

# Anderson Intelligencer.

## THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the "parting hour"  
Will chill the warmest heart,  
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,  
Are fated all to part.  
But this I've seen—and many a pang  
Has pressed it on my mind—  
The one who goes is happier  
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be,  
Adventurous, dangerous, far,  
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,  
To solitude or war,  
Still something cheers the heart that dares  
In all of human kind,  
And they who go are happier  
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home  
With doubts and with tears,  
But does not hope her rainbow spread  
Across her cloudy fears!  
Alas! the mother who remains  
What comfort can she find  
But this: the gone is happier  
Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear—  
An old and valued friend—  
Be sure you find a worse concourse  
At length will part as part you will—  
I take it not unkind,  
If he who goes is happier  
Than you he leaves behind.

God wills it so, and so it is;  
The pilgrims on their way,  
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are,  
Than all the rest who stay.  
And when, at last, poor man subdued,  
Lies down to death resigned,  
May he not still be happier far  
Than those he leaves behind.

## Mr. Elliott as a Reformer.

A correspondent of the Greenville Republican discusses the fitness of Congressman Elliott as a political reformer, and makes some pertinent inquiries on the subject:

Mr. Elliott, after his eloquent appeals in behalf of civil rights for the colored people on the floor of Congress, comes home to South Carolina and forthwith comes out in the role of a "Reformer" of the Republican party. He has evidently not been indifferent to the popular feeling which exists in the latitude of Washington and among the honest members of the Republican party in regard to the misdoings of the Republican party of this State, and, taking his cue from President Grant's recent utterances, he concludes that the time to "unload" in South Carolina has about come.

Now, we do not object to having a reformation in our ranks, and we are of those who think it high time that there should be such a reformation. What we do object to, however, is Mr. Elliott's assuming the role of chief in such a movement, and, by his eloquent speeches here and in Congress, making the Republican party North think that he is the fit man to lead in such a movement.

We have no desire to bring up, for their own sake, old memories of Mr. Elliott's short comings for the sake of showing that he has not such a record in the past as to inspire confidence for the future.

But it is due to the Republican party of this State, it is due to the cause of an honest administration of public affairs, and it is due to the people of this country, that they should know something of the man who is to lead in such a party North think that he is the fit man to lead in such a movement.

First, then, can Mr. Elliott or any of his friends, point to any public action of his since he first came to South Carolina, which would indicate that he really desired an honest administration of the government of this State? On the contrary has he not voted and worked for the passage of some of the most of these measures?

Did he not leave his seat in Congress to come to Columbia to work in the interest of Gov. Scott when he was threatened with impeachment, and did not his reward come in the shape of a five thousand dollar payment out of the appropriation for the Armed Force Fund?

In Congress did he not vote for the Back Pay Bill, and when he came home did he not boldly defend the measure in a published letter, in which he sneeringly said he never intended to return his back pay into the public Treasury?

Did he not do as much as any man in this State to help increase the public debt by adding to it hundreds of thousands of dollars in pay certificates for the legislative session of 1871-72, which he as well as every one else of common intelligence, knew were issued for services which were never performed, and in the name of the State Government?

And who did more than he to cause the election of the present State administration which he is now so earnestly opposing?

We ask these questions because we want some evidence on which to base our faith in Mr. Elliott's new promises.

We want something more than his words, uttered before the campaign opens, to convince us of the fact that he is really in earnest in his desire to bring about such a change in the affairs of this State as shall be a reform in earnest, and not a reform in pretence merely.

We must confess to many doubts of Mr. Elliott's sincerity. In fact, we believe his talk and his eloquence mean little more than that a change is needed, and it does not make much difference what sort of a change it is, provided only that he shall derive some benefit from it.

The reputation of most of the South Carolina Republicans, unhappily for us, is not of the best, outside of our own State. To shut our eyes to this fact would be the stupidest blindness and folly. Our party pledges have been broken too often. Our foremost men have often been too selfish and too corrupt to merit anything but scorn from the world outside. Six years of Republican administration here have been six years of misrule and contempt for the rights and understandings of our political adversaries, and even have compelled those who would gladly lend us a helping hand to distrust and repel us.

Can we regain our lost vantage ground and show that we can and will reform our own errors? We think so, and shall try and do our part in this work. Mr. Elliott may really mean to do the same, but he must show works of repentance as well as repeat words of penitence before we can look up to him as the rising man in the new movement which is to result in our political purification.

## REPUBLICAN.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The bill to regulate the public printing of the State has become a law. In its passage every point made by the Commercial in its attack upon the printing swindle is fully substantiated. By the provision limiting the expense hereafter to fifty thousand dollars per year, the General Assembly virtually admits that when it voted an average of three hundred thousand dollars a year for the past three years to the Republican Printing Company, that it was the author of and a partner in a fraud upon the State of just the difference between \$300,000 and \$50,000. In other words, we believe that we will some day be able to show that certain Senators and Representatives have divided, during the past three years, nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars among themselves under the thin disguise of payments for printing. We do not want any better vindication of our course on this matter than the action forced upon a reluctant legislature by the power of publicity.—Port Royal Commercial.

Some of the cities of modern California are on the very sites where ancient races had their dwelling places and their burial mounds. The skeletons of an unknown race have been found in San Francisco sand hills, and workmen engaged in cutting down a street crossing at Napa recently unearthed the remains of nearly one hundred persons. The skeletons had been partially burned before interment. Mortars, arrow heads, knives made from obsidian, and a shell ear drop were discovered.

The odor exhaled by bags of commercial fertilizer did not put one much in mind of the fragrance of the lily and honeysuckle.

## A Graphic Picture of Life in Texas.

Maj. E. C. McClure, formerly editor of the Chester Reporter, is writing a series of letters to that paper from his new home in the Lone Star State. We make an extract herewith from one of his letters, which portrays domestic life in that region:

"Texas is a good place for men, but is hell on women and oxen," is a remark that I had very often heard before I came here, and one, that the readers of the Reporter have no doubt very often heard. After an experience of near three months I am prepared to pronounce it, in many respects, a remark worthy of all acceptance. As the oxen come dragging their slow lengths along through the deep and sticky mud, with so measured a tread that the wagon behind them can scarcely be seen to move, it requires nothing more than a sight of their necks bowed by the heavy yokes and their bodies covered with the splashing of the road to realize the truth of the saying so far as these patient, dumb creatures are concerned. And the women, too, are bowed beneath the yoke of domestic servitude. Servants are not here, and cannot be had. This portion of Texas, being only a grain producing country prior to the war, did not contain a great many negroes and since the war the immigration of the nation's pets has, very wisely, not been encouraged. What negroes are here, are, if possible, more worthless and unreliable than the negroes of South Carolina. This is owing to the fact that their scarcity makes a great demand for them, and enables them to be just as trifling and lazy as their nature prompts them to be without any fear of not being able to get employment at any time they may want it. A great many families are not able to get domestic servants at all, and a great many others do without altogether rather than be annoyed with such as can be got. The result of which is that the ladies here have the burden of all their household work on their own hands; and this applies as well to the rich as to the poor. I know a good many ladies whose husbands are in very easy circumstances and making money that do all their own cooking and house-cleaning. This necessitates considerable labor on the part of the head of the house in the way of carrying wood, making fires, fetching water, etc., etc.; that if he is a man with any soul in him and disposed to relieve his wife of all the drudgery he can. Such being the case, this is the very country for men to come to who have once been rich and who are struggling along under a load of poverty, striving to keep up appearances and to present to the world a hollow show of prosperity. How many men there are in all the Southern States who are being prematurely aged by the harassing cares and anxieties consequent upon trying to support their families in the same style they once flourished in, in fact, perchance, their neighbors may think they are going down in the world! This is the country for all such. Here a man can feed and curry his own horse, black his own boots, make the fire in the stove for his wife to cook their breakfast by, and still be "a man for a' that." He won't have some rich neighbor (who probably stole his money) to turn up his nose and sneer at him for having been doing menial tasks; for the probability is that his rich neighbor here has been doing the same things before he left his home for his banking establishment or counting house. This difficulty about getting domestic servants, coupled with the fact that, on account of the nature of the soil here, women are absolutely prisoners in their houses during the prevalence of bad weather, are the postulates upon which the remark above quoted is based in so far as it relates to women.

## Love of Dress.

Of all the snares that beset young girls, none are more dangerous than the love of dress. Mothers should be on the alert to guard their daughters against it. Elder sisters should not forget that young eyes are looking at them as examples, and are much more impressed by the living models before them than by any amount of "good advice." Nothing is of greater importance than the companionship permitted to young girls. Not only do over-dressed companions induce the wish in themselves to over-dress, but if the gratification is denied, "covetousness, envy, hatred, and all uncharitable passions," are very likely to find birth in hearts that might be otherwise full of better feelings. An undue love of over-dress has been only too frequently the cause of ruin of both body and soul.

Even in young children the passion for over-dressing is seen. Little girls, with the exception that their dresses are shorter, are now clothed in all the expensive elaborations that distinguish the attire of grown women. Their skirts are covered with quantities of ornaments, frills and double skirts. Their feet are encased in the most costly boots, and their ankles dislocated with high heels. The hats they wear are in accordance with the rest of their toilette, and even padding and hair dye are not infrequently used, and deception, cunning, fraud, inculcated along with vanity and reckless expenditure. One would expect to find neat, plain dress in Sunday schools, if anywhere. Yet we are often pained to see children who come for free instruction, decorated with feathers, gilt ornaments, quantities of ribbons, silk mantles and double skirts. Thus arrayed, it is not wonderful that a general spirit of rivalry is engendered, scholar vying with scholar, not the acquirement of learning and piety, but envying one another's finery, or puffing up with vanity at the possession of one of those special gewgaw and sneering at their less over-dressed companions. We have heard mothers, with compunction in their eyes, complain that they could no longer send their children to be instructed on Sundays, because they were unable to buy new or finer clothing, and the children were persecuted on account of their shabbiness—nay, even ridiculed for appearing constantly in the same bonnet—neat, but not fashionable. What do the mothers of these children contemplate for them? How much better to attire them in simple neatness, to inculcate attention to instruction, to discipline their characters to moral strength, and teach them to lay the surplus, now wasted, for some better purpose—to aid their start in life or to help father and mother on a rainy day. "But they must do as others do, or they will be despised," is the foolish and often fatal argument. The example and persuasion and firm perseverance of one good mother would be sure to induce many who know her—some, perhaps, who ridicule loudest—to follow her example.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard has written a letter to United States Senator Gordon, urging the Democrats in Congress not to stand upon the order of giving relief to Louisiana in its distress, but to accept that plan which may be the most effectual. While he believes in the old Democratic doctrine of State rights and non-interference in local affairs, he thinks that in the case of Louisiana is exceptional; that if it is not absolutely without a Republican form of government, the form is so perverted that Congressional interference cannot be a precedent for future encroachments. He sees no way out of the difficulty but in a new election, and in this believes the people should be protected by the United States authority, as in the former election they were overthrown with the apparent co-operation of the United States officers.

It is related of the late Senator Wigfall that on the collapse of the Confederacy, while crossing the Mississippi to make his way into Mexico, in the assumed character of an ultra Union man, he was informed by a Federal soldier, who was on board the ferry boat, of the intense satisfaction he would experience if he could fall in with and hang to the topmast limb of the tallest tree the Texan arch-traitor. "Yes, I too, would be pulling at one end of the rope," vehemently responded Wigfall.

At a whist party in Ohio recently a dealer found his hand consist of the whole thirteen trumps. It has been calculated that if the entire population of the earth, taken at one thousand millions of persons, were to deal the cards incessantly day and night for one hundred million of years, at the rate of a deal by each person a minute, they would not have exhausted the one hundred thousand part of the number of the essentially different ways in which the cards can be distributed. The odds against the dealer holding thirteen trumps may be taken in round figures at one hundred and fifty-nine thousand millions to one.

Few are aware of the vast number of people that can be placed in a small space. When we speak of millions of men we are apt to picture to ourselves an almost boundless mass of humanity; yet a million of people standing together, each person occupying four square feet could be placed on a patch but little over a mile square. A square mile will accommodate 7,955,000. The whole population of the United States would hardly cover two and a half miles square, and the population of the entire world could easily be accommodated on a tract twelve miles wide—less in extent than some townships.

California is a great State, and does things on a great scale. Hearing that the temperance crusade was at hand, and that the women were preparing for prayers and singing in the streets, the Legislature passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink, or to accept an invitation to drink at any public bar. California is said to have a dry season for half the year. If the Governor signs that bill it will be dry all the year round.



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FITS and EPILEPSY positively cured. The worst cases, of longest standing, by Special Dr. HERBARD'S CURE. A bottle sent FREE to all addressing J. E. DIBLER, Druggist, 814 6th Ave., N. Y.

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MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and SURE REMEDY. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING"—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book, 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

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White & Featherston, DEALERS IN MARBLE, HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD Assortment of TOMB STONES, And are prepared at all times to make them to order in the BEST OF STYLE. MARBLE YARD UNDER TOLLY'S FURNITURE STORE, Anderson, S. C. August 14, 1873 6

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DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, GOING NORTH.		
Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
Atlanta	7:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Gainesville	8:11	8:15
Seneca City	9:48	9:52
Seneca City	11:22	11:28
DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, COMING SOUTH.		
Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
North Carolina Railroad Junction	6:00 A. M.	6:00
Charlotte	6:06	6:12
Spartanburg	7:06	7:12
Greenville	10:12	10:20
Central	11:54	12:02
Greenville	1:59	1:55
Spartanburg	3:00	3:06
Charlotte	3:06	3:12
North Carolina Railroad Junction	3:06	3:12

Greenville and Columbia Railroad. PASSENGER TRAINS run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad between Belton and Anderson, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, and with the Columbia, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads.

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The undersigned hereby informs his old friends and the milling community in general, that he has established A Mill Stone Manufactory In Atlanta, Georgia, Where he will keep on hand, and manufacture to order, the best quality of Genuine French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, Of all sizes, at shortest notice, and reasonable prices. He has also a full stock of the very best quality of BOLTING CLOTHS, SMUT MACHINES, And all kinds of improved mill machinery for Grist and Flouring Mills.

All of which he will sell at the very lowest cash prices, and warrant every article to give entire satisfaction.

William Brenner, 7 1/2 East Ala. St., Atlanta, Ga. Jan 8, 1874 25 6m

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company. Schedule to take effect Sunday, March 1st, 1874—Run by Atlanta Time.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, GOING NORTH.

Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
Atlanta	7:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Gainesville	8:11	8:15
Seneca City	9:48	9:52
Seneca City	11:22	11:28
DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, COMING SOUTH.		
Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
North Carolina Railroad Junction	6:00 A. M.	6:00
Charlotte	6:06	6:12
Spartanburg	7:06	7:12
Greenville	10:12	10:20
Central	11:54	12:02
Greenville	1:59	1:55
Spartanburg	3:00	3:06
Charlotte	3:06	3:12
North Carolina Railroad Junction	3:06	3:12

South Carolina Railroad. CHARLESTON, S. C., October 18, 1873. On and after Sunday, October 19, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, GOING NORTH.		
Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
Atlanta	7:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Gainesville	8:11	8:15
Seneca City	9:48	9:52
Seneca City	11:22	11:28
DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, COMING SOUTH.		
Names of Stations.	Depart	Arrive
North Carolina Railroad Junction	6:00 A. M.	6:00
Charlotte	6:06	6:12