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The Road Law.

In compliance with requests from several of our subscribers, we publish the law of this State relative to the repairs of the public highways and bridges, passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1873:

An Act to amend Chapter XLV of Title XI, Part I, of the General Statutes, relating to the repairs of Highways and Bridges.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Chapter XLV of Title XI, Part I, of the General Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following substituted as such Chapter:

SEC. 2. That the County Commissioners of the several Counties of this State shall divide their respective Counties into highway districts, each district to contain not less than ten miles of public highways, nor more than thirty miles, to be convenient for repairing highways, and from time to time to alter the same.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of keeping in repair highways, the County Commissioners of each County shall divide the persons liable to road duty in each highway district into convenient companies, and appoint an overseer of roads in each highway district, whose duty it shall be to have the persons before named warned out to work the said roads whenever he may deem it necessary to repair the same. He shall determine the number of days for working at each warning: *Provided*, That not more than six days are required in a year. When the Commissioner having oversight of such sections gives orders to the overseer to work the road, and he neglects to do the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in a Trial Justice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 4. Any person liable to road duty, who shall have been duly warned two days before the day fixed in his notice for such working, stating the hour and place of working, shall be subject to the direction of the overseer in charge. If any person of the legal age refuse to work upon the highways and roads (having no justifiable excuse) according to the direction of the overseer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in a Trial Justice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, or be imprisoned in the County jail for a period of not less than five nor more than twenty days.

SEC. 5. That on any extraordinary occasion, when any highway shall be suddenly obstructed by storm or otherwise, so as to require immediate labor to remove such obstruction, it shall be the duty of the overseer in whose district such obstruction occurs to proceed forthwith to have such obstruction removed, and for this purpose shall summon to his aid a sufficient number of workmen to open and repair such highway. If any person shall, in such case, perform more days' labor than is required by law for the year, he shall be paid for any such overplus, at the rate of one dollar per day, by the County Commissioners, upon the certificate of the overseer showing that such overplus of labor was performed. If on any such extraordinary occasion the overseer shall, for the space of a day after application made to him for such purpose by any citizen residing in his district, neglect to call out a sufficient number of persons to speedily open and repair such highway, he shall forfeit and pay to the County Commissioners of his County, to be expended in the repair of highways, when and where necessary in his district, the sum of fifteen dollars, unless the overseer shall show sufficient reason for such neglect, the said fifteen dollars to be collected by an action of debt, in the name of such County Commissioners, as plaintiffs, before any Trial Justices in said County. If on any such extraordinary occasion any person liable to work on highways, after being summoned for the purpose of removing such obstruction by the order of the overseer, shall neglect to turn out and assist in opening and repairing such highway, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any Trial Justice's Court shall be fined three dollars per day, said fine to be collected and expended as hereinbefore provided in the matter of forfeitures of overseers.

SEC. 6. If any person receive bodily injury or damage in his person or property through a defect in the repair of a highway, causeway or bridge, he may recover, in an action against the County, the amount of damages fixed by the finding of a jury. If such defect in any road, causeway or bridge existed before such injury or damage occurred, such damages shall not be recovered by the person so injured if his load exceeded the ordinary weight of the County where such injury or damage occurred.

SEC. 7. If, before the commencement of an action provided for in the foregoing Section, the County Commissioners tender to the plaintiff the amount which he might be entitled to recover, together with all legal costs, and the plaintiff refuse to accept the same, and does not recover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount so tendered, the defendants shall recover costs and the plaintiff be entitled to the results of no verdict. If the Commissioners of any County neglect to have repaired any of the highways and bridges which by law are required to be kept in repair, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be find in a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court. The County Commissioners shall authorize the overseer of any district to allow a man working one day, and also furnishing a horse, plow or cart, two days' labor; and one working himself one day and furnishing a wagon and two horses, mules or oxen, three days' labor.

SEC. 8. All able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be liable annually to work on the public highways and roads not less than three nor more than six days, under the direction of the overseer of the district in which they may reside. In warning men to work upon the public roads, the overseer shall make out a list for the warner, requiring him to give notice to each person the kind of tool he shall use in working upon the highways and roads.

SEC. 9. That if any person, having been notified or warned as hereinbefore provided, shall pay to the County Treasurer of the County in which he may reside the sum of one dollar per day for each day's work required, the same shall be received in lieu of such labor, and shall be applied by the Commissioners of such County to the construction and repair of the highways in the districts to which they belong.

SEC. 10. The overseers in their respective districts shall have full power to cut and make use of any timber, wood, earth or stone in or near the road, bridges or causeway, for the purpose of repairing the same, as to them shall seem necessary, making just compensation therefor, should the same be demanded; overseers shall not authorize the cutting down of any timber trees reserved by the owner in clearing his land or planted for the purpose of shade or ornament, either in the fields, around the springs or about the dwelling houses or appurtenances, nor the cutting down of any rail timber when other timber may be procured at or near the place, or take stone or earth from within the grounds of any person enclosed for cultivation, without the consent of the owner of the same. If any person or persons shall by any means hinder, forbid or oppose the said overseers, or either of them, from cutting down and making use of any timber, wood, stone or earth in any or near said roads or causeways, for slight repairs of bridges, for the purpose of making or repairing the same, or shall in any manner obstruct the passage of said road, causeways or bridges, by gates, fences, ditches or any other obstructions, except where authorized by law, or shall hinder, forbid or threaten any traveler from traveling any public road, and every person for such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in a Trial Justice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person liable to perform such labor shall remove from one County to another who had, prior to such removal, performed the whole or any part of it, or in any other way has paid the whole or any part of the amount aforesaid in lieu of such labor, and shall produce a certificate or receipt of the same from the overseer of the district from which such persons have removed, such certificate or receipt shall operate as a complete discharge for the amount therein specified. The residence of any person who has a family shall be held to be where his family resides, and the residence of any other person shall be held to be where he boards in any County of this State.

SEC. 12. That the County Commissioners in this State are hereby authorized and empowered to have special supervision of the building of new bridges over the rivers and creeks of this State; also of extra and expensive repairs of old bridges. When the work is to be accomplished, the Commissioners shall give fifteen days' notice in the County paper and in writing duly posted in the neighborhood in which such work is to be performed, giving notice that the Commissioners of the section in which such work is to be performed will be at such a place, on such a day and hour, with suitable specifications to let out such work to the lowest bidder, and to take from the successful bidder sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty. When the work is done it shall be inspected by the Commissioner letting it out, whose duty it shall be to report the result of his investigation to the full Board, who shall accept or reject the same accordingly as they may determine, whether or not the constructor has or has not complied with the terms of his contract. If any bridge over waters of this State which constitute a boundary line between Counties shall be necessary to be erected or repaired, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of such Counties to cause the same to be erected or repaired in the manner aforesaid, each County bearing an equal share of the expense so incurred. And when any such bridge already exists, or shall hereafter be built, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to divide the same, by measurement from the centre; and each Board shall be responsible for the good condition of the half next adjoining the County in which they exercise the functions of office. And when it becomes necessary to build a new bridge, or to entirely replace an old one which has been carried away or destroyed, it shall be the duty of the Boards of the two Counties to do the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 19, 1874.

Pickled in a Boiling Spring.

Tom Collette is a miner, teamster, coal burner, or anything else that is necessary when he finds that his pocket is growing empty and his larder lean. Tom, with two friends, Joe and Jake, was making a painful journey from Pine Grove, in Emeralda county, to Eastern Nevada. They camped one afternoon by some hot springs near Walker lake, and discovering a hole half full of cold water near one of the hottest springs, turned the hot water, as it flowed out of the spring, into the hole until the hot and cold water blending, made exactly the right temperature for a bath. Then they plunged in and enjoyed the delicious water as only those can who have traveled over dusty alkali roads for several days. When they had eaten their supper and lighted their pipes, the theme of conversation for a long time, while they smoked, was their bath and the wonderful refreshment it had brought them. They spread their blankets on a grassy spot behind some willows, a few yards away from the springs, and soon fell asleep.

Tom was up with the dawn. The memory of the bath was fresh in his mind, and so he bounded from his blankets, and, with a skip and a jump, plunged into the clear water and sank to his neck. Then came a howl of anguish, and he sprang upon the bank with all the agility of a wild cat. In the meantime, his fair skin had changed to the color of a pickled lobster. The hot water had been running all night; and the cold water had been neutralized hours before the dawn, and now the water in the hole was almost of the same temperature as the water in the boiling spring from which it flowed. Tom was in a terrible state: "I thought I was pickled." But he did not hesitate as to the course he should pursue.

With infinite care he drew on his pants and boots. Forcing back tears of anguish, he managed to walk back to the camp. Though it wrung his heart, he put on his old-time frank smile as he neared the rendezvous, for Jake was just then sitting up in his blankets, gaping and stretching. Seeing Tom approach, Jake asked where he had been. Tom replied that the recollection of the magnificent bath of the previous evening was so vivid in his memory that he could not think of breaking camp without repeating it, and added: "It's just lovely, Jake."

Jake did not want to hear more, but sprang from his bed and rushed away toward the spring. As swiftly as Tom could he followed, and from behind the willows kept covert watch. He saw Jake throw off his clothes, spring into the water, heard a yell of anguish, and then saw him with wonderful haste emerge and spring upon the bank, and vainly try, by swift applications of his hands to different parts of his body, to arrest the intolerable pain, swearing and crying all the while.

At last Jake managed to get into his clothes and started for camp. Meeting Tom, he began with fierce invective to upbraid him for his deception. But Tom cut him short in an instant. "Hush up," said he, "would you bawl like a calf and give us both away when I want to cook that other son-of-a-gun up in camp?"

Soothed by this, Jake grew quiet, and both leisurely proceeded to camp. By this time Joe had commenced to rouse up, and seeing the others approach, asked them where they had been. Tom answered cheerfully, (he was holding his pantaloons away from his body in the rear at the time,) "Do you think we could break camp without one more magnificent swim? Not much."

At this Joe, getting up, cried: "Not much, you bet!" and dashed away toward the spring.

As he disappeared behind the willows, Tom sprung for his pistol, and said to Jake, "Get your gun quick; it will be mean business when Joe comes back."

In a few seconds Joe did come. He was crying and cursing furiously, and never stopped until he caught up his pistol.

"Drop it," said Tom. "I have a dead bead on you, and so has Jake. Besides, I took all the caps off your gun."

The difficulty was finally adjusted; but the trio took their breakfast standing that morning, and, to spare the mules, they did not ride much during the succeeding three days.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

THE NEW POPE.

Leo XIII in the First Moments of his Elevation.

Of the energy which distinguished Pecci, both as a delegate and a bishop at Spoleto and Perugia, he gave proof, as a Camerlengo, as soon as Pius IX, upon the removal of the cloud under which the Archbishop of Perugia was in Antonelli's lifetime, called him to Rome and invested him with the important office. I have already told you that the determined and, as his colleagues said, "impetuous" manners of the Camerlengo had struck dismay among the Vatican functionaries accustomed to the extreme leniency of the late Pontiff in his declining years, and has raised against him an outcry of unpopularity during the vacancy of the See which very nearly cost him his chance of an election.

To several of the well-known courtiers of Pius IX, Pecci very plainly intimated that he would not put up with the liberties they had been long allowed to take with the supreme authority, and in a signal instance, when the body of the deceased Pontiff was being removed from the death chamber to the Basilica, where it was to lie in state, espying among the few distinguished persons, whom he had allowed to attend the ceremony, one or two ladies to whom he had given no tickets, he summoned the master of the ceremonies, upbraided him in very strong terms for his presumption in departing from his instructions, and before the very body of Pius IX told him emphatically, "I am not Pio Nono."

The clerical papers had predicted with great assurance that the new Pope should be Pius X, a hint that the policy of the new Pontificate should be based on that of the one which had just come to an end. Pecci, upon his election, declared that his name should be Leo XIII, a clear determination that the new reign should usher in a new era, being thus conveyed in the mere choice of his name. A few hours after his proclamation, when the Cardinals crowding round him were silently watching his movements, he suddenly rose and, without consulting them, said, "Andiamo alla loggia," and proceeded to the balcony whence, according to custom, a newly-elected Pontiff is expected to give the benediction to the multitude assembled on the piazza to acclaim him. There is another balcony looking out upon the church and fronting main altar. Had he chosen the outer balcony the ice would have been broken, and the accession of the new Pontiff would have been attended by all the ceremonies which surrounded the Papacy before the fabled captivity which eclipsed its lustre in the latter years of Pius IX. Leo XIII hesitated one moment. Franchi, who had been by his side throughout the election, and by his self-denial favored Pecci's exaltation, whispered a few words, and the Pope took his stand on the inner balcony.

Both the church and the piazza were already swarming with an immense multitude, but, when the Pope's mind was made manifest, there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applause rose from that laboring mass, heedless of the sacred locality. Little accustomed to exhibitions of that nature, the Pope stretched out both hands to allay the popular storm, and his voice, sonorous and authoritative as he pronounced his benediction was heard distinctly by all the hushed and awed assemblage.—*London Times.*

Strawberry Culture.

A fair crop of strawberries can be raised on almost any soil not affected by surplus water. A very large crop can be grown only on strong land deeply worked and highly manured. A very thin soil resting on a coarse sand or gravel subsoil, whatever may be its composition, will hold neither moisture nor fertility sufficient to perfect a large crop. I think one having land which he can plow two feet deep without penetrating a stratum sufficiently coarse to produce an audible sound of grit on the plow when passing through it, may conclude that he has land suitable for strawberries, although the degree of strength may be affected by the kind of rock from which it came. The matter of depth is an essential one. I never set a strawberry plantation without first plowing as near as possible two feet in depth. To do this, a sub-soil plow must follow in each surface furrow, not to invert, but to disintegrate and lighten the sub-soil. Sub-soil plowing more than doubles the cost of plowing, but it is an economical expenditure, and, for strawberry culture or any other market gardening, it probably is essential to profit. Perhaps the time has arrived with strawberry growers in many sections, when none but those who adopt scientific and practical methods of cultivation can find profit in the business. Perhaps no other crop is more susceptible to drouth, or will so well repay precautions against it. Probably 2,000 quarts per acre is above the average crop, while it might be made 5,000 quarts or more. I have repeatedly raised 9,000 quarts per acre. Now, as the same number of plants is required on an acre of poor land as on an acre of rich land, and about the same number of hoeings, it is evident that the profits are very much in favor of the large crop.

Perhaps no question relating to strawberry culture is more frequently asked than "What kind of manure should be used?"—a question equally pertinent respecting any other crop; yet an idea seems to be more or less prevalent that there is a specific manure for this crop. There may be but it is unknown to me. My answer to the question is, "any good manure." The quantity of manure necessary to produce a profitable crop may be set at not less than twenty cords of good stable manure, or, such quantities of other manure as shall produce an equal effect. Let one-half of it be plowed in, and one-fourth harrowed in, and one-fourth reserved for top dressing after the plants are set, just before Winter sets in. It is especially desirable that this Autumn top dressing shall consist of some fertilizer other than stable manure—of something free from foul seeds.

[Bear in mind that this writer speaks from an experience on old, long worn soil.—*Ed. Recorder.*]

It may now be inferred that for a successful strawberry crop a deep soil thoroughly enriched is essential. The thoroughness in working produces such a soil as will allow almost all the water of rains to gently percolate through it instead of running off. This carries elements of fertility from the upper stratum down far below the effects of the severest drouths, and the roots are sure to go there after them. I will add that it is not prudent to set strawberry plants on an inverted sward for fear of the ravages of the cut worm. Any one desirous of producing berries enough for family use, may make use of the above suggestions, substituting the spade for the plow.—*Chr. Fruit Recorder.*

—"Well, I'se ben notissin dat de white folkes sense de wah don't hab hafes much time to wurk in ax doy used ter?" "And why?" "'Kase 'fore de wah de white fokes nebber res till de rooster crowed. Now, wid so many loose niggers in de land, roosters is powerful skase an' when der white man ress' onder de illusion dat dey don't break till somethin' bellers he's herbul to loose the 10 o'clock trans ebery day in de yeah?"

The Confederate Archives.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Confederate archives which the Government purchased some years ago, played a conspicuous and important part in the legislation of the House of Representatives to-day; and as the case stands at present, resulted in the saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury. The subject under consideration was a bill to pay mail contractors for service in the Southern States before the war, and which has been pending since the extra session of Congress. The Republicans have resisted the passage of the bill, mainly on the ground that it was the entering wedge to opening the door for other Southern claims. In the course of the discussion, from time to time, party feeling has run very high; and when the bill was last under consideration, two weeks ago, Conger, of Michigan, and Reagan, of Texas, had quite an animated debate, the former affirming, the latter denying, that the Southern Confederacy had taken possession of postal property of the United States in the Southern States prior to May 31, 1861, the date up to which the bill proposed that the contractors should be paid. It was also used as an argument against the bill that no evidence had been produced to prove that these claimants had not been compensated by the Confederate Government for the very service for which they now asked the General Government to compensate them. The idea that there was any force in that argument was indignantly repudiated by Southern men, who said these claimants had not been compensated one dollar's worth by the confederacy. To-day, when the bill came up again, Conger read from the Confederate archives a proclamation issued by Reagan, from Montgomery, Ala., on May 20, 1861, and directing all Postmasters in the South to hold possession of locks, bags and other property of the United States for the benefit of the Confederate Government. Money and stamps were not included in the proclamation. Following on the heels of this came Willetts, of Michigan. He, too, had been delving among the Confederate archives, and to some purpose, for he made a discovery which exploded with surprising effect among the Southern members. He read extracts to show that the Confederate Government had not only seized the property of the United States, but presented undoubted proof that the Confederacy had paid railroads and individuals for the very service which it was proposed to pay for under the pending bill.

Mr. Reagan was the first to express surprise. He declared that what had been read has passed entirely from his recollection, if he ever knew it. He would not vote to pay a dollar to any man or corporation that had been paid by the Confederacy for this service. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, declared the revelation entirely new to him, and affirmed that he never conceived that the Confederacy had made these payments. In view of what had been read he would not vote for the bill unless it was so guarded as to exclude from its provisions any man who had ever received a dollar from the Confederacy for that service. Mr. Randolph Tucker was also surprised. He said that which was read was from the Confederate archives, which had lain concealed for thirteen years. Southern men had not had access to them, but he thought he had a key to the whole matter, and would have more to say at some future time. For the present, however, he could not vote for the bill. He wanted it recommitted until further examination could be made, and he had no doubt that the honor of the Confederate Government in the matter, and of those who acted with that Government, would be vindicated.

The result of the whole affair was that Southern men abandoned the idea of passing the bill at present, and an attempt was made to take it from the Committee of the Whole, and recommit it the Committee on Post Offices. This was, however, resisted by the Republicans, who seem determined to make as much political capital as possible out of the matter. The bill remains in Committee of the Whole, and it cannot be got out of there for two weeks except by unanimous consent, or by suspension of the rules, neither of which is likely to be obtained. Of course the Radical Republicans will claim that the Southern men knew of these things all the time, and were practicing deception to get the money out of the Treasury; but in spite of their assertions, no honest man will doubt that Reagan, Blount, Tucker and others spoke the exact truth when they said they did not know of the existence of the facts brought out to-day, or that, if they ever did know of them, they had forgotten them entirely. Cox, of Ohio, took occasion to say that, speaking for himself and for others around him, notwithstanding what had been read to-day, they could not doubt the candor and good faith of Reagan. His conduct in the House had proven his worth, and justified the esteem in which he was held, and it was not surprising he should have forgotten what was done in hours of excitement fifteen or sixteen years ago.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—"Sir," said a lad coming down to one of the wharves in Boston, and addressing a well known merchant, "Sir, have you any berth for me on your ship? I want to earn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I am put to do," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's wood for nigh two years."

"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after a moment's pause, "I have not whispered once in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you master of her, some day. A boy who can master a woodpile, and bridle his tongue, must be made of good stuff."

THREE THINGS.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a contented spirit.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think of—life, death and eternity.

—The Maine *Farmer* says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw it out to them, about a shovelful each day. They all ate as if with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.

DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

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

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 don't 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."
T. 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. R. 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."—SAYRE & 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."
JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

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."

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Price your Greenville Stoves, and be convinced. And as for TIN WARE, I will sell just as cheap, and pay more for RAGS and RAW HIDES than any one else.

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JOHN E. PEOPLES.

Jan 24, 1878 12

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PURE POUDRETTE!
PURE POUDRETTE!

Price Reduced, $20 Cash per Ton!

OFFICE 86 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PENDLETON FACTORY, S. C., Jan. 9, '78.

MR. D. D. COHEN, Charleston—*Dear Sir:* I used 200 lbs. of your Poudrette on one acre of cotton land last Spring, which suffered very much from the severest hailstorm that I ever witnessed; yet with all of this I am pleased to state that the result was more than satisfactory, having made 900 lbs. of seed cotton on land that would not, without the aid of fertilizers, make more than 500 lbs. per acre.
W. WALKER RUSSELL.

Feb 7, 1878 30 3m

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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS

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Of Improved Pattern, A Specialty.

Address, POOLE & HUNT,

Send for Catalogue, BALTIMORE, MD.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John C. Whitefield, Administrator of C. L. Gaillard, deceased. Plaintiff, against Aletha L. Gaillard, L. L. Gaillard, and others, Defendants.—*Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, Injunction, Relief, &c.*

BY virtue of an order from the Court aforesaid, to me directed, all persons having claims against Charles L. Gaillard, deceased, are hereby notified and required to establish their several and respective demands before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 6th day of June next, or be barred all benefits under any decree made in this action.

JOHN W. DANIELS, C. C. P.
Clerk's Office, Anderson C. H., S. C.,
March 6th, 1878.

March 7, 1878 34 3m

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	" "	"	35 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

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

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.

New Advertisements.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American newspapers.

The most complete establishment of the kind in the world.

8,000 newspapers are kept regularly on file open to the inspection of customers.

Every advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission.

An advertiser in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand.

A book of 120 pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order.

For such information there is no charge.

Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a List; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., also publish the American Newspaper Directory (price 50 cents,) a complete list of all American Newspapers, and a Gazetter of the towns in which they are issued.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., *Mfrs.*, Petersburg, Va.

THE "WHITE"

Sewing Machine is the easiest selling and best satisfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle; makes the lock-stitch; is simple in construction; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is almost impossible for other machines to sell in direct competition with the WHITE. AGENTS WANTED. Apply for terms to WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts., post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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 10 a m
Leave Alston	1 10 p m
Leave Newberry	2 23 p m
Leave Hodges	5 15 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	5 20 p m
Arrive at Columbia	5 50 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH—UP.

Leave Belton	7 05 p m
Leave Anderson	7 50 p m
Leave Pendleton	8 45 p m
Leave Perryville	9 20 p m
Arrive at Walhalla	10 00 p m

DOWN.

Leave Walhalla	5 55 a m
Leave Perryville	6 30 a m
Leave Pendleton	7 20 a m
Leave Anderson	8 10 a m
Arrive at Belton	8 52 a m

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't

South Carolina Railroad.

CHARLESTON, March 3, 1878.

On and after Sunday, 3rd Passenger Trains will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Charleston at	9:00 a m and 7.30 p m
Arrive at Augusta	5:00 p m and 6.55 a m

FOR COLUMBIA.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Charleston at	5:00 a m and 8:30 p m
Arrive at Columbia	10.50 a m and 7:45 a m

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted.)

Leave Augusta at	8:30 a m and 7:40 p m
Arrive at Charleston	4:30 p m and 7:45 a m
Leave Columbia at	6:00 p m and 8:00 p m
Arrive at Charleston	12:15 night and 4:45 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.

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

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unv