes principally off of the people of the country, and goes entirely to build up incorporations. To this is added annually a very considerable amount in the way of fines from the people of the country, in consequence of the use of whiskey. If the people of the country, therefore, bear the burden, why not allow them to have saloons at any and every place in the County they see proper? To the objection that there could be no police regulations in the country to preserve the peace, it may be well answered that men go to Anderson and become intoxicated, and start for home well armed with jugs and bottles of whiskey to keep up and augment the intoxication, and though the police may spot and watch them, yet they manage to pass the limits of the city, and then upon every highway our wives and daughters are subjected to the unmanliness, indecency and insults of the intoxicated, both white and colored. It could not be much worse if sold every where. But to discuss this is not my purpose, and I therefore ask pardon for the digression.

So far as the Democracy of Anderson County becoming split and disrupted upon this question is concerned, it to my mind, one of the most improbable conclusions imaginable. The principle which unites and cements us together politically is too pure, too full of devotion to home and country, and the motives which prompt and actuate the people to hold and act together are too important and grand to admit of severing by this or any similar local question. Neither are the people to be deterred from regulating their own local affairs by the whims and crackings of politicians to deist least they split the party.

This question of prohibition the people of the County are going to decide for themselves. It is one of the coming events. It is like the current of a mighty river, grandly moving onward, and though for a short time its progress may be impeded, it is all the while gathering additional strength, power and velocity for its future progress.

Having nothing to do either with the circulation of the petitions or their management, I am not apprised, except by mere intimation as to what course those having the matter in charge will pursue in its future management. As authority of law is necessary to make any action of the people binding, and as this was the end sought by the petitioners, it is the usual and most direct way of attaining the object in view, I am in favor of renewing the petitions and swelling the number of petitioners until even a "Representative man" will not only feel "warranted to favor" it, but constrained to grant the request. This may be easily and pleasantly done by holding meetings over the County during the summer, and allowing a full, free and fair discussion of the subject before the people. It is one of three questions that bears discussion and improves by it; like pure gold, the more it is refined the brighter it shines. It is one of the coming events that can afford to bide its time, and bear crushing and ignoring by mere Representatives, but it is bound to become the rule and law in this County.

"Ereos."

—Ereos will not declare war, but continues to advance all the same.

The White House Early Bird.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Sun's Washington correspondence about the new faculty in the White House is eagerly sought here every morning. Albany is very much wrapped up in the President and rearranging the new products of the White House. Mr. Cleveland admitted before he left here that he had grown to love Albany.

"When I first came here as Governor," said he, "my friends used to deride how I liked my new home. To which I replied: 'This is no home of mine. I belong to Buffalo.' But long ago I ceased to feel that way, and for more than a year I have enjoyed every day of my life in Albany."

The news that "the Governor," as he will ever be called here, has ordered breakfast at 8 o'clock at the White House suggests to his friends and those of Col. Lammont a good story about Cleveland's first days in Albany. He gave Col. Lammont a list of his appointments to be published in the Argus, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel S. Lammont. The astute Colonel was then a member of the Albany. He gave Col. Lammont a list of his appointments to be published in the Argus, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel S. Lammont. The astute Colonel was then a member of the Albany. He gave Col. Lammont a list of his appointments to be published in the Argus, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel S. Lammont.

"Oh, about half past 8 o'clock," Mr. Cleveland replied. The Colonel's eyes were dimmed. Never, perhaps, had a Governor begun his work at such an early hour. He told Mrs. Lammont what the new order of things was, and he arranged to have his breakfast at the Capitol at a few minutes before 8 o'clock. He had just taken his seat, after having hung his hat and coat up, when the Governor came in, half an hour earlier than the time he had arranged for. He saw that the Colonel felt himself taking part in a race to be the earliest at work, and seldom or never was he deterred by the Governor.

Unlike most men of his build Mr. Cleveland is very plenty here of visitors to the Executive Mansion who have stayed up until 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock in the morning with the Governor, and then at 4 o'clock in the morning they have awakened from a sleep completed by sounds of heavy footsteps and of whistling, to peep out of their rooms and see the Governor before his looking glass shaving himself and whirling as cheerily as a top. Mr. Cleveland has said that dressed, the Governor would then let himself quietly out of the front door and stride away beyond the city's outskirts to his daily constitutional, in the company of a walking stick and a dog. The dog being truck fast on their way to the city market. In a small circle of intimates he was known as "the break of day Governor."

Four or five hours sleep and three or four hours of study will fill up the program requisite with him for good health and buoyant spirits, and in pursuing the course he has begun in Washington he will be following his natural bent. He will take his breakfast from the Capitol six times a day, to which he has been accustomed, and may miss it so greatly as to make a new departure in Washington. In former times, before he was President, the "break of day" breakfast was taken at the White House to himself and his household, and his work and that of his secretary were performed in rooms set apart for the purpose in the Capitol. President Cleveland may retire to his study, and only because it will afford him exercise, and more important still, enable him to use the White House as a "resting place" and retreat, but also because under the present arrangement it is not possible to have a room for an ordinary household there. When President Arthur desired to entertain friends, he was obliged to send them to a hotel at night, and it is understood, and is probably true, that not all the servants can be accommodated under the White House roof. In Mr. Lincoln's time the great apartment into which callers were ushered and the smaller one now used by the private Secretary were used for the purpose either to free the President from daily and frequent exposure to hostile persons in the streets or for some reason that is probably no-existent now.—New York Sun.

Senator Bayard and his Family.

Mrs. Bayard is an attractive and still youthful looking matron of the old school. Her features are refined, and framed in a head dress of lace and rows of small gray curls at either side. Delicate health prevents her from going out much, and her daughters have often to receive orders as to what to do for their duties for her. Senator Bayard's eldest daughter was married two years ago to Mr. Samuel Warren, of Boston, and the second daughter, Miss Katie Bayard, a very pretty girl, is now in the city, and a member of the family most social. She is a graceful girl and a brilliant talker, but dresses always in some peculiar and extraordinary way, the eccentricities of her dress being the subject of much conversation. As "Queen Hortense," or a lady of the first empire, at Miss Miller's fancy dress ball last week she quite astonished the company with the literal reproduction of the many costumes of that era, something that no other girl in the city would have dared or been permitted to attempt. A younger sister, Miss Annie Bayard, is going in society for the first time this winter, although she has had some formal balls and entertainments. Senator Bayard is a great friend of Senator Fair, the Nevada millionaire divorcee and other notoriety, and Senator Fair is constantly giving dinners and these parties for the Bayard daughters. The Delaware Senator has also a great fancy for the people of the rock and bank, and it was he who joined Mrs. Langtry when she went to the Grand gallery, and after chatting with her for awhile, there occurred a struggle with the building on a slight seeing tour, and finished the afternoon with a little lunch at the restaurant. This year George Ellen Terry, breakfast party, not at his own house, but at a restaurant, and his daughters and other ladies attended.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

In a long article relating to the B. B. of the city says: The Blood Bank Company started one year ago with \$100,000, but to-day the business amount is at least \$50,000.00. The demand and the satisfaction given is said to be without a parallel, as its action is pronounced wonderful. We are glad to hear the bank's progress has already secured a supply, and we hope our readers will supply themselves at once.

NOTICE.

YOUNG LADIES who wish to take Lessons in German, French and Mrs. Van Wyck's School. Terms moderate. M. ROEBINDER. March 10, 1885. 36 5

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to come to the residence of Wm. H. McDonald, or Ann Hall, his wife, as they are in a contract with me for the year 1885. Any person who violates this notice will be prosecuted at law. W. H. McDONALD. March 10, 1885. 36 1A

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In the Court of Common Pleas. James M. Sullivan, Sheriff, Plaintiff vs. W. T. Brock, et al, Defendants. PURSUANT to an order of sale in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson, S. C. on the 11th day of APRIL next, the following property, to-wit: One Six-horse Power Water-tight Steam Agricultural Engine on Wheels. Terms: Cash. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master. March 10, 1885. 36 5

REMOVING.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR BUSINESS TO THE OLD BOOK STORE, Two doors above the old Bank Stand, which has been refitted and repaired to receive our NEW STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING, Worsted and Cassimere Suits, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. We are offering a SPECIAL LINE OF DESIRABLE GOODS now at ACTUAL COST. OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT Will continue to have the undivided attention of our Mr. J. B. CLARK. Call on us at with the lowest prices. JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor. March 10, 1885. 36 5

Why Sherman is Mad.

John Sherman's refusal to serve on the Finance Committee, was because his claims to its chairmanship were ignored, and Morrell was continued as Chairman of the committee.

John Sherman's refusal to serve on the Finance Committee, was because his claims to its chairmanship were ignored, and Morrell was continued as Chairman of the committee. Sherman had been elected Chairman of this Committee before he went into the Hayes Cabinet, and was then succeeded by Morrill. He thinks Morrill ought now to give way to him, as he gave way to Fessenden on the same Committee when Fessenden returned to the Senate after Cabinet service. Morrill declines to do so, and Sherman has a bad case of the sulks, but it is thought the Finance Committee can shuffle along without him.

In the absence of any authentic information, gossip is busy over the rumored reasons for Senator Sherman's declination to serve upon the Finance Committee. To an associated press reporter, who asked Mr. Sherman for his reasons to-day, he said: "If I have any apologies to make, I will make them to my constituents."

The report of two years ago that Sherman wished to be returned to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, from which he withdrew to become Secretary of the Treasury, is revived, and it is said that some personal ill-feeling existed between himself and Senator Morrill, the present Chairman of the Committee. In consequence, Mr. Morrill was asked in regard to the matter to-day, but he replied that he had nothing to say, but he added that so far as he knew, the relations between Sherman and himself were cordial. There is said to be a feeling which is not entirely cordial between Sherman and Aldrich, and rumor alludes indefinitely to a demand or request said to have been made by the former, that he be removed from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee in default of which he (Sherman) would no longer serve. This cannot be traced to any authentic source, but on the other hand, none who should know the facts are reported to say that Sherman has not been removed when the subject of Sherman's retirement was referred to in caucus the other day, the colloquy which ensued between Sherman and Morrill was kindly in tone, each professing sincere personal esteem for the other. The only ground brought forward for the retirement of Sherman was his belief that the interests of his constituents were not fairly considered in the action of the Committee upon the report of Mr. Sherman. It is said that he believed from further service, but the caucus, by a formal vote, declined to believe him. The misunderstanding between Sherman and Aldrich dates back, it is said, to the action of the Committee respecting the tariff, which was revised and possibly increased by the entrepreneur over refunding and the national bank measures, in respect to which the two were advocates of widely different courses. It is likely that some of the things further will be heard of the matter until the next session, as the Committee will have nothing to do beyond the consideration of nominations during the present session.

A Western Democratic newspaper lifts up its voice as follows: "Hosanna! The inauguration of a Democratic President is unto our fanished soul as honey to a hot waffle. Our blood tingles with freedom; we can hear the birds singing in the green groves that margin the pellucid lakes in paradise. Just think of it! After hobbling in the arid, sandy desert of politics for twenty-four years, we roam in an oasis whose springs are nectar and whose beds are roses. Is it any wonder that every hair on our editorial head seem to be a joy-harp playing that good old tune, 'Saints Rest?' We have an eye on the postoffice, and the tute spreads out before us like the fawn of a peacock on a sunny June morning."

Mr. Vilas was nearly paralyzed when he ascertained that he would have to umpire 51,179 battles over that number of postoffices.

A Memphis negro, after serving ten years in the penitentiary for murder, called at the police station as soon as he was released and demanded that he be put in the streets or for some reason that is probably no-existent now.—New York Sun.

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 how you will want your Windows fixed before the heated term. W. B. BEACHAM, Depot St., Anderson, S. C. Feb 28, 1885. 36 2a

Notice to Those Interested!

Parties owing the Firm of S. T. Craig & Co. are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, or make satisfactory arrangements for extension. The books of the firm will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. You can make payment to S. T. Craig at our place of business in Brick Range, in room formerly occupied by the Anderson National Bank. S. T. CRAIG & CO. Feb 28, 1885. 36 3m

BLANKETS AT COST.

A FEW pairs 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. Feb 10, 1885. A. B. TOWERS. O. E. PRINCE. J. E. VANDIVER.

PRINCE & VANDIVER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ANDERSON, S. C. OFFICE—On Whittier Street, over Book Store, next to the Anderson Post Office. Jan 8, 1885. W. F. 2st 3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Elizabeth Mattison, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment. W. M. MATTISON, Adm'r. March 12, 1885. 36 5

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of John A. Reeves, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment. JOSEPH W. MAJOR, Ex'r. March 12, 1885. 36 5

Wheat Bran, Corn, Flour, FOR sale by A. B. TOWERS. Feb 14, 1885. 36 1

MISS SALLIE BOWIE

IS again in the MILLINERY BUSINESS, and has on hand an entire New Stock of Millinery Goods of the latest styles and fashions, which she offers Cheap for Cash. While shopping in Anderson do not fail to give her a call at No. 2 MASONIC BUILDING. March 10, 1885. 36 3m

NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER. ANDERSON, S. C., March 18, 1885. ALL persons holding claims against the School Fund in Anderson County for the Fiscal Year 1883-4 will present the same, properly endorsed, at this office for collection before April 1st, as the payment of those claims may otherwise be indefinitely postponed. W. H. FRIESEN, County Treasurer. March 19, 1885. 36 1

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Anderson, AT Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business March 10th, 1885:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Cash, Bonds, etc.

Capital Stock paid in... \$50,000.00. Surplus Fund... \$50,000.00. Undivided Profits... \$5,000.00. Total... \$105,000.00.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Anderson, I, J. A. BROCK, of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. BROCK, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1885. W. M. BROWN, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: J. W. MORRIS, Clerk of Court. B. F. CHAYTON, 26 Jan 8, 1885.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority conveyed in a mortgage from Sallie J. Locke to me, dated the 1st day of January, 1883, I will sell at Anderson, S. C., on SALEDAY IN APRIL next, during the legal hours of sale, one LOT OF LAND in the Town of Williamston, containing two acres, more or less, bounded south by Main Street, North by Academy Street, East by land of J. L. Kennedy, West by cross Street, the same being the Tract of Land conveyed by me to Sallie J. Locke, and by her mortgaged to me to secure the payment of the purchase money of the same. Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers. THOMAS DICKSON, 36 March 12, 1885. 36 4

SPLENDID PLANTING.

From the Columbia Register. "WE understand that Messrs. Aycock & Son, of Wedgette, S. C., made this past season 400 acres of land, with nineteen plows, an average of 22 1/2 bales of cotton to the plow, together with sufficient provisions for stock. This is equal to about 425 bales of cotton on 200 acres of land. The only commercial fertilizers used were the Putaw and Ashepole brands, manufactured by the Ashepole Phosphate Company of Charleston, of whom Messrs. Robertson, Taylor & Co., are the General Agents." The Fertilizers named above for sale by March 12, 1885. A. B. TOWERS. 36 5

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INDUCEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

A New Feature for the Month of March Only.

FIVE VALUABLE PRESENTS, To be given away during the month of March to Five of the Highest Cash Purchasers.

First, a handsome Ladies' Wrap, worth \$30.00. Second, a beautiful Imported Ladies' Bonnet, worth \$15.00. Third, a very Pretty Parasol, worth \$10.00. Fourth, a lovely Bed Lace Set and Pillow Shams to match, worth \$5.00. Fifth, a very pretty all-linen Table Cover, worth \$2.00.

These Presents will be distributed after all the sales are compared, which will take place on March 31, 1885. Every Cash Purchaser to the amount of Five Dollars and over will be entered during the month, and a strict and accurate account kept.

No Humbug! I mean exactly what I say! THIS IS A SPECIAL OFFER to those who will avail themselves of the opportunity never before offered by any Dry Goods House in Anderson.

Lowest prices. Honest and fair dealing guaranteed to all. REMEMBER, I CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF FINE GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

A. LESSER, ANDERSON, S. C. Feb 25, 1885. 36 3

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR BARGAINS! 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 want the best line of— Ladies' and Children's Shoes That you can find in the City. JOHN M. MCCONNELL. March 3, 1885. 36 4

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 14, 1885. 36 7

REMOVING.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR BUSINESS TO THE OLD BOOK STORE, Two doors above the old Bank Stand, which has been refitted and repaired to receive our NEW STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING, Worsted and Cassimere Suits, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. We are offering a SPECIAL LINE OF DESIRABLE GOODS now at ACTUAL COST. OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT Will continue to have the undivided attention of our Mr. J. B. CLARK. Call on us at with the lowest prices. JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor. March 10, 1885. 36 5

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