

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

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REVENUE WHELPS.

Decency and Law Alike Set at Defiance.

The following is a synopsis of the evidence taken by the Committee of the Grand Jury and submitted to Judge Kershaw, at the last term of Court for this County. The report of the Committee was published week before last:

Samuel Neal, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of Pickens County, lives to the right of Central, on the Twelve Mile River. On the 12th day of March, 1878, two men came to my house and told me they were revenue officers. One said his name was Lanford. The one unknown to me told me that they had been instructed to come to my house and detain any person found there, but to make no arrests. They were both armed with guns and pistols. The person unknown directed Lanford to come into my house and take charge of me. Lanford came into the house and ordered me to get some chairs and sit down there with him. I took a chair and asked him what this meant? He said he had been instructed to detain persons found at my house. About a half hour after this, six men similarly armed came up, dismounted and entered my kitchen. I recognized one of these as Wm. F. Gary. Gary told the men that he wanted both myself and a man named Hammett, who lived in my kitchen, to be arrested. Gary then searched my smokehouse and kitchen, after which he ordered me into the kitchen where Hammett already was, and directed his men to keep us both in there. Gary and Wm. Springs then entered my house, and, as my wife and three other women informs me, searched it down stairs and up stairs. My wife was confined in bed with an infant only four days old. They searched her room, looked under her bed and examined the campbor and other bottles in the sick chamber. They were all armed and carried their guns about the house with their hands up on the lock. They were wet and muddy, their clothes dripping water, and in this plight they were in my wife's chamber and about her bed. I told them my wife was sick, but they paid no attention to me, and while searching my house used very insulting and obscene language. My wife was badly frightened, and sent for me, and I was permitted to go to her. I demanded their authority for their acts; they said they had such authority, but refused to show it to me. They then ordered me to get my breakfast and to be in a hurry about it, as I must go to Pickens with them. Immediately after breakfast they started with me to Pickens, and carried me about a half mile when I prevailed upon their leader, whom they called Hoffman, to allow me to give bond and return to my wife. She was quite sick and badly frightened. I gave bond to appear before United States Commissioner Thornley on the 14th of the same month. At that time I went before him, and was discharged for want of proof. If there was any warrant against me, I have never seen it. Hammett was also arrested and required to give bond, but they showed no warrant for his arrest. His wife was also sick, and he was looking for a doctor to arrive; when the officers entered the yard he opened the door and stepped out, believing the doctor had come. One of the officers presented his gun at Hammett, and ordered him to halt. He had made no attempt to leave when the gun was presented at him. He was also discharged without proof.

Daniel Walker sworn: Lives in Pickens County, twelve or thirteen miles above the Courthouse. On Saturday, the 27th April, I was going after some medicine for a sick man

met fifteen or eighteen men, who said they were revenue officers. All were well armed with guns and pistols. They arrested me and carried me some eight or ten miles, when they released me and told me to go home. They showed me no authority for my arrest. They only said "you are mine," and then made me take the road and go with them. Two of them were named Durham and Hoffman.

Micajah Hudson sworn: Lives in Pickens County, ten miles west of the Court house. On Friday night, 15th March, 1878, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was awakened from sleep by hearing some one in my piazza and in my house. They entered my room, and some five or six men surrounded my bed with guns in their hands. They ordered me to get up and put on my clothes as quick as possible, which I did. They then searched my house, even the cupboards, trunks, &c. They broke open my smokehouse door and searched it and my kitchen. They then ordered me to mount behind one of their men. This I refused to do, alleging as my reason that I had a horse of my own and would ride. After catching my horse, they made me follow them about five miles, and then dismissed me. Before they started I demanded their authority for breaking into my house and arresting me at such an hour. They said they had the authority, but refused to show it to me. I recognized Wm. Gary, Wm. Springs and W. Silas Kirkey. I am United States mail carrier from Pickens Courthouse to McKinney's and Fall Creek. The United States mail was in my room the night they arrested me. I have heard nothing of the matter since they dismissed me. I have never been arrested nor tried, although I am at Pickens Courthouse twice a week with the mail, and could be arrested any time.

Mrs. Mary A. Hinckle sworn:—Lives in Pickens County, about twenty miles northwest of the Court house. I am a widow; my husband was killed during the war. On the 11th of May, 1877, soon after breakfast, I saw about twenty five men, all armed, riding up the road towards my house; they passed through my yard as fast as their horses could go, and halted about two or three hundred yards above my house. They all then rode back, and Wm. Gary, E. H. Barton and John Scruggs came into the house. Gary called for my trunk keys, and I told him my trunks were not locked. Barton then opened and examined one of the trunks, and my whole house and smokehouse were next searched by Gary and Barton. After the search Barton said to me, You are well armed, you have more guns here than we have! There were two double barreled shot guns and one single barreled one. Gary took the two double barreled ones out into the yard. Barton stood in the house cursing and swearing, and said that if he knew that these guns had been at his house, (at the time Redmond and his party captured him,) he would break them all to pieces. He then went out, taking the guns with him. After awhile both Barton and Gary returned with the guns and replaced them in the corner. They then told me to tell Redmond they had been to see him and hoped he would call on them again, and they then rode off. About an hour after they left two of my sons came in and when I told them the officers had been there, and had taken the guns out of the house, they examined them and found them bent and broken and rendered utterly unfit for use. They showed me no authority for searching the house. On the 15th day of April, 1878, as I was returning home, Gary, Springs and ten

other men passed me in the road. I hurried on to keep up with them, when I saw Gary and two others cross my field, and heard them shoot twice; then they threw down my fence and passed upon the ridge and shot twice more. They were shooting at my son. After the second shot he ran and escaped. They then returned to my house, and some one asked Gary what he was shooting at, and he replied, at Redmond. I told him Redmond was not about there, and that it was my son they were shooting at. Gary said it made no difference—he had left my son lying over on the hill hallooing and bleeding. (My son is about 16 or 17 years old.) Gary then pushed open my house door and searched the house again. No authority for so doing was shown to me. I asked Gary if he had any authority, and one man said of course he had, but they would show me none. They then rode off.

Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney, an invalid widow lady, 78 years of age, living with two widowed daughters about 17 miles west of Pickens C. H. testifies that on the 20th of March, 1878, about twenty armed men rode up in a gallop and surrounded her house. Gary went through the house punching the bed with his guns, examining into trunks, chests, drawers, &c., and when asked what business he had in the house, replied, "that was his business." He drank some campbor he found in a bottle and also some blackberry wine, helping himself to what he wanted without asking for it, and certainly without invitation. While Gary was searching the house, Springs sat with a cocked pistol in hand on his horse at the door and kept guard. No authority was shown for the search in this instance, though it was demanded to be produced.

The affidavit of Mrs. Hester A. Stewart, a daughter of Mrs. McKinney, is, for the most part, a corroboration of that given by her mother. Hoffman and Aaron Thomas was in the same crowd.

Thomas McKinney sworn: Is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney, and lives about a quarter of a mile from her. While repairing a fence on the 20th March I saw about twenty men riding hurriedly through my field towards me. They surrounded me and one of them (Aaron Thomas) said: "Oh, I know you, you G-d-d gray bearded son of a—; arrest him, he has a still house up the branch." They then arrested me and carried me to Walhalla, a distance of twenty miles. Before I left my wife told them to release me, and Pat Kirkland said they had nothing against me and would send me back that night. They showed me no warrant until the day after my arrest when they showed me a warrant purporting to have been signed by J. L. Thornley, United States Commissioner for Pickens County. I have since seen Commissioner Thornley, and he assures me that he never issued such a warrant—in fact he never issued one against me, and if such a warrant was out it was a forgery! I am the United States postmaster for Eastatoe Postoffice. In the party that arrested me I recognized Pat Kirkland, W. F. Gary, E. G. Hoffman, Commissioner Ladd, Burham, Aaron Thomas, William Springs, John Springs, and a fellow named Mute; also J. F. Andrews, Charles W. Cummings, S. P. Lanford and H. H. Jilison.

Silas Hinckle, Jr., sworn: Is a son of Mrs. Mary A. Hinckle. Is 16 years of age. On the 15th of April as I was going to dinner, heard some one cry "halt!" and turning round saw three men coming across the field. I did not stop and three shots were fired after me. I heard two of the balls pass over my head. After the second shot I began to run and

the men ran, following me. I have seen the same parties since and talked with them, but no attempt was made to arrest me. The men who followed me were revenue officers; they followed me about a half mile. Joe Gibson, colored, sworn, says: I live with Mr. Joseph Chapman, about eighteen miles northwest of Pickens. On the morning of 20th instant, while I was in the house, about twenty men, riding and armed, rode up to the house, dismounted and entered the yard. When they entered I was standing in the door of the house. They asked me where was Joe Chapman? I said, gone to Walhalla, and one of the men said to me, "you are a d-d liar," and punched me in the side with his gun; another then jerked me out of the house, and asked me a second time where was Joe Chapman? I told them he had gone to Walhalla, or at least had told me so. They said you are a d-d liar, and one of the men struck me over the head with his gun and knocked me down. After getting up they struck me several times over the head with their fists. They then made me go to an old house in the woods which had been used once as a still house, but no still was there now. The revenue officers placed me in the "fleck stand" and poured water on my head for some time to make me tell where the "still" was. I told them I did not know. They then filled the "fleck stand" about half full of water, and put me in headforemost, and kept me there for some time. When taken out I was entirely unconscious, and the water was running from my mouth and nose. After recovering, they made me dig a hole inside of the house, about waist deep, saying that whiskey was buried there. When the hole was dug, one man kicked me in it, and another jumped on me and choked me. They then carried me outside of the house, and threw me in the branch and stamped on me. When they were putting me, or attempting to put me in the "fleck stand," two men took hold of me, and, resisting, I threw one of them off, when another said: "G-d-d—n him, can't you manage him?" and two others then came up and assisted. Wm. F. Gary, Pat Kirkland and Wm. Springs were the only parties known to me.

Judge Kershaw's Ringing Charge.

A JUST AND FEARLESS JUDGE ON THE REVENUE OUTRAGES

PICKENS C. H., June 27.—The necessity for promptness of action and for considering his convenience and safety alone in the matter of my interview with the outlawed mountaineer, Redmond, compelled me to suspend my other business for several days or until my return from the mountains, and has prevented me from giving, up to this time, other than a brief telegraphic report of the very interesting proceedings in Judge Kershaw's court on Monday.

The session of court occupied but two days. The case of the State against the revenue officers charged with the murder of Amos Ladd occupied nearly all of the first day, and alone presented any points of general interest. I left Pickens C. H. the same night, and court adjourned during my absence.

Before court convened Monday morning, and indeed for weeks preceding that day, it had become generally understood that matters of unusual moment would come up for consideration during the session, and the whole county was alive with anticipation of the settlement of a question in which all were concerned, and which, as it presented itself to the public mind, was simply this: Whether the revenue officers could shoot down a private citizen in his own house, and then be rescued from the

consequences of the action by the intervention of a court having no jurisdiction in such matters, or whether the circuit judge, in whose virtue and ability all reposed the strictest faith and confidence, would be found to possess sufficient firmness also to vindicate what every man believed to be the rights of his court and the law of the land.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

The issue was indeed a serious one, and as I had repeated opportunities for remarking, involved little less than the future peace of the country and perhaps of the State itself. The feeling among the people was deep and strong and was perhaps the more formidable for the absence of any approach to violent expression of it. Their silence was very evidently that of men who had long suffered wrongs but were willing to leave them for the law to correct if it would. They had borne much with rare patience; had submitted to every conceivable indignity without resenting and almost without protest, and that patience construed as an evidence of weakness, cowardice and guilt had only subjected them to renewed oppression, which had finally culminated in the deliberate murder of one of their number. No man's house had been exempt, for years, from unauthorized invasion at all hours and under all circumstances, no man's person had been safe against insult, imprisonment and violence.—Both had been violated at last in one instance, and a harmless boy shot down on the threshold of his widowed mother's home, in the midst of his mother's family, and in spite of the pleadings of mother and sister.—Where would it end, whose life was safe and who might not be the next victim? The question came home to each and every one and met with but one answer: "It is enough! if the law cannot or will not protect us we will protect ourselves!"

THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE.

No threats were made, and despite all that has been said or may be said to the contrary the prisoners now lying in Greenville jail would have been perfectly safe, even had they been at liberty, in the streets of Pickens village. It was a remarkable and significant feature of the occasion. I may say here that, despite the interest felt in the trial, and despite the well known disposition of all the people of this State to flock into the towns during court week, there were not nearly one hundred country people of Pickens County in the village on the day of this expected trial. The majority who were present, indeed, came because they were compelled to do so, in the capacity of jurors, witnesses and other required attendants upon the court. I asked the reason for this, and was informed in reply that it was expected that a number of revenue officers would be present on the occasion, and no man felt himself to be safe from arrest, and perhaps imprisonment at their hands, if he should place himself within reach. Experience is a hard teacher, but its lessons are well remembered.

THE ARRAY OF COUNSEL.

The prisoners were not brought to Pickens, but were represented in court by the counsel whose names have been already mentioned. There was also present in town Mr. J. E. Hagood, the Clerk of the United States District Court, who had accompanied Mr. E. W. M. Mackey, assistant United States attorney, from Charleston, and who, as I learn, was ordered to this place to be at hand at the proper moment to issue the writs of habeas corpus which were to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the State authorities and place them in charge of the United States marshal. The prisoners' coun-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE]

The Columbia Register.

We would have noticed what the Columbia Register said about us last week had space permitted, but as our columns were filled with other matter considered more important, we deferred our reply to this issue.

If the Register had published any of them we should have never said a word. But as it did not, we, and many others in this vicinity, very naturally came to the conclusion "that the Register endorsed what is said by Collector Brayton about this bloody affair?"

That there can be no permanent peace to the people of South Carolina until a Democratic National administration is inaugurated at Washington, must be apparent to all observing minds.

The speaker then reviewed the recent political history of the State, and dwelling upon the great results which had been achieved for the good of the

people of the State, both white and black alike, under a Democratic administration of the government, the benefit of which, he said, the people do not themselves appreciate now that they are experiencing them in quiet possession, he continued by advising his hearers "to open their ranks and receive and welcome all who have aided in the good work, and who now declare themselves to be members of the Democratic party."

Executive Committee.

PICKENS C. H. July 6, 1878.

Pursuant to call of Col. R. E. Bowen, chairman, the Pickens County Democratic Executive Committee met this day. Present, R. E. Bowen, Chairman, J. R. Gossett, B. S. Gaines, A. R. Craig, D. F. Bradley, W. W. F. Bright, W. B. Jones, Robin S. Lewis.

Rule 1. The primary election for Pickens County shall be held on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1878, at the usual place of meeting of each club.

Rule 2. The Secretary of each club shall make out and furnish a full list of all members of his club to the managers of election, who shall be three in number, appointed by each local club.

Rule 3. The polls shall be open from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. When the polls are closed the managers shall at once proceed to count the votes, in public, and make a full return to the County Executive Committee by 12 o'clock on the day after said election.

Rule 4. The County Executive Committee shall meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the day following the primary election, at Pickens C. H. They shall receive the ballots and returns from the several clubs, aggregate such returns, and declare the result of the election.

Rule 5. No candidate shall be voted for in the said primary election, and if voted for such votes shall not be counted, unless such candidate shall, at the time of the election, be a member of some Democratic club in Pickens County, and pledge himself to abide the result of the primary election and support the nominees of the party.

Rule 6. There shall be voted for at the ensuing primary election the following officers: One Senator, two Representatives, one Judge of Probate, three County Commissioners, one School Commissioner, one Coroner, one County Auditor, one County Treasurer, and one Trial Justice for each township.

Rule 7. In case there shall be a tie between any candidates in the primary election, then another election shall be held at such time as the County Executive Committee may designate, to determine who shall be the nominee for such office, under the regulations herein before prescribed.

The following persons were on motion selected as delegates to the State and Congressional nominating Conventions, which assemble in Columbia on the 1st day of August next: D. F. Bradley, W. T. Field, R. A. Child.

Alternates, A. R. Craig, W. T. Bowen, A. B. Talley.

On motion of J. R. Gossett, Esq., a series of meetings were appointed by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of affording candidates an opportunity of addressing the people, commencing at Pampkintown, Saturday, July 27th; Eastatoe, Tuesday August 6th; Howard's Shop, Saturday

August 10th; Central, Wednesday August 14th; Liberty, Saturday August 17th; Easley Station, Tuesday August 20th; Cross Plains, Thursday August 22d; Daconville, Saturday August 24th; Pickens C. H., Monday August 26th. Each meeting is to be held at 10 o'clock, A. M. All candidates are requested to be present and address the people.

On motion of J. R. Gossett, the Committee adjourned to meet on Saturday the 31st day of August unless sooner called together by the Chairman.

R. E. BOWEN, Chairman. D. F. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Mr. Editor: About two weeks ago I received an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Central high school, and knowing Capt. R. L. Lewis, the principal, to be an enthusiast on education, one of the best teachers in the State, and perfectly devoted to his profession; and knowing also that the good people of Central and surrounding country never fail of making such occasions pleasant and entertaining, I at once determined to be present.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 20th day of last month, I reached Central and "put up" with that prince of hosts "Cousin John." Soon after arriving I started out on a tour of inspection. I noted several new buildings and saw many evidences of progress and prosperity. Notwithstanding the hard times Central appeared to be doing a thriving business, and her merchants, all active, energetic and enterprising young men, are determined to still further increase her business and thus enhance the value of her real property.

On Friday night we were with Mr. Henry Rowland, for he it known that Central boasts of two hotels, and challenges the country to show two better. "Cousin John" and Mr. Rowland are courteous and attentive hosts, and spare no pains in providing both for your palate and your comfort. But my object in writing was to give a brief outline of the examination and exhibition. The examination consumed two days. The first was devoted to the examination of the pupils of the primary department, and the advanced classes in orthography and reading. Captain Lewis is assisted by Miss Estelle Gaines, a gifted young lady and a valuable adjunct to the school, who presided over the primary department. The rigid and searching examination of the children under her charge, and the prompt and correct answer to all questions, as well as their distinctness and proficiency in enunciation and articulation, is evidence sufficient of Miss Gaines' talent as a teacher, and reflects credit alike upon herself and her pupils. The second day was devoted to the examination of pupils in the higher branches. This was equally creditable and developed the wonderful tact possessed by Captain Lewis of instilling into the minds of his pupils a love for the pursuit of knowledge, and imparting to them some of his own enthusiasm in its pursuit. Nearly the entire examination was conducted upon the blackboard. The classes in Dictionary were required to define every word given them, and one class was examined in Clark's Primary Grammar by the diagram system.

In consequence of the rain on Friday morning, the exercises were delayed for a time, and the programme was necessarily shortened.

Soon after the examination closed the speaking commenced. Captain Lewis first introduced Rev. G. W. Singleton, who stated that it was not his intention to entertain them with a regular set speech, but only to make a few remarks which he hoped might be of some service to them in the pursuit of their studies. Mr. Singleton's remarks were timely and well received by the audience. C. P. Barrett, Esq., was then introduced and entertained the audience for thirty minutes in an address upon "Education" after which Mr. Child was introduced and spoke about the same length of time upon the "Lights and Shadows of Life." I have heard all the speeches well spoken of, and believe that they were well received. This closed the exercises of the day.

Soon after dark people began pouring into the school grounds from all directions. We were now to have speeches, dialogues and charades from the scholars. A large platform had previously been erected in front of and attached to the school room, opposite

a door. Rolling curtains were placed in front of the platform and when we arrived were closely drawn. Sooth, however, they were rolled back, and a scene of marvelous beauty burst upon us. Artistically arranged upon the platform were fifty-five pupils of the school, composing three different classes, the primary, the intermediate and the advanced, and each member of the different classes wearing a badge, showing at a glance to which one of the three classes they belonged. There was the little child "with its sparkling eyes and its cheeks like the blushing rose," happy young girls in their teens, almost ready to bloom into a pure and sweet womanhood, and robust youths with many proud anticipations of the future and who, in a short time, will enter the world to fight their own battles. How happy and how joyous were they as they made the welkin ring with their song of "Welcome!" How the hearts of fathers and mothers must have bounded with joy at such a sight! Bright, beautiful and innocent, it is sad to contemplate that they shall some day fade and pass away. But it is not my purpose to moralize. After the song of "Welcome," came the "Address of Welcome," by Bennie Martin, a bright little fellow of eight years. His delivery was excellent, and his enunciation clear, distinct and impressive. It is impossible to give a minute description of everything, but suffice it to say that all appeared unembarrassed in manner, easy in action and graceful in movement and gesture. They spoke clearly and distinctly, emphasizing the proper words and phrases and letting their voices rise or fall according to the most approved style of speaking. The ethiopian part was rich, and the actors therein acquitted themselves with much credit. Taken as a whole, it was a decided success, and we congratulate Capt. Lewis and the people of Garvin on the manner in which it was conducted and the pleasure given their friends. I met many kind friends and hope a year hence we will have a reunion at the same place, and that all may enjoy themselves as they did on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of June, 1878. C****

Mr. Editor: Several kind friends have had the goodness to inform me that a report is being circulated throughout the County that I am in favor of the "no fence law." Or at least, that if elected to the Legislature, I will advocate the passage of a law, extending the fence on the Anderson line to the Air Line Railroad. I had intended to define my position on this question at the series of meetings called by the Executive Committee, but as I will be engaged in the United States Court at that time, defending several of our citizens charged with a violation of the internal revenue law, I take this method to most emphatically contradict the report. The fence question is a matter with the people, and for the people to decide, and a question with which the Legislature has and should have no voice. When a child is sick and refuses to take medicine, he is sometimes gagged and forced to swallow it, but the people are not children, and the Legislature has no right to force obnoxious measures upon them. If elected, therefore, and any attempt is made to force this measure upon the people of Pickens, I, as their representative, and as the exponent of their views and wishes, will most heartily oppose it. As I before stated, it is a matter with the people, and the people themselves should decide it. Respectfully, &c. R. A. CHILD.

Mr. Editor—Since my interview with Maj. Lewis R. Redmond on the 15th ult., I have learned that some few persons have been criticizing and insinuating upon my course as a public officer in interviewing said Redmond. My proposition is to explain to the readers of THE SENTINEL my motive in the interview and to let criticisms and insinuations go by the board as though they were not. By request of many of my friends, who are also friends of peace and good government, I interviewed Redmond to adjust existing difficulties and to relieve many of the good citizens of the County, who were in a great state of suspense and uneasiness, which I happily and satisfactorily accomplished by the interview, Redmond giving me his word that he would not disturb or injure any one, (U. S. deputy marshals or any one else,) if let alone. W. G. FIELD.

Public School Teachers. The following is a list of teachers passed by the County Board of Examiners at their regular meeting week before last. The examination was more rigid than in the past, and at first we thought it might work a detriment to the educational interest of the County as some very fair teachers might fail and it would not be possible to replace them with others who could come up to the required mark; but as none failed we do not see the harm or good done, as most of the teachers retained their old grades, while none went out of service.

FIRST GRADE. White males—J. E. Boggs, E. J. Dreher, R. L. Lewis, Robt. Stewart, E. W. Long, W. W. F. Bright, P. Gilbert, J. T. Price, A. B. Alderman, J. M. Barr.

White females—Sarah A. McMahan, Laura Ellis, Hennie Chamblin, Josie Boggs, Sallie Mullikin, Dora Hunt. Colored males—E. B. Craig.

SECOND GRADE. White males—M. F. Hester, J. T. Boggs, D. N. Curtis, Basil M. Pack, J. M. Crenshaw, R. C. Griffin, T. H. Marks, White females—Mrs. M. F. Kenmore.

Colored Males—W. D. Jenkins, Jesse Breazeale, C. T. Miller. Colored females—Josie C. Payton, Alice Payton.

THIRD GRADE. White females—Nannie Curton. Colored males—J. T. Vance, S. M. Smith, H. C. Asbury, Ralph Coaxum, J. B. Sizemore, S. E. Johnson.

Colored females—Janie Orr, H. E. Crew, M. E. Taylor.

Disbanding the Raiders. COLUMBIA, July 5.—It is reported here to-night that the revenue force which has been so long engaged in harassing the upper counties of this State have been disbanded, and its members sent to their homes. I cannot now ascertain the truth of the rumor, but it is confirmed by some of the revenue officers.

The cause of this action is not known, but I am informed that the department at Washington has ordered an investigation of their alleged misconduct, and it is probable that operations have been suspended pending its results. C. McK.

The question of the transfer of the case of the Revenue officers for the killing of Ladd to the United States Court, was argued before Judge Kershaw at Greenville last week. The State was represented by Attorney General Youmans and Solicitor Cochran. Judge Kershaw reserved his decision, but stated that it would be rendered as soon as possible. We feel sure the right to transfer will be denied. JOAB MAULDIN, s.p.c. July 11, 1878 44

I take this method of informing the good people of Pickens County, that I am not in any respect connected with the Revenue Department of the Government. It is true, that I held the position of Deputy United States Marshal a short time, but when I saw that the law instead of being executed was violated by the agents of the Government especially entrusted with its execution, and the rights of citizens wantonly and ruthlessly violated, I at once resigned in disgust, and have not since been in any respect, connected with the service. Respectfully, KIRK MAULDIN.

Messrs. William Taylor and T. C. Robinson, of Spartanburg, celebrated the 4th in Pickens.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved \$20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to \$20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Whenever and Wherever Diseases of a choleraic type prevail, or there is cause to apprehend a visit from them, the system should be toned regulated and reinforced by a course of Hester's Stomach Bitters. Perfect digestion and regular habit of body are the best safeguards against such maladies, and both are secured by this inestimable tonic and alterative. The Bitters are also extremely serviceable in remedying such disorders. If promptly taken in bilious colic, diarrhoea and cholera morbus, the disease is usually frustrated. In diarrhoea cases, it is only necessary to restore the tone of the relaxed bowels and this is one of the specific effects of this medicine. Wild on the stomach, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, headache and other symptoms of disturbance in the gastric and hepatic regions are also speedily relieved by this excellent remedy. As a family medicine it is invaluable, since it promptly and completely remedies those ailments which are of most frequent occurrence.

Clerk's Sales.

The State of South Carolina COUNTY OF PICKENS.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS Mary J. Freeman, Administratrix, and Benator S. Freeman, as Administrator of the Estate of Barney L. Freeman, deceased, Plaintiffs.

against Joseph McD. Carson, Charles L. Carson and George P. Robinson, Defendants. Complaint for Relief.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in the above stated case, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder at Pickens Court House, on Sale day in August next, the Premises described in said order, to wit:

A certain Piece, Parcel, or Tract of Land, situated, lying and being in the County of Pickens, State of South Carolina, and lying on waters of Saluda river, adjoining lands of Robert Trotter and James Fortner and others, it being all my land, lying in the State and County aforesaid.

TERMS: One-half cash, the remainder on a credit of six months, with interest from day of sale, and secured by a mortgage of the premises.

Purchasers to pay for papers. Witness my hand and official seal at Pickens Court House, this 11th day of July, 1878. J. J. LEWIS, c.c.p.

Purchase money and costs to be paid on day of sale, or the property will be resold at risk of former purchaser. July 11, 1878 44

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS COUNTY.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder at Pickens Court House on Sale day in August next, during the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Bailey B. Mosley, in and to that piece of Land whereon he now lives, situate in Pickens County, on Case Creek, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Josiah Chapman and others.

Levied on as the property of B. B. Mosley, at the suit of Nathan Gunnion. TERMS CASH—Purchaser to pay extra for titles.

If terms not complied with on day of sale, property to be resold at risk of former purchaser. JOAB MAULDIN, s.p.c. July 11, 1878 44

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

THE Exercises of the 2d Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 23d DAY OF JULY, inst., and continue 6 months. Public term of 1 month or 6 weeks taught first. No charge against patrons during public term.

RATES OF TUITION. Primary Branches per month, \$1 00 Intermediate Branches per month, 1 50 Advanced Branches per month, 2 00 Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, except in cases of prolonged sickness. Discipline strict—instruction thorough, tuition low. Good board can be obtained at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per month. For further information, address R. L. LEWIS, Principal, Central Station, S. C. July 4, 1878 43

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the firm of EATON & WATKINS will present them to the undersigned by the 4th of August next. WILLIAM WATKINS. may 30, 1878 38

Manhood:

How Lost, How Restored! JUST published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post office Box, 4586, July 11, 1878 44

LOCAL ITEMS.

Church Directory. Methodist church, Rev. A. W. Walker, Pastor. Sabbath in each month at 4 o'clock p. m.

Our price for announcing a candidate is \$5.00, cash in advance. Positively no announcement will be inserted without the cash accompanying the same.

The oat crop in this County, we are informed, is very fine.

The "glorious fourth" came and went in this section. That's all.

Cholera has made its appearance in this section. Several hogs have died from it.

C. Barrett is now rusticated on the most heights of the Blue Ridge.

There has been the coolest summer thus far we ever experienced. What is the use of it! Can some one tell us.

Cap. C. Hughes has very fine sorghum cane and will make a quantity of molasses this year.

Miss Vesta Mauldin and Addie Hollingworth, of this place, have recently graduated at Williamston Female College.

Maj. M. Stewart informs us that he killed two white musk rats recently. We never saw or heard of a white musk rat before, and have been informed by those who have caught many that they never heard of a white one before.

Maj. J. Ambler will accept our thanks for late copy of the Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, published Leeds, England.

The members of the Hampton Home Guards will at the store of Messrs. Hagood, Alexander & Co., and get their uniforms at as early a day as possible.

A. GRIFFIN, Captain.

Shoo Fly.—The undersigned are the proprietors for S. C., of the right of the well known patent fan attachment for keeping flies off of the table, &c.—Every family should have one. County and town rights will be sold at reasonable rates. Address, Payne & Stewart, Cecil, S. C., or E. F. Allgood, Pickens, H. S. C.

THE ORGAN AR.—A 100 lb. solid shot. If any one insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 shot organ for \$5, "Shoot him on the spot." All necessity for buying such inferior Organs forever done away with. \$100, ea, or \$110 on easy terms, now buy magnificent Mason & Hamlin Parlo or Church Organ with Four Sets of Ten Stops, in elegant new case with illuminated panels.—Indisputable style of case ever produced.—Special offer to introduce this set.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for life time.—Rented until paid for.—Get new styles just out.—Illustrated catalogues free.—Address LUDDEN BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer Wholesale Agents for the South.

CONSUMPTION CURE.—An old physician, retired from practicing, had placed in his hands by an English missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, hoarseness, and all throat and lung affections, and positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing stamp, naming this paper. W. W. W. 149 Powers Block, Rochester, New York. 41

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT HOME.—If attention has been called to some new and labor-saving cooking utensils—recently invented. One of which, the Universal Weight and Measuring Utensil, for weighing flour, sugar, butter, and measuring molasses, milk and all kinds of liquids used in cooking, entirely superseding expensive scales. The Patent Centennial Cake Pan ever made, and which every house-keeper will have when they see its advantages over all others. Also, the Kitchen Gam, a plated wire boiler to hang inside of an ordinary pot, for boiling all kinds of vegetables, eggs, etc., which, when done, can be removed at once perfectly dry without lifting the heavy sooty pot off of the stove. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and offer a splendid opportunity to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure an agency for a very profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., No. 242 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress. The friends of the Hon. D. WYATT AIKEN respectfully nominate him for reelection to Congress—subject to the Democratic nomination.

For the Senate. The friends of Dr. W. T. FIELD respectfully announce him as a candidate for the Senate—subject to the primary election.

The friends of the Hon. D. F. BRADLEY announce him as a candidate for the Senate—subject to the primary election. Mr. BRADLEY holds a useful and efficient member of the House, and cannot fail to give satisfaction in this new and higher field of duty.

For the Legislature. The friends of B. J. JOHNSTON respectfully announce him as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election—subject to the action of the voters of Pickens County, at the approaching primary election.

The many friends of A. R. CRAIG respectfully announce him as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election—subject to a nomination at the primary election.

The many friends of Mr. W. T. BOWEN respectfully announce him as a candidate for the Legislature—subject to nomination by the primary election.

The friends R. A. CHILD nominate him for the Legislature—subject to a nomination at the primary election. Mr. CHILD is a young man of ability, and if elected, will reflect credit alike upon himself and constituents.

For Probate Judge. The many friends of REV. OLIN L. DURANT respectfully announce him a candidate for Probate Judge at the ensuing election—subject, however, the primary election.

The friends of W. FIELD, respectfully announce him as candidate for reelection to the office of Probate Judge—subject to a nomination at the primary election. Mr. FIELD has made an efficient and faithful officer, and his reelection will be hailed with satisfaction by his friends.

For School Commissioner. The many friends of REV. B. S. AINES respectfully announce him as a candidate for School Commissioner at the ensuing election—subject to a nomination at the approaching primary election.

The many friends of Rev. G. W. SINGLETON, with pleasure, nominate him as a candidate for reelection to the office of County School Commissioner—subject to the will of the voters at the approaching primary election.

Mr. SINGLETON has been retiring in his efforts to build up and run the schools of Pickens County and faithful in the discharge of every official duty, and his election will give continued satisfaction to his friends.

The many friends of JOSEPH B. CLYDE respectfully announce him a candidate for School Commissioner—subject to a nomination at the primary election.

For County Commissioner. The experience, financial ability, patriotism, and zeal that has heretofore characterized the official record of JOHN T. GOSSETT, prompt us to present him as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner—subject to the voice of the people at the approaching primary election.

After repeated solicitations on the part of my friends, and being the unanimous choice of Pumpkintown Democratic Club, I have consented to become a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to nomination at the primary election; and as I am a stranger in many parts of the County, I will say to the voters, that if elected, I will endeavor to do my whole duty.

The many friends of LABAI MAULDIN respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing election—subject to a nomination at the approaching primary election.

The friends of J. C. WATKINS (of Garvin Township) respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner at the next election—subject to the nomination by primary election.

The friends of Captain JAMES A. GRIFFIN respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing election—subject to a nomination at the primary election.

The friends of Captain J. J. HERD respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner—subject to the primary election.

Keowee Lodge, No. 79. A. F. M. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF KEOWEE LODGE, No. 79, A. F. M., will take place on SATURDAY OR BEFORE THE FULL MOON IN EACH MONTH, at half past 8 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is earnestly requested.

R. A. CHILD, W. M. W. G. FIELD, Secretary.

The Patent Self-Acting Cow Milker Mfg Co.

Every one who owns a cow should have one of our wonderful Milkers. Sent free to any part of the United States on receipt of \$2. Send for our illustrated Pamphlet on the Cow, containing sectional views of the milker and best dissected and explained, by Dr. White and Wilson of this city. Sent free to any address.

Office, 575 Broadway, New York.

Don't Catch Redmond! BUT CALL AT LIBERTY'S CHEAP CASH STORE AND BUY YOU A Pair of Shoes

I have just received and elegant assortment of GENTS', BOYS', AND LADIES', BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS, Which I am offering low down for cash.

I am also receiving daily, choice lots of fresh Groceries, consisting in part of COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, HAMS, LARD, &c.

Which I will sell at rock-bottom prices. Call early and often.

T. B. CRYMES, July 4, 1878

M. R. BEECO, Greenville, S. C.

SUPPLIES his customers with any SEWING MACHINE they desire. Also needles and attachments for any. Call next door to T. W. Davis and see his last lot of new Singer, Howe, Weed, Wheeler & Wilson, and other Machines. He sells all cheaper than the cheapest.

He also cuts suits out of less cloth than anybody. See list as follows: Goods for Coat—3 to 3 1/2 yards. Goods for Pants—2 1/2 to 3 yards. Goods for Vest—3 yards.

TRIMMINGS: COAT—Body lining, 2 1/2 yards; canvass, 3/4 yard; Wadding, 1 sheet; Slate Drill, 1/2 yards; Silk, 2 spools; Cotton, 1 spool; Buttons, etc.

PANTS—Slate Drill, 1/2 yard; Canvass, 1/2 yard; Silk, 1 spool; Cotton, 1 spool; Buttons and Buckle.

VEST—Slate Drill, 2 yards; Wadding, 1/2 yard; silk, 1 spool; cotton; 1 spool; wadding and Buttons.

June 20, 1878

The State of South Carolina PICKENS COUNTY. By W. G. FIELD, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Whereas, J. J. Lewis, Esq., c.c.p., has made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of McDuffie Hamilton, deceased—

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said McDuffie Hamilton, deceased, that they meet and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Pickens C. H., on the 26th day of July, instant, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1878.

W. G. FIELD, J.P.P.C. July 4, 1878

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL. WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY. PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78. Pamphlets free. Office, York, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AGENTS! READ THIS!! We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per Month, and expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address, SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, price \$1,100 only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, price \$800 only \$155. New Style Upright Pianos \$112.50. Organs \$35. Organs 12 stops \$72.50. Church Organs 16 stops price \$390, only \$115. Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs, only \$95. Buyers come and see me at home if I am not as represented, R. R. Fare paid both ways and Piano or Organ given free. Large Illust. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs sent free. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

For a CASE OF CATARRH that Sanford's Radical cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y.; Wm. Brown, Esq., Melation, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail.

Improved Inhaler, \$1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD! PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Bangor, Me. Agents Wanted For THE GREAT MEN OF GOD. A new work of Great Interest to every Bible Reader and Student in the Land. Address for descriptive terms and circulars NELSON & PHILLIPS, Publishers. No. 805 Broadway, New York. June 20, 1878

Don't

Fail to try our Buist Warrented Garden Seeds and Early Rose Potatoes. To use pure and reliable Seeds will certainly

Pay We also have the North Carolina Irish Potato at 75 cents per bushel. Onion Sets at 12 1/2 per quart. Black Oats at 75 cents per bushel.

Your Special attention is called to our Haiman Universal Plow Stock—the best and cheapest yet invented. Polished Steele Twisters, Heel Bolts and other Farming Implements—which we are selling at

Rail Road Prices. To make room for an extensive Spring Stock, we are offering our remaining Fall and Winter Stock at cost, for cash or barter. It will lighten your

Tax To invest your money where there is the best profit. Call and examine. We charge nothing for showing and pricing our Goods.

Respectfully, HAGOOD, ALEXANDER & CO. Pickens C. H. S. C. Feb 28, 1878

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN AN Up Country Store, Can be Found AT

MCFALL'S! I KEEP GOOD SUBSTANTIAL GOODS. AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

TRY ME. Respectfully, W. T. McFALL. Jan 10, 1878

WATER WHEELS. THE UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. PORTABLE AND STATIONARY. STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MACHINE MOULDED MILL GEARING. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. Of Improved Designs. A Specialty. Address, POOLE & HUNT. Send for Circulars. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE. I TAKE this method of informing all parties interested, that I will be found in my office, at Pickens Court House, on each WEDNESDAY, and on each SATURDAY, for the purpose of transacting any business that comes under my jurisdiction.

As my duties as School Commissioner will compell me to be absent in different parts of the County, I appoint these special days for the benefit of all concerned. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

G. W. SINGLETON, School Commissioner. Feb 8, 1878

PROFESSIONAL NOTICES.

L. K. CLYDE ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Special attention given to collections! April 4, 1878 80 6m

A. BLYTHE, M. F. ASSESSOR, Greenville, S. C. C. P. BARRETT, PICKENS C. H., S. C. BLYTHE, ANSEL & BARRETT ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, PICKENS C. H., S. C.

(Office in School Commissioner's Office.) Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. March 21, 1878 28

J. S. COTHRAN, Abbeville C. H. R. A. CHILD, Pickens C. H. COTHRAN & CHILD, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Will Practice in all the Courts of the State and Courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina. March 29, 1877 29

STOP! AT THE GREENVILLE HOTEL GREENVILLE, S. C. A. M. SPEIGHTS, Proprietor. BELLS IN THE ROOMS. June 14, 1877 40

Wilkins, Williams & Co. Main-St. Greenville S. C. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, A SPECIALTY. Agricultural Implements. Bar Iron and Steel; Blacksmith's, Carpenter's and Mechanic's Tools; Builders Hardware of every description; Wagon and Carriage Materials; A full line of Best Quality Leather and Rubber Belting, always in stock.

Agents for Fairbanks Standard Scales; The Hall Safe and Lock Company; The "Taylor" Cotton Gin; Tucker's Patent Alarm Money Drawer; Also, for the Celebrated Shoenberger Horse and Mule Shoes.

We are prepared to sell Swedes Iron at the lowest quotations from any markets, and still propose to duplicate invoices from Northern Jobbing Houses, adding only actual freights. WILKINS, WILLIAMS & CO. Greenville, S. C. Sept 6, 1877 52 6m

Piedmont Air Line Railway. GOING NORTH. 1st TRAIN Leave Stations 2d TRAIN Leave Stations

12 30 p m Galveston 12 30 p m Leave 5 00 p m New Orleans 5 00 p m 7 26 p m Bay St Louis 7 26 p m 11 25 p m Mobile 11 25 p m 7 05 a m Montgomery 7 05 a m 9 45 a m Opelika 10 40 a m 10 40 a m West Point 6 00 a m 8 00 p m Buford 7 55 a m 7 47 p m Gainesville 8 35 a m 8 27 p m Lula 9 06 a m 9 06 p m Mt Airy 9 36 a m 9 46 p m Toccoa 10 06 a m 11 48 p m Central 12 01 p m 1 00 a m Greenville 1 08 p m 2 30 a m Spartanburg 2 27 p m 5 09 a m Gastonia 4 52 p m 7 20 a m Charlotte Junction 6 00 p m 11 16 a m Greensboro 10 41 p m 1 16 p m Danville 1 00 a m 1 38 p m Burkeville 4 51 a m 5 17 p m Belle Isle 7 20 a m 7 39 p m Richmond 7 45 a m 8 00 p m Arrive

1 27 a m Washington 1 10 p m 3 20 a m Baltimore 3 10 p m 6 40 a m Philadelphia 6 50 p m 9 35 a m New York 10 05 p m 8 35 p m Boston 8 00 a m Train leaving Atlanta at 5 00 p m connects at Dundee, Virginia, with train for Lynchburg; thence direct to Washington City via Virginia Midland Route.

COMING SOUTH. 1st TRAIN Leave Stations 2d TRAIN Leave Stations

9 00 a m Boston 7 00 p m 6 30 p m New York 8 15 a m And by Limited Express 9 25 a m 9 30 p m Philadelphia 11 45 a m 12 55 a m Baltimore 6 00 p m 8 30 a m Richmond 6 15 p m 8 55 a m Belle Isle 12 00 a m 10 17 a m Burkeville 2 06 a m 12 25 p m Dundee 5 38 a m 2 00 p m Danville 6 05 a m 5 05 p m Greensboro 8 28 a m 8 40 p m Charlotte Junction 11 45 a m 9 23 p m Charlotte 11 55 a m 12 45 a m Spartanburg 12 55 a m 9 23 p m Gastonia 8 15 p m 12 45 a m Greenville 4 25 p m 8 24 a m Central 5 38 p m 5 05 a m Toccoa 7 15 p m 5 43 a m Mt Airy 8 05 p m 6 20 a m Lula 8 38 p m (Change cars for Athens; Ga)

8 51 a m Gainesville 9 05 p m 7 50 a m Buford 9 41 p m 11 30 a m Atlanta 11 30 a m 4 15 p m West Point 5 55 p m 5 55 p m Opelika 8 25 p m 8 25 p m Montgomery 8 25 p m 8 15 a m Bay St Louis 8 44 a m 8 45 a m New Orleans 8 30 a m 8 30 a m Arrive

8 00 a m Galveston 8 00 a m Train leaving Washington City, via Virginia Midland Route, at 2 47 a m, connects at Dundee, Virginia, with south bound train of this line, through to Atlanta and all South western points. Jan 1, 1878

To Make Money pleasantly and fast, agents should address FINLEY, HARVEY & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

[Continued from First Page.]

sel were evidently prepared to take this course, and doubtless intended to do so when they arrived here.—Col. Cothran, the Circuit Solicitor, was also on hand, and well prepared to oppose this action, as he was determined to meet the issue and force it to a final settlement. The alternative course of moving for a change of venue he had decided not to resist, for reason already stated in the News and Courier.

Court convened at 10 o'clock, and the grand jury being present several bills were submitted to them for action, and Judge Kershaw delivered his charge.

A TRUE BILL AGAINST THE OFFICERS.

The jury retired and quickly returned with a true bill in an important case, which had at once proceeded to trial and was soon disposed of. A second time they returned and handed in a "true bill" in the case of the State against Kane, Durham, Morse and Scruggs, indicted for the murder of Amos Ladd. The counsel for the prisoners, who had heard the Judge's charge, and doubtless considered that they had little to hope for in forcing the fighting at this time, asked for a change of venue to Anderson county (Greenville being objected to on the same account as Pickens) the necessary affidavit to the effect that he did not believe his clients could have a fair trial in Pickens or Greenville was filed by Mr. Mackey, and Judge Kershaw granted the rule allowing change of venue, and fixing next Tuesday at Greenville as the time and place for hearing argument on the question of removing the case to the United States Court.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY MADE.

This will be the first time this issue has ever been squarely made and met in this State, and no more important one has perhaps ever engaged the attention of the court or of the people. If the case in question is removed to the United States Court and buried there, as it is claimed such cases have been buried heretofore, all, even the least, restraint will have been removed from the power and presumption of the revenue officers, and the worst consequence may be expected to follow, as their outraged victims are now fully determined to protect themselves henceforth against lawlessness to any extremity short of actual resistance to the armed force of this State or of the United States. On the other hand, should those whom they honestly believe to have murdered Ladd be fairly tried and acquitted at Anderson, they would be as safe in Pickens County as in Washington!

JUDGE KERSHAW'S CHARGE.

After some well considered remarks on the many natural advantages of this favored region, Judge Kershaw referred to the matter of the new railroad, and pointed out in brief and clear terms the many ways in which it is now working and will always continue to work for the advancement of the best interests of the people. He then said: "My predecessor, Judge Mackey, at the last term of this court instituted an investigation into certain alleged abuses of power committed by persons acting in the name of the revenue authorities, which have produced a sense of indignation not only in Pickens, but in every portion of the State where the rumor of their occurrence has reached. It grows out of the attempt to force the provisions of a law of the United States, a law passed by Congress, a law which has the sanction of judicial decisions for a great portion of the time during which this Government has existed." Judge Kershaw traced the history of the Revenue laws, described the Whiskey rebellion, its suppression by Washington, and the subsequent repeal of the Excise law. Until the recent war broke out, there was no such excise in this country. Judge Kershaw said:—"During that war the necessities of the Government caused it to be re-established, and even the stamp duties were reimposed. At the close of the war most of these extraordinary taxes were repealed, but that on whiskey still stands. It is now 90 cents per gallon. The highest tax the greater the bounty set upon

its evasion, and the greater the temptation to evade it. * * * It led to a great many frauds in the manufacture and sale of whiskey. It led to the adulteration of the article. I remember that in 1865, while a prisoner of war at the North, I read advertisements in the Chicago papers offering whiskey for sale at five cents per gallon less than the tax imposed by the Government.

"I mention these things to show how these revenue troubles have originated. The Government has lawfully imposed that tax, and it is as much a part of the law of the land as that on which this court now rests. It is not the same law, but a law of superior authority, because under the changed relations which the State now bear to the United States Government there can be no longer a question as to the supremacy of the law of the United States whenever an instance of supervision can be found.

"The obligation to obey the laws is general, and no citizen can hold himself at liberty to violate one law which he disapproves, while he obeys the other which he sanctions. The law must be obeyed as a whole. The obligation and the duty to obey it, right or wrong, is the most sacred and important which a citizen owes. In a free State we have, indeed a right to our opinion of any law, and to protest against a foolish one. To do so, as this Grand Jury has done, for the purpose of bringing before the public the injuries we have suffered and which, in our judgment, affect most unfavorably the best interests of the country, is both a right and a duty. We have the right, through our representatives in Congress and in the State Legislature, to protest against such laws in order to secure their repeal, and it is the duty of enlightened legislators to abolish a law which injures and oppresses the people. The law is the guardian of the rights of the people as a whole, and should be administered with a view to the general welfare; and if there be any evil arising from the nature of the revenue law—anything which the enactment of new laws are calculated to secure—it is our right through our representatives in Congress and in the Legislature, or even by an approach to the Executive authorities of the United States, to demand, not ask, that such evils be corrected. Now, having done this, we have a right to take the law into our own hands, or to support those who violate the law, in a continuance of such practice.

"On the other hand, gentlemen, the officer who in the name of the law violates the rights of the citizens; who abuses the power entrusted into his hands for enforcement of the law; who tramples upon the rights of the citizens; who violates the sanctity of the homestead; and the person of the citizen; the officer who does any act of an unlawful character does that which any citizen has the right to resent, and the courts of justice are open at all times for their trial and punishment.

"While the revenue law does protect its officers in the execution of that law in a lawful manner, it throws no cloak over those who violate it in attempting to enforce it. There is no law which will justify the invasion of a man's household without a warrant. There is no law by which any officer who does that act under any circumstances can justify himself. If a man charged with felony should be seen to take refuge in the house of a citizen, the officer in pursuit of him would have the right to institute a search; but, in the absence of such circumstances, without a search warrant the officer would act as an individual and upon his own peril whenever he invaded a man's house. And unless the officer comes armed with a process of law or a legal justification, or see that a felon has taken refuge, a man has a right to stand upon his threshold and vindicate the sanctity of his house.

"But when these wrongs have been done and suffered there is no remedy except through the intervention of the courts of justice. If it be true that such offences have been committed here and the parties have escaped through the intervention of the United States Courts, no matter what the grievance was, no citizen is thereby justified in taking the law into his own hands and undertaking to justify

his own wrongs in person. When we undertake that every man becomes his own judge and jury and executioner, society returns to a state of barbarism. These wrongs can only be redressed through the courts of the State. They are offences against the laws of the State. The duty of the Executive of this State—that princely gentleman who now holds in his hands the sceptre of authority—is to see that the law is enforced. It is the duty of public officers, trial justices, judges and sheriffs to see to the protection of society through the courts of justice, and they are bound to stand up and throw the axis of the Constitution and laws of South Carolina around her citizens, and to vindicate them by a proper punishment of all violators of law.

"If there be interference on the part of the Federal Courts they outlaw themselves, so to speak, unless that interference is within the limits of their jurisdiction and power. It is not to be assumed that a court of the most enlightened government in the world—a Court of the United States of America—would at any time interpose its power outside of its authority and jurisdiction to protect any offender against the law. It, however, a court of that character should so act; if it should act outside of its Constitutional authority, that act would itself be in violation of law, and would be utterly void and of no effect whatsoever, so far as the conduct of this court or any other court charged with the matter was concerned. If they act within their constitutional authority this court will aid them in administering and enforcing their power and authority. If they act outside of it, it will be the duty of this court to disregard it as an unlawful interference.

"There has been a debate in Congress on this question quite recently. It was brought up on the motion of a gentleman from North Carolina, and grew out of just such troubles in that State as you have complained of here. It was an attempt on his part to procure an amendment to strike out the 643d section pertaining to revenue cases. The amendment in that form did not meet with the approval of Congress, but in a modified form was passed, having the effect of modifying the section and of removing many of its greatest objections. In regard to the case of citizens maltreated by revenue officers there have been grave questions among lawyers whether any such power as is claimed existed to transfer such cases to United States Courts. To do so is to sink the case in such courts because they have no authority in such cases. In that debate in Congress it was denied that any such right has ever been claimed, but it has been claimed and has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. I cannot say, of course, what our Supreme Court would hold. I can only bring to the notice of the grand jury what has been said."

Judge Kershaw then reviewed the authority of the Federal Court to claim jurisdiction in case of certain crimes committed on the high seas or without the jurisdiction of any State court, and concluded his charge by saying: "I can only say that whatever has been the abuse of the power referred to, it can never justify the abuse of law on the part of any good citizen, nor can we ever be justified in lending our moral sanction to the violation of the laws on land. I have spoken thus at length, because I see there are evidences of excitement in the country, and it is laid down in some of the best authorities that it is the duty of the presiding judge to do all in his power to allay such excitement. My remarks have been for the purpose of stating your rights, and the only means by which they may be insisted upon and your rights remedied."—C. McK., in Charleston News and Courier.

THE SUN.

1878 NEW YORK. 1878
As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.
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The Columbia Register,

PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.
—AT—
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—BY—
HOYT, EMLYN & McDANIEL.

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The Daily Register contains the latest news of the day, all commercial, political and other matter sent by telegraph, full local reports, editorials upon all current topics and Grange and Agricultural Departments.
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Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, "The Poor Man's Friend," by saying so on the picture and a card sent out, will receive a copy of the same also, which we have secured for this purpose.
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HAVING returned and permanently located at Pickensville, respectfully offers his Professional services to the citizens of that vicinity and surrounding country. Charges reasonable.
May 9

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May 9

South Carolina Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18, 1876.
On and after Sunday, December 19, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:
FOR COLUMBIA. (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston 9 15 a m
Arrive at Columbia 5 00 p m
FOR AUGUSTA. (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston 9 15 a m
Arrive at Augusta 5 16 p m
FOR CHARLESTON. (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Columbia 9 00 a m
Arrive at Charleston 4 45 p m
Leave Augusta 9 00 a m
Arrive at Charleston 4 45 p m
COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave Charleston 9 15 p m
Arrive at Columbia 7 30 p m
Leave Columbia 7 00 p m
Arrive at Charleston 6 40 p m
AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave Charleston 8 00 p m
Arrive at Augusta 7 45 p m
Leave Augusta 8 20 p m
Arrive at Charleston 7 40 p m
SUMMERVILLE TRAIN. (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Summerville 7 30 a m
Arrive at Charleston 8 45 a m
Leave Charleston 8 15 a m
Arrive at Summerville 4 30 p m
CAMDEN TRAIN.
Connects at Kingsville daily [except Sundays] with Up and Down Day and Passenger Trains.
Day and Night Trains connect at Atlanta with Georgia Railroad, Macon and Atlanta Railroad and Central Railroad. This line via Atlanta is the quickest and most direct route, and as comfortable and cheap as any other route, to Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, New Orleans, and all other points Southeast, and to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other points West and Northwest.
Day Train connects at Columbia with the Through Train on Charlotte Road which leaves at 9 p. m. for all points North.
S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

Greenville & Columbia R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
Passenger trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with night trains South Carolina Railroad up and down. (and after Monday, July 16, 1877, the following will be the Schedule:

UP
Leave Columbia at 1 10 a m
Leave Alston at 1 30 p m
Leave Newberry at 2 23 p m
Leave Hodges at 5 55 p m
Leave Belton at 7 05 p m
Arrive at Greenville at 8 35 p m
DOWNS
Leave Greenville at 7 20 a m
Leave Belton at 9 10 a m
Leave Hodges at 10 47 a m
Leave Newberry at 1 42 p m
Leave Alston at 3 20 p m
Arrive at Columbia at 6 00 p m

Connect at Alston with Trains on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad connect at Columbia with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down; with Trains going North and South on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and the Wilmington, Columbia and Abbeville Branch.
Train leave Abbeville at 9 11 a. m., connecting with Down Train from Greenville. Leave Cokesbury at 2 15 p. m., connecting with Up Train from Columbia. Accommodation Trains, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Leave Cokesbury at 11 15 a. m., or the arrival of the Down Train from Greenville. Leave Abbeville at 1 o'clock p. m., connecting with Up Train from Columbia.
ANDERSON BRANCH AND FLEE RIDGE DIVISION.
Leave Walhalla at 5 50 a m
Leave Seneca at 6 20 a m
Leave Perryville at 6 30 a m
Leave Pendleton at 7 20 a m
Leave Anderson at 8 15 a m
Arrive at Belton at 8 50 a m
UP.
Leave Belton at 7 05 p m
Leave Anderson at 7 50 p m
Leave Pendleton at 8 45 p m
Leave Perryville at 9 20 p m
Leave Seneca at 9 30 p m
Arrive at Walhalla 10 00 p m
Accommodation Trains between Belton and Anderson on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Leave Belton at 9 a. m., or on arrival of Down Train from Greenville. Leave Anderson at 2 00 p. m., meeting with Up Train from Greenville.
THOMAS DODDMEAD,
General Superintendent.
JABEZ NORTON, Jr., General Ticket Agent.

Schedule.

Atlanta & Richmond Line Railway
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave at Atlanta at 5 00 p m
Leave Toccoa City at 9 42 p m
Leave Westminster at 10 42 p m
Leave Seneca city at 11 11 p m
Leave central at 11 48 p m
Leave Liberty at 12 07 a m
Leave Seneca at 12 25 a m
Leave Greenville at 1 00 a m
Leave Spartanburg at 2 30 a m
Arrive at Charlotte at 6 12 a m
Leave Charlotte at 8 47 p m
Leave Spartanburg at 12 45 a m
Leave Greenville at 2 20 a m
Leave Seneca at 2 48 a m
Leave Liberty at 3 04 a m
Leave Central at 3 24 a m
Leave Seneca City at 4 18 a m
Leave Westminster at 5 05 a m
Leave Toccoa at 5 05 a m
Arrives at Atlanta at 9 35 a m
DAY PASSENGER.
Leave Atlanta at 6 00 a m
Leave Toccoa at 10 28 a m
Leave Westminster at 11 15 a m
Leave Seneca city at 11 48 p m
Leave Central at 12 48 p m
Leave Liberty at 1 30 p m
Leave Greenville at 2 58 p m
Leave Spartanburg at 2 58 p m
Arrive at Charlotte at 6 17 p m
Leave Charlotte at 11 00 a m
Leave Spartanburg at 2 53 p m
Leave Greenville at 4 41 p m
Leave Seneca at 4 40 p m
Leave Liberty at 5 11 p m
Leave Central at 5 11 p m
Leave Seneca City at 6 43 p m
Leave Westminster at 6 08 p m
Leave Toccoa City at 6 54 p m
Arrive at Atlanta at 11 13 p m
In addition to these trains, there are two local freight trains and two through freight trains running regularly, and often extra trains.
G. J. FORBACH,
General Manager.
W. J. Houston, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.