

Anderson Intelligencer.
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
 J. F. OLINGSBALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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 THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1888.
 TERMS: ONE YEAR \$1.00, SIX MONTHS 75c.
 The Legislature meets next Tuesday. Hon. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, has been mentioned by several of the State papers as a candidate for Speaker of the House. He would make a most excellent and able presiding officer.

Present indications are that the Republicans will have a majority of from three to seven on the roll of certifiers as they will be returned to the clerk of the next House. The Democrats who have done the neat figuring at the returns admit this as probable.

The *News and Courier* says it is reported that letters have been received in Charleston since the election from Jim Hurley, Frank Moses, J. L. Neagle and other shining lights of the old Radical party, stating their purpose to return from exile, provided they can get any assurances that the machinery of the law will not be put in motion against them.

The returns show that the two Democratic candidates for Mayor of New York received 20,000 more votes in that city than Cleveland did, while the Republican candidates for Mayor ran 40,000 behind Harrison. It is evident from these figures that votes were traded at the rate of two Republicans for Hewitt to one Hewitt Democrat for Harrison.

The Cincinnati *Castle*, the most rabid of the bloody shirt organs, turns a sharp corner immediately after Harrison's election and cries for peace. It tells the Republicans very plainly that public opinion will not sustain them in any second reconstruction of the South. Lincoln and Grant tried to re-adjust the States with the aid of Federal bayonets, until even Grant, with his warlike name and iron will, was forced to admit that the experiment was a failure.

T. S. Riley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of West Virginia, has sent the following dispatch to the Washington *Post*, dated Nov. 18: "Official returns from this State are sufficiently ascertained to warrant the announcement of the election of Judge A. B. Fleming, Democratic candidate for Governor, by a small but sure majority. The rest of the State ticket elected by larger majorities. The Legislature will convene on joint ballot, 44 Democrats, 44 Republicans and one Labor Union Independent."

The Augusta Exposition is being visited by thousands of visitors, and every one comes away well pleased with their trip. The Exposition will continue open until the 1st of December, and the visitors will increase in number every day from now until that time. Next Thursday, the 29th inst., is South Carolina Day. Gov. Richardson, Senator Butler and other distinguished Carolinians will deliver addresses on that day, and the people of every town and city are arranging to be present. Anderson should have a good delegation present. The trip can be made at little expense.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the paper which has heretofore been considered as the exponent of Gen. Harrison's views, says: "The *Journal* claims no authority to speak for the President-elect, but all who know him know that his administration will be actuated by the highest principles of justice and patriotism. In the South, as well as the North, will find him a firm friend and a wise and faithful guardian of its interests. We believe his election marks the dawn of a new era of good feeling between the North and South, and the development of a new national sentiment based on a better understanding of our common interests."

President John H. Luman, of the Richmond and Danville system, in an open letter, says he expects very soon to have a consultation with the heads of the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Central Railroad systems, to offer special inducements in the way of side tracks, short branch roads, long term contracts and cheap freight, and to endeavor in every way possible to stimulate the erection of new manufacturing plants and the building up and strengthening of those already in existence, and by lowering immigrant rates to make inducements for settlers to come into the South and help build her up.

The Savannah Valley Convention met in Augusta on Wednesday, 14th inst., and was presided over by Hon. Pat. Walsh. Delegates were present from all the Counties on the line of the river in Georgia and South Carolina, and considerable formal business was transacted. The Convention was addressed by Congressman Tillman and Cochran, of this State; Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, and Engineer Barbot. The Convention resolved to push the Savannah improvement before Congress, and will continue its session annually. All of the old officers were re-elected, and the list includes Hon. G. F. Tully as one of the Vice-Presidents, and Maj. E. B. Murray as a member of the Executive Committee.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, died on Nov. 14. She was born in South Carolina, in 1822, and was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. At 19 years of age she married the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, whose first pastorate was in Columbia, S. C., where they spent the early portion of their married life, and where their five children were born. Before Mrs. Palmer moved to New Orleans, she suffered a great loss in the death of her only son. Four daughters, it was true, were left to gladden an ideally happy home, but like fragile flowers three of them bloomed into womanhood only to be cut off in the very perfection of their beauty.

A distinguished Democratic leader who recently talked with the President regarding the election quotes Mr. Cleveland as saying: "I am told that without the tariff issue in the last campaign we should have carried the country. That may be true, but the time had come when the issue between the two parties had to be made, and the Democrats made it. I don't regret it. It is better to be defeated battling for an honest principle than to win by a cowardly subterfuge. Some of my friends say we

ought to have gone before the country on the clean administration we have given the people. I differ from them. We needed a clean-cut, well defined issue. We were defeated, it is true, but the principles of tariff reform will surely win in the end."

The Supreme Court of the United States, through Chief Justice Fuller, has rendered an opinion of unusual interest to holders of life insurance policies. Thomas L. Hume of the District of Columbia died in 1881, totally insolvent, but leaving \$35,000 in life insurance policies. The policies were by their terms payable either to the widow or children of the deceased. The administrators and creditors of Hume's estate sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of debts due the creditors, on the ground that the premiums paid by Hume were the fraudulent transfer of an insolvent and void, and against the creditors, and that consequently the proceeds of the policies should accrue to the benefit of Hume's estate, and not to the beneficiaries named in the policies. The Supreme Court holds that beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of all policies without any debt whatever on account of the premiums paid, holding that the husband and father has the full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and that where such policies are effected in the name of beneficiaries who are no part of the estate of deceased insolvent, and therefore cannot be regarded as a fraudulent assignment of any part of his estate when so effected.

"I firmly believe that they were scandalously circulated by your opponents, and charged to you for political effect," said Richardson in his address to the gentlemen, and let the man be *in forma natu*ra who insinuates otherwise. [Applause.] We never antagonized Governor Richardson. It was his position on certain questions in which we were concerned.

"The tricks of the canvass in nominating delegates in many counties before the State campaign was made, the mutual support of the Democratic and Republican officers, the thorough organization and political experience of the ring with whom we had to deal, added to the anomalous position of the candidate we agreed on, and the influence of the press."

"Without relief from the people and concession of a substantial nature are made my convictions are a charge as radical as in 1876 will be made in 1880, nor will it be any more than a partisan newspaper or further mystification of the politics of the State say it."

"What we want is relief and recognition. The magnificent bequest of Mr. Clemson has eliminated the plea of poverty from the list of objections to the establishment of an agricultural college. The fund accruing to the State upon its acceptance of that bequest was, in the opinion of gentlemen learned in the law, available for the erection of the necessary buildings."

"The property is magnificent and the funds given by Congress for the advancement of agriculture in this State should be given to the State and not diverted to the maintenance of a system at once unpopular and unprofitable. More than this, the State should cover every dollar bequeathed by Mr. Clemson for the education of the sons of its sturdy yeomanry. It has been said that the State should not accept the bequest, because it could not control the management of the college when erected."

"The failure of this statement was obvious. Mr. Clemson's executor was instructed to deed the property to the State, not to the seven trustees. Should the State accept the bequest in the manner specified in the deed, the ownership and absolute control of the State; his seven trustees, like the six chosen by the Legislature, will be in the hands of the State, and can do nothing without the consent of the Legislature."

"Whether the Clemson bequest is accepted or not, you should stand by your demand for a separate college, and the funds not being spent should be husbanded and allowed to accumulate until such time as the Courts will pass upon this bequest or the Legislature has acceded to the demands of the people for an agricultural college. Until we have secured it by the action of the masses, and until a more economical administration of State affairs is entered on, the Farmers' Association of South Carolina, cannot, without meeting the disapproval of the people, have officers were declared in order. President Norris was nominated for re-election by several persons from the same moment. Mr. Norris declined to be a candidate. Mr. E. D. Duncan, of Greenville, and Mr. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, were next nominated. Mr. Shell declined to run against Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson declined. They were both re-nominated. Finally Mr. Donaldson's name was withdrawn and Mr. Shell was elected by acclamation. Vice Presidents, M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville; G. Leaphart, of Lexington, and J. N. King, of Abbeville, were offered and accepted of resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions, who reported favorably upon the proposition that the Legislature be requested to pass a joint resolution at its ensuing session to the effect that the State will accept the Clemson bequest whenever the will shall have been established."

A resolution was adopted commending certain newspapers (names not given) who had worked in the interest of the "agricultural college" to the members of the organization for their preference and support.

Mr. B. O. Duncan offered a resolution that this Convention suggest to the next Legislature the names of five gentlemen to fill the vacancies about to occur on the board of agriculture. The resolution was adopted and a committee appointed, who presented the following names: M. L. Donaldson, of Orangeburg, S. C.; for the 3rd circuit, J. E. Tindall, of Clarendon; for the 5th circuit, B. R. Tillman, of Edgefield; for the 7th circuit, J. A. Sligh, of Newberry; and for the 9th circuit, D. K. Norris, of Anderson; and a divided district leader of the Farmers' movement.

The following resolutions were unfavorably reported by the committee but adopted by the Convention:

By Mr. Norris: *Resolved*, That the president of this Convention do appoint two of its members who shall forthwith visit the Agricultural College, in this State, located at Clarksville in that State, and investigate thoroughly and impartially the workings of said institution. That for the information of the people of this State the committee shall make a list of the names of the trustees of the cities of Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, a report upon the success or failure of said institution, according to the conclusions they shall have reached from observations.

That the two members at large of the State board of Agriculture are hereby invited to join with the two members of this Convention in making the investigation, and report as herein provided for.

The Chair appointed as such committee D. K. Norris, of Anderson, and J. E. Tindall, of Clarendon.

Resolved, That Mr. B. Odell Duncan, demanding the acceptance of the Clemson bequest by the Legislature and diverting the Land script fund and experimental station fund from the State University, is to be regarded as unfavorably and the report was adopted.

Dr. J. O. Byrd, of Darlington, offered a resolution calling a Constitutional Convention. It was unfavorably reported and finally laid on the table.

A resolution urging and requesting the Legislature to so legislate as to secure a reduction of expenses in the State Government was reported unfavorably and

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Annual Meeting of the State Association in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, November 14.—The annual Convention of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina was called to order at 8.30 to-night in the hall of agriculture by President D. K. Norris. There were seventy members and about thirty visitors present. The president delivered his annual address. He said:

"After the close of your last Convention it was confidently asserted that the Farmers' movement was dead, that the short session denoted want of vitality, and the Legislature, more or less impressed with such convictions, boldly went forward in its promulgated work of enlarging the expenses of the memorable agricultural annex of the South Carolina College, spreading and causing deep root in face of the fact that you, representing the farming interests of the State, voted to be benefited thereby by such action, had twice spoken reonstrating with such course as an objectionable scheme."

"The money donated by Congress for the educational use of the Industrial classes had been appropriated to a purpose condemned by the people for whom it was given, and that an equally large sum contributed by the State for the same purpose should be expended in such a manner as to consummate this well laid political scheme."

"The reports and charges against Governor Richardson did not emanate from your committee or from those who were its exponents."

"I firmly believe that they were scandalously circulated by your opponents, and charged to you for political effect," said Richardson in his address to the gentlemen, and let the man be *in forma natu*ra who insinuates otherwise. [Applause.] We never antagonized Governor Richardson. It was his position on certain questions in which we were concerned.

"The tricks of the canvass in nominating delegates in many counties before the State campaign was made, the mutual support of the Democratic and Republican officers, the thorough organization and political experience of the ring with whom we had to deal, added to the anomalous position of the candidate we agreed on, and the influence of the press."

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the committee's report was sustained by the Convention.
 At 12.45 a. m. the Convention adjourned sine die after appointing the executive committee.

The Pressing Problem of our Politics—What to do with the Negro.

Every perplexity and complication now in the politics of this Republic can be traced directly to the unsolved problem of what ought to be done with the Negro as a voter and a citizen. His presence is felt in every move made by the leaders of each party. He is a disturbing factor in every calculation of results. While the question of what to do with him remains without an answer the people can not think intelligently or act effectively on any issue.

He is a menace to the North and a danger to the South and the strongest barrier to the unification of the sections.

In several Northern States he holds the balance of power. His votes by indirect means are counted upon to determine the result of influences of self-interest and principle which control other men, he defeats the will of the majority of his neighbors who vote with intelligent beliefs of what the interests of his country require. His vote carried New York and Indiana for the Republicans.

In the South he makes political freedom speech and action impossible. His presence gives the Southern white man double the strength in the Federal House of Representatives and the electoral college the white man at the North has, while keeping the Southern white man in a condition of political slavery and holding above every Southern Commonwealth the blighting shadow of possible return of Negro rule.

The problem is made harder by the fact that the presence and position of the Negro is not his fault. He can not be treated like a criminal because the evil he does is the result of the crimes and wrongs of the past. The Southern man has been a barbarous ancestor and country he has been civilized as a slave and chattel. His ignorance and the low development in intellect and morals which make him a danger to the Southern man are his faults and are misfortunes which he could not have avoided and has not had time or opportunity to recover from.

The question has been dealt with heretofore in various ways by the general government, by a series of expedients, each intended to meet the trouble of the time, none of them bringing us a step nearer the final and satisfactory settlement. All this has been done and has failed. It is fairly met. We have two races, differing in every important feature and element of character and with amalgamation between them impossible, placed together in the same country, each growing very fast, with the competition between them becoming keener and the friction harder every year. Aside from politics and as a matter of social philosophy and conduct the results are not good. In a word, the situation is not good, and is continuing, in disaster, certainly to one race, probably to both.

Another series of expedients is now proposed for dealing with this living problem. This is a series of expedients, each intended to meet the trouble of the time, none of them bringing us a step nearer the final and satisfactory settlement. All this has been done and has failed. It is fairly met. We have two races, differing in every important feature and element of character and with amalgamation between them impossible, placed together in the same country, each growing very fast, with the competition between them becoming keener and the friction harder every year. Aside from politics and as a matter of social philosophy and conduct the results are not good. In a word, the situation is not good, and is continuing, in disaster, certainly to one race, probably to both.

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NEW YORK AND HOME!
Startling Bargains Now in Store!
HOUSE FILLED FROM CELLAR TO DOME!
 To commence this Fall's business we have made a decided hit in the way of Bargains for all. Just think of our

Wool Pacific Cashmere.
 For Ladies' Dresses, in all shades, at 10c a yard.

Plain Silk Lustre.
 This magnificent Dress Goods is appreciated by all; we have all shades and prices. It is in the reach of all—Ten Cents per yard.

Crape Suitings.
 This is a new and very desirable fabric for Ladies' Dresses, and is beyond all doubt the thing for house and street wear. Sold north, east, south and west. For 25c. Our price 15c.

Whip Cord Yard Wide Dress Goods.
 This is the first season for this handsome Parisian Cloth, and to be appreciated must be seen. Just think how low you can buy it—only 25c.

Henrietta Cloth.
 This handsome Dress Goods is acknowledged to be the best value offered for the money; we show all shades, 40 inches wide, all wool and silk. Our price 75c.

Showing Fine Silks.
 Black and Colored Silks in Sarab and Fall's Frenches. Our stock of these goods is immense—please call and examine.

Mrs. Cleveland's Choice.
 Came's Hair Serge is Mrs. Cleveland's favorite dress for this season. We have them in Suits, with either Plush or Silk Gimp for trimmings to match. We offer at the very low price of \$7.00 per Suit, including trimmings, buttons and linings.

Don't Miss This.
 Ladies' hem-stitched Colored Border Handkerchiefs, warranted not to fade. We have one thousand dozen on hand, Tell your friends about it. Two and a half cents a piece.

Listen, while I Sing.
 Toboggan Caps for Children will be all the rage this Fall. Beautiful, stylish, warm, and last but not least, very cheap, only 25c.

Lost, but Found.
 We find ten bolts of Check Nainsook on hand, and not feeling disposed to carry over until next season, we will name a price that will clear them out of our way. Remember, they are Satin finish, and 7c will tell the tale.

Shoes, Shoes.
 We cannot say enough about our Shoe stock. We have a tremendous lot on hand, we sell no shoddy or paper shoes, and every pair sold is guaranteed, or money returned.

Clothing, Clothing.
 We have bought largely this season, and can knock the spots out of any house in upper Carolina. Our Suits from \$6.00 to \$8.00 is something worth seeing. Gentlemen, come to see us. Mothers, bring your boys to see us.

Overcoats.
 This winter we expect to have lots of cold weather; we have just 470 Overcoats on hand, and we bought them to sell, and low prices is our aim.

Galico by the Pound.
 We succeeded in obtaining a lot of Galico in which you can save money. They run 8 yards to the pound, and the price is only 25c.

We Bought them All.
 A Glove manufacturer retiring from business offered us one thousand dozen Ladies' Cashmere Gloves—all wool, embroidered backs, six button length; they were worth 50c elsewhere; we offer ours at 25c.

Keep your Boys Warm.
 Our Celebrated Virginia Wool Cassimeres are regular beauties, and for wear are unequalled. Just pause for a moment and hear our price—50c a yard.

A Great Variety
 Of Ladies' Underverts, Gents' Under-shirts, Gents' White Shirts, Trunks, Valises, Cravats, Hats, Suspenders, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Sattins, Silk Braid, Kid Gloves, Red Flannel, White Flannel, and a thousand other beautiful things for sale lower than elsewhere.

PRICE TELLS, AND EVERYBODY TELLS THE PRICE.
FOR TELLING PRICES COME AND SEE OUR LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

Give us a call. Remember the place—next door to J. E. Peoples & Co. on Brick Range. Polite attention to all purchaser or not. Look over the door for our large Sign.

LESSER & CO.

NOTICE OF SALE.
 WE will sell to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1888, at the late residence of Hiram B. Major, deceased, the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of Hiram B. Major, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Mule, one two-horse Wagon, one Dump Cart, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of Sale—Cash. No property to be removed until paid for.
 MRS. SALLIE M. MAJOR, Mrs. MOLLIE C. SKELTON, Administrators.
 Nov 22, 1888 20 3

MASTER'S SALE.
 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Ella J. Jones vs. Elbert W. Whitefield, et al.—Partition.
 IN obedience to the order of sale in the above entitled action I will sell at Anderson, S. C., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of DECEMBER next, the Real Estate below described as the Lands of J. C. Whitefield, deceased, to-wit:
 TRACT NO. 1. Situate in Warehatch township of Anderson County, S. C., on waters of Beaver Creek, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of S. A. Whitaker, A. C. Keys, and others.
 TRACT NO. 2. Adjoining the above, S. A. Whitaker, Jas. A. Gray, and others, containing thirty-three (33) acres, more or less.
 TRACT NO. 3. In Brushy Creek township, containing eight (8) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joel Billison and others.
 TRACT NO. 4. In Brushy Creek township, on waters of Twenty Six Mile Creek, containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Duckworth, Eliza D. Anderson, M. D. L. Irbey, and others.
 TRACT NO. 5. Situate in Centreville township, containing two hundred and seventy (270) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Pool, Robert Moorhead and others.
 TRACT NO. 6. In Hopewell township, containing three hundred (300) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Duckworth, Eliza D. Anderson, M. D. L. Irbey, and others.
 TRACT NO. 7. Situate in Centreville township, containing two hundred and seventy (270) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Pool, Robert Moorhead and others.
 TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in equal annual installments. The interest from day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds of purchasers, and a mortgage or mortgages of the property sold.
 Purchaser to pay extra for papers.
 W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.
 Nov 22, 1888 20 2

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
 IN THE COUNTY OF PRATHE, M. P. Trilbitt, Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. M. F. Trilbitt, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. J. M. Wilson, F. J. Wilson, Martha Brown, Ben. Rogers, Philo Rogers, Cyrus Rogers, Doris Rogers, and the widow and child of F. J. Wilson, deceased, Defendants. Summons for Relief. Complaint served.
 YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith attached to you, and to file your answer to the same with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson, S. C., on or before the 10th day of December, 1888, and to appear at the trial of this action, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time specified, and to appear at the trial of this action, the Court will decree the relief demanded in the Complaint.
 Dated at Anderson, S. C., Nov. 18th, A. D. 1888.
 W. W. SIMPSON, FIVE ATT'Y.
 [S.] W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS: Take notice, that the Complaint in this action and the summons of which this is a copy, was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for the County of Anderson and State of South Carolina, on the 10th day of November, 1888, and that the object of this action is to obtain the sale of a household and lot in the town of Pendleton, in the County and State of South Carolina, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Martha Wilson, deceased, consisting one-fourth of one acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Pool, Robert Moorhead, and others, and known as the homestead of Mrs. Martha Wilson, in and of personally acquired, and that no personal claim against said estate exists.
 November 15th, 1888.
 W. W. SIMPSON, FIVE ATT'Y.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
 The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of David L. Wardlaw, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Court of Probate for Anderson County on the 22nd day of December, 1888, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Administrator.
 C. W. WARDLAW, Adm'r.
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NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
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FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned has 230 acres of Valuable Land which he is desirous of selling at private sale. The Land is situated about two miles northeast of the City of Anderson, and lies well. On the place is a good 3-room house. A Creek runs through the entire place, on which there is some fine bottom Land. He will sell all or any portion of it, to suit the purchaser. For further information, apply on the premises, or address:
 W. T. W. HARRISON, Anderson, S. C.
 Nov 22, 1888 20 1

STOLEN!
 FROM my Stables on Saturday night, 17th inst., one dark bay mare MULE, about ten years old, a little brown color about the mouth. Any information as to her whereabouts will be gladly received, or any person delivering her I will pay Twenty Dollars for her trouble.
 EUBEN CLINKSBALE
 Nov 22, 1888 20 1

FOR TELLING PRICES COME AND SEE OUR LINE OF DRESS GOODS.
 Embracing all the New Fall and Winter Fabrics, in all the various new shades. Greens, from Myrtle to Reseda; Mahogony, Terra Cotta, Gobelins, Greys, and an endless variety of Stripes, Plaids, Checks, Etc.; all the new imported Cloths, fresh from the foreign looms. Henriettas, Rayettes, Alma Cloths, Imperial Serges, Cashmeres, Raye Stripes, Fonges, Etc. Our line of Dress Silks, Velvets and Plushes is complete.

IN MILLINERY
 We begin with nice Felts at 60c. to \$2.00. Straws from 25c. up. Ribbons, Moires, Glaces, Gros Grains, Failles, Velvet and Ombres. The largest, cheapest and toniest stock of Ribbons to be found anywhere. Velvets, Plushes, Persian Goods, Cashmeres, Silks, and all the Beautiful Novelties that delight the eye this season. With special pride we request the inspection of our Pattern Hats, the result of weeks of careful study and almost endless research among all the leading importing houses of the great Northern cities, so as to find something becoming, and to suit the pocket book of each of our many friends and patrons.

OUR Trimming Department
 Includes Passementeries, President Braids, Guimps, Milanese Trimmings, Fur and Astrakans, Bandeaux, and an elegant assortment of Dress Linings, Buttons, &c., to suit the different shades of Dress Goods.

Ladies' Underwear.
 The cheapest, most stylish and elegant line of Ladies' Underwear possible. Also, Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, from the cheapest to the finest. Remember, we take special pride in this Department, and with the aid of polite and efficient Sales-ladies it is always a pleasure to show our Goods to every one.

Dress Making.
 MISS MALLALIEU has returned and taken charge of the Dress Making Department, with skilled assistants.

Don't be tempted by any so-called bargains until you have seen our Goods and heard our prices. Our plan is not to sell one or two articles away under value as leaders, and then make up the loss on something else, but to give the full worth of your money every time, whether you are posted or not. We have an eye to the future more than to the present, and propose to merit the continued confidence and patronage of the people.

Very respectfully,
R. S. HILL, Anderson, S. C.
 HILL & CO., Pelzer, S. C.
 R. S. HILL & CO., Hartwell, Ga.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. All Persons indebted to BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL, AND TO BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO., MUST PAY UP during the present year, in order to wind up their business. Take due notice of this, and govern yourself accordingly. BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.