Anderson Intelligencer.

EVERY DAY.

Time is drawing nearer, nearer,
While our heads are turning grey;
Tears are falling on life's mirror
Every day!

Time is closing Beauty's portals,
Flowers are blooming to decay;
Fate is delving graves for mortals
Every day!

While our pleasure boat is rolling
Over life's eventful spray,
Funeral bells are tolling, tolling,
Every day!

While the laurel wreath is shading
O'er the fame-lit brow of clay,
Sad we see the garland fading
Every day!

Love, then take your promised treasures,
Fame is dazzling to betray;
Life is fading with its pleasures,
Every day!

Hence, while all things are declaring
Death a seeker for its prey,
Let us be ourselves preparing
Every day!

"COME UNTO ME."

ELEANOR KIRK.

A sweeter song than e'er was sung
By poet, priest, or sages;
A song which thro' all heaven has rung
And down thro' all the ages.
A precious strain of sweet accord,
A note of cheer from Christ, or Lord;
List! as it vibrates full and free,
O, Grieving heart, "Come unto Me."

O, wise provision, sweet command,
Vouchsafed the weak and weary;
A friend to find on either hand,
A light for prospect dreary.
A friend who knows our bitter need,
Of each endeavor taking heed;
Who calls to every soul oppress'd,
"Come unto Me, I'll give you rest."

"Come unto Me." The way's not long,
His hands are stretched to meet thee;
Now still thy sobbing, list the song
Which everywhere shall greet thee.
Here at His feet your burden lay,
Why 'neath it bend another day,
Since one so loving calls to thee,
"O! heavy laden, come to Me!"

A sweeter song than e'er was sung
By poet, priest, or sages;
A song which thro' all heaven has rung
And down through all the ages.
How can we turn from such a strain,
Or longer wait to ease our pain?
Oh! draw us closer, Lord, that we
May find our sweetest rest in Thee.

THE GREAT CREATIVE INDUSTRY.

Its Attractions, Capabilities, Wants, Advantages and Disabilities.

NUMBER V.

Having but partially indicated a system of rotation it may not be improper to advert to the subject again. Not with the hope to meet all variety of cases, or to set forth an absolute formula, but to say where the rotation suggested may be impracticable, because of expense or character of soil or a disagreement of views, that small grain and peas with green manuring may be substituted. Any rotation that will retain, restore and remunerate, for the great desideratum is retention and fertilization.

On every farm, large or small, a portion of land should be put down to what is called permanent grass, selected according to adaptability. Clover, orchard and blue grass constitute a most excellent combination, and in countries the most advanced in agriculture, these, when well set, enhance the value of land perhaps a hundred per cent. The clover is usually crowded out by the beginning of the third year; the orchard and blue grass continue to grow and spread until the entire surface is covered and turfted. The blue furnishing what we eminently need, winter pasture, and the whole being very profitable either for hay or pasturage. The Burmuda, the ubiquitous, growing everywhere, though esteemed a pest on lands cultivated, is highly effective in preventing wash, and also as affording luxuriant pasturage and yielding with proper attention fabulous crops of hay. If any should question the adaptabilities of this grass, let him look about as he travels round, see it on hill tops, in marshes, on firm clay lands, and on sand banks, in the streets, drains and parks of our towns and cities. The Broad River valley from Alston to Columbia is set everywhere with this grass. And now, since a new regime has been introduced for the last twelve years, almost abandoned and uncultivated, would apparently become a wild again and a desolation but for the presence of this invaluable grass, which may be pronounced as her salvation and deliverance. If the thousands of acres of steep hill sides all over the country that are now worked to clean crops, or cut bare and rapidly rolling down into the ravines, threatening speedy and almost irreparable ruin, should be sown down in these or other grasses, the waste would be stopped, profit and beauty would soon take the place of impoverishment and ugliness. As soon as decline should manifest itself and profitableness cease, then the share should turn over with a decomposer broadcasted. Now let small grain be sown, or a clean crop for one year be cultivated; then a return to the permanent grasses that these declivities be perpetually preserved, by giving them the capacity to resist the ravages of rainfall. That intensive system which proposes to realize the largest possible returns by the use of caustic and stimulating fertilizers is exhaustive in the extreme. Ages of productiveness are sacrificed to a few years of heavy yield. The constant presence of abundant vegetable matter is essential to fertility. How shall it be put in the soil if wanting, or how retained if already there? Surely not by the ever so liberal application of commercial fertilizers. Their composition is largely mineral. How, then? By domestic manures? The stock of the country as now managed are not adequate to fertilize more than one acre for every twenty in cultivation. By the increase of our domestic animals under the new law by skillful management the per cent. may be largely advanced. But the imperative demands of our soil, with the present existing agriculture, cannot be met nay, by the production of the vegetable matter indispensable to a generous fruitfulness. Fields favorably located can be profitably managed in this way only; the expense of hauling and distribution would more than equal the profit realized from the crops. Produce upon the spot this material, and as far as practicable have your animals to distribute what otherwise will cost money, time and muscle to perform. Wherever vegetable matter exists in large quantity in a condition to be readily incorporated into the soil and assimilable by plants, it is our opinion the cheapest and most remunerative fertilizer that can be used is nitrogen or ammonia, in purest form, avoiding the expense of transportation on inert and valueless matter; and to be composted with mold, muck, or domestic manures, and applied with a view not so much to promote growth as fruiting and early maturity. The position assumed here, I am aware, is in conflict with numerous theories lately set forth. But in the discussion I proposed to myself the point has not been reached which will allow more extended examination. One other principal means looking to the promotion of retention and productiveness is deep, thorough plowing. This assertion can need no defence. It is admitted on all hands. A deep, loose bed to imbibe the rain, to retain it, to prevent wash, and to admit air and sunshine is indispensable to good farming. No lands which have been cultivated in clean crops the preceeding season, should be allowed to lie bare, bleaching, leaching and washing from September till March. Some protection by stubble or green crops should always be given; but this want has already been met by the system of rotation recommended.

E.

Thoughts for the Month.

From the Southern Cultivator for February.

In our last, we began a discussion of "Farm Economy," and promised a continuance of it. No subject at present demands more earnest attention from Southern farmers. It is not the *gross* income, but the *net* profits, that decides the question of success or failure. A merchant may sell a large amount of goods, but if he buys at high prices, sells at small profits, makes bad debts, pays high rents and clerk hire, he is pretty sure to fail. And so a farmer may make very large crops and yet clear no money, because they may cost more than they sell for. Few of our farmers keep regular accounts of receipts and expenditures, and those who do not, fail to see clearly at the end of the year the matter of loss or gain; but nearly every one in a series of years finds out whether he is any nearer getting out of debt, or whether he is increasing his property or not. We are compelled to believe that, as a general rule, our farmers have cleared little money since the war. Even the apparently large crops they have made, as inferred from the size of the cotton crop compared with ante-bellum times, is deceptive, because whilst more cotton has been made, that is more than offset by the fact that so much less corn, wheat and other food crops have been produced. Almost our entire farming energy has been expended upon cotton—hence the apparent large crops.

The South has not prospered since the war. Why so? Is it because of exclusive cotton raising? Is it because her smoke-houses and corn-cribs have been in the West? New England and Old England have had their granaries very largely away from home, and yet have thriven. What is the secret of our failure? We apprehend that they are more than one:

1st. Speculative farming, immediately after the war—spending money lavishly on extended cotton crops, blindly expecting large yields and high prices, which were seldom realized. The inability to obtain credit of late years, has pretty well stopped this, but the *debts* incurred by it, still hang like an incubus about Southern farmers' necks. Could these debts be discharged, we believe the road to prosperity would now be open.

2d: Connected with the first, and greatly increased by it, is the fact of the steady, and of late sudden, shrinkage of values—a thing which always proves disastrous to people in debt. However much property may depreciate, debt never shrinks; with interest added on, year after year, it grows with accelerated velocity.

3d. The prejudicial effects upon sound farm economy of almost exclusive cotton culture. These are: 1st. Employment of too much labor. 2d. Subjecting the laborer to the high rates exacted by the merchant for supplies, and thus rendering labor dearer. 3d. An almost complete abandonment of proper rotation of crops.

1st. Employment of too much labor. Cotton is pre-eminently a labor-requiring crop—not only continuous labor throughout the whole year, but much more to the area cultivated than most other crops—from two to three times the amount required by corn, and very many times that demanded by small grain and grasses. With extended cotton culture the demand for labor was great, wages went up, and independence on the part of the laborer ran high, but efficiency went down. The laborer instead of the land-holder became master of the situation. Hence, extravagant rates were paid for labor, and with a large amount employed on a cotton crop, the loss was correspondingly increased. Our first point then is, that the cotton crop should be reduced to the smallest proportions compatible with its legitimate function, as a money or surplus crop.

2d. Failure to raise provisions sufficient for the farm and the laborers on it, threw the latter upon the merchants, who exacted from him high rates. Dear living drove the laborer to high wages, or rendered him dissatisfied with low—in other words, demoralized the laborer. The true policy of the farmer is to take charge of the negro, who is incapable of taking care of himself, and reduce the cost of his living to the lowest rate. He will thereby undoubtedly secure cheaper labor. If preferred, let it take the shape of his hands working a provision crop sufficient for themselves outside of his own crop, but under the same regulations, and charge them reasonable rent of land, teams and tools. In no other way can they be so cheaply supplied with provisions.

3d. In no country is there so marked an absence of systematic rotation of crops as in the Cotton States. And nowhere could its absence produce more disastrous results, because clean and protracted summer culture not only destroys the stock of humus in the soil, but renders it so terribly susceptive to washing away by rain. These two disadvantages are, so to speak, peculiar to the cotton crop, and are superadded to those which in all countries are found to attach to the continuous cultivation of the same crop year after year on the same land. We simply call attention to, but do not propose to discuss now, this great subject of rotation of crops. Suffice it to say, that in all countries where advanced husbandry prevails, it is regarded as a matter of the very first importance.

Reverting now to the questions asked in our last: What to raise? what to sell? what to buy? we answer, raise all the provisions needed by the family, the servants and the stock, and in this way reduce to a minimum what has to be bought. The particular provision crops which each should cultivate must be determined by soil and climate. The more varied they are, the less likelihood of failure.

Sell the surplus of the provision crops, as much as practicable, after it has been converted into meat, or butter, or live stock. By so doing, nearly all the fertilizing elements abstracted from the soil by the crops, may be retained in the manure pile. Sell fruits and vegetables wherever there is a demand for them. Cease to regard cotton as the *only* source of income. Valuable as it is, the people of the North live without cultivating it; so do those of Great Britain and of Continental Europe. So did your own ancestors, in these Southern States, at one time.

What to buy: Just as little of everything needed as you possibly can. Economy should be our motto for years to come. We are too poor to buy much of anything. Iron, salt, a few implements, and perhaps coffee, pretty well make up the list. Tea we can make at home—sugar, also, in a large portion of the cotton States—syrup in abundance everywhere, butter and cheese in any quantity—cotton and woolen goods—horses and mules we can raise—plow stocks, axe handles, hoe helves, wagon hubs, spokes and felloes, grain cradles, snaths, our fathers made them all, and we are no better, and need be no more helpless than they. A tithe of strictly surplus cotton crop ought to buy everything needed on a farm, and the remaining nine-tenths pass to the account of accumulated profits.

But we have dwelt long enough at present upon this subject, and must pass on to make a few suggestions about current work.

Cleaning up, ditching and fencing are still in order. No time for these after crop work fairly begins.

PREPARING COMPOSTS.

If not previously done, should be at attended to. The best are made of stable manure, cotton seed and acid phosphate or dissolved bones. Proportion of ingredients vary with the crop and land to which it is to be applied. For cotton on medium lands, 5 bushels each of manure and seed to 100 lbs. of phosphate—on poorer lands increase the quantity of manure and seed, and decrease them on richer soils. For corn, 10 to 15 bushels of each to 100 lbs. phosphate. Put down a layer of cotton seed, say two inches thick, scatter phosphate on this, then stable manure same thickness—cotton seed again, and so on, finishing off with a layer of rich earth. Wet the whole thoroughly as it is being put up, and tramp down firmly to prevent overheating. Thrust a stick down in the mass at intervals, and if, after letting it remain ten minutes, it is found uncomfortably hot to the hand, make numerous holes with a stick or crowbar and pour in water freely to quench the heat. It is not necessary to protect from weather, but do not put under the eaves of buildings. A compost prepared as above, may be used in four weeks after it is put up, but two to three months is best.

The same materials may also be used without composting, by scattering the cotton seed and stable manure in the drill, and afterwards the phosphate upon them. Do this in February, list with *two* furrows and complete bed in April.

BEDDING COTTON LAND.

It is well either to bed up now and *reverse* beds in April just before planting, or else, to lay off rows, apply manure, and list with two furrows and complete bed afterwards. Two points are gained by the latter. 1st. Where the land is rolling the washing is not so great with low lists as with high beds, and 2nd, while *time* is gained by having half or more of the work done, a fresh surface and the weeds killed, are secured at planting time.

WASHING OF LAND.

As this is one of the greatest of evils on a cotton farm, attention cannot be called too often to modes of preventing it. On very steep hill-sides nothing but well constructed ditches can prevent it, but on moderate slopes, we suggest that lines of level be laid off at ordinary distances of hill-side ditches, and strips five to ten feet wide along these lines be sown in oats, rye, orchard grass and clover. No land will be lost, and these uncultivated strips will quite effectually stop the washing, if care be taken to lay off the cotton rows on a level.

PREPARING FOR CORN.

On stiff soils break very deep—drought is the great enemy of corn on uplands. Lay off rows and put in say one-half of the manure to be given the corn, and list on it—the remainder of manure apply in a siding furrow at first or second working. On uplands be sure to give good distance—it is better to err on the side of too much than too little.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.—The Keeley Motor is now admitted by the scientists who have been investigating it, to be a discovery which probably possesses a scientific value, but is practically worthless. Upwards of one million dollars have been spent on it, and yet the inventor can never predict the result of an attempt to start his engine in motion. It takes longer to generate the power than the latter will keep the machinery in motion. The volume of the power cannot be regulated, and its force at times wrecks all the machinery yet devised to control it. To utilize it a new form of engine must be devised, and one of much nicer construction than even the finest of those now used in connection with steam, the extreme subtlety of the vapor requiring a closeness of jointing far beyond anything yet accomplished in practical mechanism. Mr. Keeley claims to have invented such an engine, but like the power that moves it, seems to be impractical and valueless for any real work. This is the result of years of experiment and costly effort to utilize his discovery as a mechanical power. One-fourth of the original stock has been purchased by an Englishman for $125,000. Shares that have been quoted as high as $300 have been sold recently for from $15 to $25. Keeley may yet succeed in harnessing his new horse, but the necessary capital will not be forthcoming very freely after these years of failure. Meantime, it may be that he has been forestalled by another inventor. Mr. William Wallwork, who died a few days ago at London, England, completed an invention just before his death, which he styled "a new power to supersede steam." Subsequently, the machine was tested, and, it is reported, partially justifies what the deceased said it would do. Its power, he said, was unlimited, and it blew off air at a pressure of forty pounds. The machine is now being patented. It is very simple of construction: it emits no smoke, having no fire, works noiselessly, and it is claimed, will do the work of a fifty-horse power engine.

— The town of Griffin is the rendezvous of the Texas buffalo hunters. Men who make it a business do not pursue the animal as do sportsmen. They use the needle-gun with telescopic sight, and the firing is done by one or two men only, who usually kill a drove of forty or fifty buffalo on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole herd, smelling the blood, collect around the dead body, snuffing and pawing. The hunters continue to shoot them until the last one bites the dust. As long as the men remain concealed and the buffalo do not get their scent the game is not frightened for it pays no attention to the report of the weapon.

— A woman in Fairfield, Maine, has a growth of natural hair eight feet and one inch long, and has refused $2,000 for it. Her friends claim that she has the longest hair in the world, but the returns are not all in yet.

— Watermelons are looming up in the near future as the great American product. Experiments in California show that sugar can be extracted from the melons at a cost of two cents less than from sugar cane. Besides this, oil is made of the seed and alcohol from the rind.

How an Ex-Confederate got the Best of Spinner.

One day, a short time after the late war terminated, the corresponding clerk of General F. E. Spinner, then United States Treasurer, entered the sanctum of that officer and quietly laid a letter and inclosure before him. The old man took it up and looked at it, and began to look savage as he noticed that the inclosure was a Confederate note. He next read the letter, which was a very courteous epistle from a Southern man not yet reconstructed, who stated that, inasmuch as the United States had succeeded to the assets of the Confederates, he presumed there would be no objection to assuming its liabilities, and closed by requesting the Treasurer to cash the note, and forward money.

Spinner laid the letter down gently, and, leaning back in his chair, began to think it over and get mad. The process was rapid, and the success brilliant beyond precedent. He fairly roared at the cool impudence of the letter, and after discharging a number of vigorous and far from pious denunciations at the head of the ex-reb, he turned to the clerk and said:

"Tell the man to go to ——!"

The obedient scribe accordingly replied, re-enclosing the note, and stating that the power which had called the Confederacy and its paper money into existence, having returned to the place of its inception, to wit, the infernal regions, the treasurer recommended him to have it cashed there, and to present it in person.

This reply pleased the General prodigiously, and he chuckled heartily over it for several weeks, thinking he had extinguished the cool Southerner.

But, one day, another letter was received from the man, who apologized for not answering the General's letter sooner, but explained that the delay had been caused by the length of the journey he had recently undertaken at the instance of the Treasurer. He then proceeded to state that, in accordance with the suggestions made, he had traveled to the dwelling-place of "Old Nick," and actually had an interview with him. He described the sulphurous deity as a rather affable, bald-headed old cuss, and said that on presenting the Confederate note, and Spinner's letter to his host, the old fellow glanced at it, and, turning to a clerk, his Satanic Majesty said: "Here, pay this man his money. I know Spinner well enough; this endorsement is good enough for me;" and, turning to his guest, he continued: "Just tell Spinner I'll take his endorsement for any amount he signs for."

This letter was shown to the old man, who read it, and found speech inadequate to fitly express his views; but he thought until the skating-park on the top of his head grew purple. When he recovered sufficiently to command language, he turned to his corresponding clerk and said, while a bland smile radiated his face, communicating a roseate glow to his entire countenance:

"Mr ——, I think this is a good time to drop the correspondence."

CAN WE RAISE OUR OWN COFFEE?—A circular from the Department of Agriculture says that the conditions of latitude, climate, and soil of a part of the United States lead to the conclusion that the coffee plant or tree can be cultivated to some extent in this country with successful results. The total importation of coffee into the United States in 1876 amounted to 339,739,246 pounds, and cost $56,788,997. It has been established by the best authorities on the subject that great warmth of climate is not absolutely essential to the growth of the coffee plant, but a climate characterized by neither extreme heat nor cold, but possessing a fair amount of humidity. The climate and soil of Florida, Lower California, and a part of Texas, there is every reason to believe, would answer these conditions. In California the experiment has been tried of planting the berry of coffee obtained from Costa Rica, and the result reported as satisfactory.

The fruit of the coffee tree resembles, when ripe, the common cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, which are the coffee of commerce. Their flat sides lie opposed to each other in the center of the pulp, and are separated by a thin layer of this and by a tough membrane, which closely envelopes them. When dried this pulp or cherry becomes a sort of pod, which is removed by means of a mill and winnowing machine. They are picked from the tree by hand, or, if allowed to remain until ready to fall, are shaken off upon cloths placed on the ground to receive them. The shrub is planted in warm situations, generally on the slopes of hills, and in soil which does not retain the rains which fall on it.

It is usual to plant about 900 trees to the acre, and the yield of a good season, and of this number of trees in full bearing, is about 2,000 pounds of coffee.

— The last cotton crop is estimated at 4,75,000 bales.

— Russia's war expenses to December were $400,000,000 and 75,000 men.

— There are sixty thousand Chinese in California.

— All the girls are becoming vegetarians. They wear turn-up hats.

— The United States now use more postal cards than any other nation.

— A company of wealthy Arabs at Damascus, weary of Turkish tyranny, are about to immigrate to Florida.

— A man's reputation is not in his own keeping, but lies at the mercy of the profligacy of others. Culture requires no proof.

— A wound from a tongue is worse than a wound from the sword—the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit, the soul.

— An old man's advice to young men is, don't love two girls at once. Love is a good thing, but it is like butter in warm weather—it won't do to have too much on hand at one time.

— Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is opposed to the repeal of the resumption act, and is a "hard money man." All the New York Radical papers consider him as a statesman and a gentleman.

— The total number of license saloons or drinking places in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was 164,598, or calculating from a population of 45,000,000, one for every 280 persons.

— The latest device to add charms to beauty are slippers woven of fine, flexible threads of glass. When seen by gaslight the slippers are traversed by lines of various hues which blend and intermingle with each motion of the foot producing a magical and beautiful effect.

— The Maine papers tell of an old woman who was "surprised by a concerted visit of nine of her twelve children." Thirty-five children call this same old woman great-grandmother. Just think of that, young woman, whenever your apprehensions of becoming an old maid begin to make you feel gloomy. Think of holding a mass meeting in your own family!

— The last great burglary in Baltimore was a remarkably skilful and successful crime. The burglars dug through a brick wall into a jewelry store at night. The safe containing the valuable part of the stock was on a platform, fully exposed to sight from the street, and with gas burning brightly. A screen was placed in front of it, and the burglars thus worked undetected, while a confederate in the street was ready to give warning of danger by jerking a string. Compact but powerful machinery, afterward abandoned, was used in breaking the door of the safe. Watches and diamonds worth $20,000 were carried away.

— Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00.

— An effort is being made to convert Charleston and Colleton into four counties.

— The Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad will soon be completed to Hendersonville.

— Chester *Reporter*: A white-hatted, well-fed looking negro has been round here several days talking up Liberia. He comes for their quarters and halves, and to put money into his own pocket.

— About sixty-five colored persons arrived in Charleston, last week, from Kershaw county, for the purpose of taking passage on the ship that is to take them to Liberia. There being no such there, and none likely to be, these people are in a deplorable condition.

— Aiken *Courier-Journal*: On last Saturday night Odum Kennedy, Lewis Moore and Jim Slater, all colored, who were at a frolic, got into a melee, when Slater drew a large pistol and shot Kennedy in the back, killing him instantly. Slater made his escape, but Moore was captured and lodged in jail.

— Georgetown *Comet*: Three colored children were burned to death, one day last week, near Little River. The mother of the children left them in the house and went to Mr. Livingston's to grind some corn. When she returned she found the house in ashes, and the charred remains of the unfortunate children in the ruins. One of the children was an infant and the others three and five years of age, respectively.

— All babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come they see, they conquer, somtimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price 25 cts a bottle.

CAROLINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE SECOND TERM of the Scholastic Year of 1877-8, will open MONDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1878, with a full and efficient corps of Professors.

Charges, per Term of Thirteen Weeks.

Reading, Writing, Spelling, Elementary Arithmetic (to compound numbers,) Mental Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, in advance...	$ 4 00
On time...	6 00
The above Studies, with Higher Arithmetic, Composition, Higher Geography, English Grammar, U. S. History and Dictation, in advance.	8 00
On time...	10 00
Scientific, Higher English and Mathematical and Classical Studies, in advance...	12 00
On time...	14 00
Music, per term...	13 33⅓
Use of Piano, per term, for instruction...	1 00
Contingent Fee...	35
Graduation Fee...	5 00

Charges commence from date of entrance of pupil. No deduction made for loss of time, unless in cases of serious illness.

Board in the Institute, exclusive of washing and lights, $10.00 per month, if paid promptly at the close of each month. A few rooms can be rented to those wishing to board themselves.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Remember that the School Tax hereafter will be two mills, and in order to secure the full benefit of it, it will be necessary to start your children at the opening of school, and not allow them to be absent a single day, for every day's attendance of your child at school largely reimburses you for the above tax expenditure. The funds derived from this tax are usually expended during the first months of the year; hence the necessity for a full attendance during those months.

For further information, apply to

W. J. LIGON, President.

Jan 3, 1878 25

DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is the most genial balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary disease.

It is composed of herbal products, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter; causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness, and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

What others say about Tutt's Expectorant.

Had Asthma Thirty Years.

BALTIMORE, *February* 3, 1875.

"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."

W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ORLEANS, *November* 11, 1876.

"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house. My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molasses candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St.

"Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I do think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

A Doctor's Advice.

"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."

Y. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS

"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."

REV. I. P. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

"Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for biliary disorders ever made."

I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.

"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequaled for costiveness and biliousness."

F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.

"I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit."

W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We sell fifty boxes Tutt's Pills to five of all others."—SAVRE & CO., Cartersville, Ga.

"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."

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"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills."

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AND A THOUSAND MORE.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE

INDORSED.

HIGH TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.

A GREAT INVENTION has been made by Dr. TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice."

Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Contract for Building a Bridge across Broadaway Creek, at Breazeale's Mill, will be let to the lowest bidder on the 9th day of February next, at Breazeale's Mill.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Commissioners.

O. H. P. FANT,
J. C. GANTT,
SAMUEL BROWNE,
Co. Commissioners.

J. L. TRIBBLE, Clerk.

Jan 17, 1878 27 4

Greenville to South Carolina what Augusta, Ga., was before we had Railroads!

WE would respectfully inform our numerous friends and customers in Anderson County that we are now receiving a full and complete line of **Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Bagging and Ties**, which will be sold low for Cash. We also offer **Pumps, Doors, Sash and Blinds** at manufacturers' prices, freight added. Give us a call when in our City, and be convinced that you can do as well, if not better, with us than anywhere in upper S. C.

Mr. CHARLES M. McPHAIL, of Anderson County is with us, and will be pleased at all times to serve his frends.

CELY & BRO., Greenville, S. C.

Sept 20, 1877 10 6m

COME ONE! COME ALL!

TO THE

LADIES' STORE,

And See the Great Variety of New and Beautiful Goods that are Daily Arriving!

YES, we keep constantly ordering to keep up with all the Latest Novelties, and to supply the many calls we have from our numerous customers.

Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere, and be convinced that we are not to be undersold. We mean what we say.

Our customers who have been indulged, will oblige us by coming forward and settling up. We are determined not to let any Account stand over until 1878.

Millinery and Mantua Department complete. Don't take our word. Call, see and be convinced.

Nov 8, 1877 11 1y

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS. ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

G. V. DeGRAAF,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE DEALER and UNDERTAKER.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

147, 147 1-2 & 149 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, Nov. 1, 1877.

MY customers know that I have heretofore led the "FURNITURE" trade of the South, in style, quality and prices. The time has come when these goods can be purchased as cheap from me as in the North and West. I do not go backwards, but continually raise the standard of my goods, and add new styles. I have made reductions in prices wherever possible, and spared no expense to place in your hands a Price List that will help you to purchase goods. I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will receive as much attention as if given in person. It would make the list too large to describe and copy all the different prices of Bedroom, Parlor Suits, Dining Room, Office, Standing, Parlor and Ladies' Desks, Secretaries, Dwarf Libraries, and Book Cases, manufactured by me, and therefore, this list contains only a few of the prices of goods kept by me.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours respectfully,

G. V. DeGRAAF.

No charge for Drayage or for Packing.

Nov 1, 1877 16 1y

CONGAREE IRON WORKS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

John Alexander, Proprietor.

Reduced Prices Vertical Cane Mill.

LIST OF PRICES.

2 Rollers, 10 inches diameter...	$35 00
2 " 12 " " ...	45 00
2 " 14 " " ...	55 00
3 " 10 " " ...	60 00
3 " 12 " " ...	70 00
3 " 14 " " ...	80 00

Above prices complete with Frame. Without Frame, $10 less on each Mill.

HORIZONTAL—3 Roll Mill, for Steam or Water Power... $150 00

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills, AND SAW MILL GEARING,

Of all kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasonable terms.

REDUCED PRICES.

Gin Gearing constantly on hand of the following sizes:

8 feet wheel and pinion...	$21 00
9 " " ...	23 00
10 " " ...	25 00
11 " " ...	30 00
12 " " ...	33 00
14 " " ...	40 00

With Bolts, $3.50 extra for each set.

Anti-friction Plates and Balls for Cotton Press, $10 and $12 per set.

Would respectfully call attention to ten new patterns of Patent Iron Railings; can be run any length without posts. Also ten new patterns of Bannisters, got up expressly by J. Alexander for the Fair. I have a great many different patterns at my shop of old style; will be pleased to show any one around who may call.

Terms Cash on delivery at Railroad Depot in Columbia. Works foot of Lady Street, opposite Greenville Railroad Freight Depot.

SULLIVAN & CO., Agents, Anderson, S. C.

Oct 4, 1877 12 1y

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Notice to Fiduciaries.

ALL Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and other Fiduciaries who by law are required to make their returns to the Judge of Probate, are hereby notified to do so during the month of January, or the penalties of the law will be enforced.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Judge of Probate.

Jan 3, 1878 24 4

WHY NOT TRY A WASHINGTON PAPER?

The Weekly Washington Star.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,

IS one of the best and cheapest papers in the United States, especially adapted for the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. It is a large eight-page paper, containing fifty-six columns of original and well-selected News, Literary and Miscellaneous reading matter, and reports in a fresher and better form than can otherwise be obtained all the News and Gossip of the National Capital, and the doings of Congress, the Executive Departments, and the Army and Navy.

TERMS—Single subscriptions, $2.00; Five copies, $9.00 and one extra copy to the getter up of the club; Ten copies, $15.00 and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club; Twenty Copies, $20.00.

Subscriptions in each club must begin at the same time and go to the same post office.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Address, in all cases,

THE EVENING STAR CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec 27, 1877 24

Greenville and Columbia Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Fast Day Trains on South Carolina Railroad, up and down. On and after Wednesday, November 14, 1877, the following will be the schedule:

UP.

Leave Columbia at...	11 19 a m
Leave Alston...	1 10 p m
Leave Newberry...	2 23 p m
Leave Hodges...	3 19 p m
Leave Belton...	7 05 p m
Arrive at Greenville...	8 35 p m

DOWN.

Leave Greenville at...	7 20 a m
Leave Belton...	9 10 a m
Leave Hodges...	10 47 a m
Leave Newberry...	1 42 p m
Leave Alston...	3 20 p m
Arrive at Columbia...	5 00 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH—UP.

Leave Belton...	7 05 p m
Leave Anderson...	7 50 p m
Leave Pendleton...	8 43 p m
Leave Perryville...	9 20 p m
Arrive at Walhalla...	10 00 p m

DOWN.

Leave Walhalla...	5 50 a m
Leave Perryville...	6 30 a m
Leave Pendleton...	7 20 a m
Leave Anderson...	8 10 a m
Arrive at Belton...	8 50 a m

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't

South Carolina Railroad.

CHARLESTON, Nov 9, 1877.

On and after Sunday, 11th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Charleston at...	6 00 a m and 7 00 p m
Arrive at Augusta...	5 00 p m and 6 15 a m

FOR COLUMBIA.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Charleston at...	8 00 a m and 9 30 p m
Arrive at Columbia...	11 30 a m and 8 45 a m

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Augusta at...	3 30 a m and 2 30 p m
Arrive at Charleston...	4 20 p m and 3 00 a m
Leave Columbia at...	6 30 p m and 7 15 p m
Arrive at Charleston...	12 00 p m and 6 15 a m

Above Schedule makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad and Charlotte road, and at Augusta with Macon and Atlanta trains.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

A New Life in the Land!

THE Exhibition in Ander