Anderson Intelligencer.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

— Do not, as you hope for success, spend time in idleness.

— Canton, China, was visited by a tornado on the 11th of April, which blew down 8,000 or 9,000 houses and destroyed as many lives.

— A live rattlesnake, which has been buried in Uncle Abe Taylor's yard, in a box, since the 29th October last, was dug up on Tuesday. The snake was found full of life and vigor, and ready to inflict a deadly blow upon any living object that came in its way.—*Keowee Courier.*

— Another expedition will start in a few days for the Arctic regions in search of some evidence or trace that will lead to the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the party who accompanied him on his expedition in quest of the North pole some thirty years ago.

— About the 1st of July the Edgefield *Advertiser* will begin the publication of biographical sketches of many of the prominent men of the State, whose portraits will also adorn its title page. Among others, we notice that it intends publishing sketches of the lives of Judge Kershaw and Gen. Jno. D. Kennedy.

— The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Barnwell County, at a recent meeting, ascertained from reports sent in from the various clubs that in an election as to whether nominations for county officers should be made by Primary Election or Convention, that 847 white Democrats had voted for "Convention," and 426 for "Primaries." So that the Convention plan will be adhered to.

— The St. Louis *Times* says: "Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, is about to abandon the law and connect himself with the Order of Jesuits, and with that view will enter upon a two years' course of preparatory study at Roehampton, England. Mr. Sherman is a young man of fine intellectual attainments, a thorough student, and certain of high distinction in the holy calling which he proposes to enter."

— The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* says: "A gentleman from the western part of the state brings information of the killing, near Young's mill, in Yancey county, of Samuel Butner by Thos. Boone. Boone is the constable of the township in which he resides, and went to Butner to collect a debt of 5 cents. Butner denied owing the money, and in the course of a heated colloquy which followed Boone produced a knife, with which he fell upon Butner, cutting and slashing him in such a manner as to produce death. The slayer fled, and has not been arrested. The county authorities have offered reward of $125 for his apprehension."

— The Grand Orient of France, which is the highest branch of Masonry in that country, has removed the mudsill of the Order, so far at least as they are concerned. They have resolved that a belief in the existence of God is not a prerequisite to admission to membership in the craft. As an evidence of how such a step is regarded, it is but necessary to state that every other jurisdiction has already or is about to withdraw fellowship from the Grand Orient.

— One day last week a number of boys were playing on a hand car of the Cheraw and Chester Railroad, at Chester, when one of them, Henri Tahir, a lad eight years old, attempted to jump from the hand car to a loaded car in motion on the track of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. He fell across the track and both wheels of the heavily loaded car passed over the boy's right leg, crushing it in a most frightful manner. Medical attendance was at once obtained and the leg was amputated.

— A Boston dispatch says: "The International Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin, in secret session here this week, has secured Gen. Butler by telegraph to defend the Crispins indicted for engaging in the late strikes at Marlboro. Gen. Butler's reply is: 'My services as a lawyer are at the command of the workmen of Massachusetts when their rights are on trial before the courts.' Gen. Butler, his friends say, is straining to get the support of the workingmen for the governorship."

— The committee of the Abbeville grand jury, appointed to look into the charges of cruelty to the convicts at work on the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, state the result of their investigation in the following words: "Considering that they are convicts sentenced to hard labor, and are to be guarded and watched as well as worked, and that they are men hard to govern, we do not think that the treatment as far as we could ascertain has been generally hard or cruel."

— One of our subscribers, a state witness in attendance at this court, requests us to put the following query to our members of the Legislature and request an intelligible answer: "Why was it that the Legislature passed a law allowing farmers only fifty cents per day, as State witnesses, when, as is the case at the present busy season, their time is valuable at home, and at the same time refused to decrease their own per diem below $5 per day, when it is not certain that their time is worth anything at home?"—*Lexington Dispatch.*

— Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Virginia, having been asked by leading business men of that town to give them his views respecting the probable duration of the prevailing business prostration in this country, responds in a lengthy letter, attributing the present condition of affairs to the great contraction in the currency that was necessary to bring it to a gold value, and confidently predicting, now that the bottom has been reached, an early revival of trade in all its branches and the speedy commencement of another era of general prosperity.

— Washington's female lawyer, Mrs. Beiva A. Lockwood, who by her persistent knocking at the doors of Congress for admission to the Supreme Court has become somewhat famous, has two important cases pending before that Court, which she is debarred from pleading on account of her sex. One is a Cherokee Indian claim involving $3,000,000. Mrs. Lockwood is now in her fifth year of her practice and has all the business she can attend to. When she began, her property consisted of a few feet of real estate in a cemetery; now she is worth $20,000 and her practice brings her a yearly income about five times as large as the salary of a clerk in the Treasury Department. She is a widow, nearly fifty years of age and very attractive.

— The New York *Times* denies that flowers are modest. "The lily arrays itself in simple white and stands on the top of a tall stalk to solicit public attention. Would we consider a lady particularly modest who should dress herself in the simplest possible white garment and stand on the top of a barrel in the front yard to challenge the admiration of passers-by? The violet is compelled, by circumstances over which it has no control, to reside very near the surface of the ground, where it is frequently hid behind bold and forward blades of grass. That the violet is not of a bashful and retiring disposition is, however, proved by the fact that it is always ready to display itself in the button-holes of brokers and men-about-town, in whose society a really modest flower would blush to be found. As for the morning-glory, the shameless way in which it climbs to the windows of second-story bedrooms, and peers into privacy as if it were a disreputable elevated railroad, is utterly incompatible, not merely with modesty but common decency. In short, the average flower does not know the meaning of modesty."

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

An Interesting Lecture on the Production and Supply of Fuel.

Prof. J. H. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, recently delivered a series of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the subject of one of them being the "Artificial Production of Heat." The fuel of the primitive races of men, he said, was natural wood, and the observance of the charred brands and fragments left suggested to them the use of charcoal. The two are types of the two classes of fuel, burning and giving off heat with and without flame. In China, the country being sparsely wooded, the ingenuity and economy shown in other branches of art was applied to the manufacture of charcoal, pits lined with bricks were used, and the resulting tar carried off by pipes to be used itself for fuel. The charcoal dust was saved and made into cakes or loaves and sold in the bazars. This utilizing of the dust was long afterwards introduced into Europe, and at the present day is largely practiced in France. Coal was in use among the Chinese from an extremely early age; in 1260 Marco Polo observed its use, and wrote an account of its source and burning.

In the ninth century, hard and bituminous coal commenced to be used in England. In the twelfth century, the Belgian coal fields were first worked. During the thirteenth century, it was taking its place as an article of trade, but there was great prejudice against it on account of the smoke and sulphur fumes generated. During the reigns of Edward I and Queen Elizabeth, petitions were sent to Parliament asking that its use be restricted, and it was not until the seventeenth century that the opposition was overcome. About this time, Shakespeare, in Henery V, refers to sea coal fire. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, two ships plying between Newcastel and London were sufficient to supply the latter with all the coal required. In 1520, English coal was introduced into Paris.

At the close of the eighteenth century coal was not only used to generate heat, but its consumption was very largely increased for the production of steam, energy, agricultural and other mechanical powers, light and electricity. In 1840 attempts were made for the first time on an industrial scale to utilize the gas from blast furnaces, and in 1845 pottery, bricks and lime were successfully burnt with it. In 1841 the natural gas in the Kanawha valley of West Virginia was scientifically applied and used for the production of the salt of that region. In the thirteenth century the Chinese were using hydro-carbon gas, which they obtained by sinking wells in the earth, and conducted it to the manufactory in bamboo pipes for the production of salt by the evaporation of salt water. In 1868 in Pennsylvania and Ohio this natural gas was used for the puddling of iron. Volumes of it, difficult to credit were there not such abundant proof, came from the bowels of the earth.

Although petroleum has been known from time immemorial, and has been collected in considerable quantities in various parts of the world for ages, it was not until American enterprise in 1859 successfully bored an artesian well in Pennsylvania for the express purpose of procuring oil that this article became important in commerce. Since this it has been produced in quantities in Ohio, Canada, Java and Russia. Attempts have been made to use it as fuel, but on account of its imperfect burning the experiment has not proved fully successful. In 1864, the government appointed a committee to examine into the expediency of using it as fuel on ships of war, the heavy coating of armor on iron-clads reducing the vessel's capacity for the carriage of coal. The oil could be carried in tanks, no space lost, as in the interstices between the lumps of coal, and the readiness with which the burning of new fuel could be increased, lessened or stopped, would be great advantages over the present system in which fires have to be maintained though not needed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP.—Under date of the 8th instant, the Charleston Committee on Statistics and Information made their first report of the condition of the growing cotton crop in South Carolina. The report is addressed to the President and Directors of the Charleston Exchange, and is as follows:

Your committee on Information and Statistics beg leave to submit the following report of the growing cotton crop in this State, based on seventy-seven replies from twenty-eight counties.

The acreage planted shows an average increase over last year of five per cent.

The weather, with few exceptions, has been more favorable this year than the last, and the plant much more forward, the estimates varying from five to thirty days, averaging ten days earlier.

Labor, as a general rule, is abundant and more efficient. The use of commercial fertilizers varies considerably, several counties reporting an increase and others a decrease.

The acreage shows six per cent. increase.

Where commercial fertilizers have decreased, a large increase in those of home manufacture is reported.

Eleven counties report considerable damage from cut worms; making replanting necessary.

Upon the whole, we consider the reports very favorable for a good crop.

GREENWOOD AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.—In a recent communication, Mr. Bradley, President of the above road, says:

"I regard the completion of the road a fixed fact. We have now seventeen miles of the grading finished on this side of the river. The entire length of the road from Greenwood to the Savannah is forty-six and five-sixteenth miles. The actual work is fully one-third done. The contract for erecting a splendid iron bridge at the river has been awarded to reliable contractors, who are now casting the iron for the structure. We think we get it remarkably cheap, $26,000. The cost of grading is only five hundred dollars a mile. The highest grade of the road is sixty-one feet. The grade of many new roads is now over two hundred feet to the mile. The improved machinery of the present day enables railroad officials to run their trains with ease on much greater grades than formerly. Some of the new roads in Nevada have a grade of two hundred and ten feet to the mile, and the trains move on this grade around the curves of the Rocky Mountains at what we would call a fearful speed. We make our road more level, because we can then use cheaper machinery."

AN IRISHMAN'S WIT.—The following is an old story, but weil deserves repetition. In a pleasant company each one asked a question—if it were answered the questioner had to pay a forfeit, or, if he could not answer it himself he paid a forfeit. An Irishman asked:

How does the little ground-squirrel dig his hole without throwing any dirt about the entrance?

When they all had given it up, Pat said:

Sure do you see that he begins at the other end of the hole.

One of the rest exclaimed:

But how does he get there?

Ah, says Pat, that is your question. Can you answer it yourself?

— Fairfield puts forward Maj. T. W. Woodward as a candidate for Congressman from the Fourth District. Major Woodward is able and patriotic, and would make us a good representative.

Purify and enrich the blood, and you will not be troubled with skin diseases. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is known to be a never failing remedy.

Hon. John B. Gordon.

The following sketch of Gen. Gordon we copy from that excellent paper, *The Baltimorean*; and in addition thereto we would recall to the minds of our people his noble, untiring and successful efforts in behalf of South Carolina during the great campaign of 1876 and the momentous months that followed. In that tremendous crisis, quitting his home and laying aside all other duties, Gen. Gordon came to Columbia, and remained there, working with Hampton and our leaders, until the Palmetto State was redeemed. Let it never be forgotten among us that to the wisdom, influence, courage and patriotism of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, South Carolina owes much of her present freedom, happiness and prosperity:

The visitor upon entering the gallery of the United States Senate, now in session at Washington D. C., very naturally scans the faces of the gentlemen there assembled, and speedily settles upon the finest looking man. He cannot be long in arriving at a conclusion. The palm must be awarded to General John B. Gordon, who mentally and physically, is entitled to the term *distinque*. Of splendid physique, intellectual forehead, and a strikingly handsome face, only slightly marred by a scar upon one cheek, caused by a wound received in battle, he would be selected from among a thousand of his fellows, as head and shoulders taller than all the rest.

General Gordon is a descendant of the celebrated Gordons of Scotland, the most of whom came to the United States but a short time previous to the Revolutionary War. He is not yet forty-four years of age, having been born in Upson county, Georgia, on the 6th day of February, 1832.

At the breaking out of the late war he raised a regiment of cavalry for the Confederate service, but as that branch of the military force was not then required, he organized a body of infantry, offered it to the Governor of his State, and went into the field with his troops, who received the nickname of "Raccoon Roughs," all the men having been raised on Raccoon Mountain.

In 1862 Gordon, as Colonel, led his men into the famous battle of the Seven Pines, during which two-thirds of his command were either killed or wounded. When General Rodes was wounded he relinquished his brigade to Gordon. The battles before Richmond and at Malvern Hill followed, and Gordon's Brigade was in the thickest of each.

During Lee's march into Maryland, Gordon was the first to cross the Potomac, and, for his coolness, bravery and skill, was highly complimented by Generals Rodes and Hill. He also achieved great distinction at Sharpsburg, where his regiment occupied the salient in the Confederate line. He was wounded five times during the engagement, and but for the heroic attentions of his wife would have died. In speaking of this battle, General Hill called Gordon the Chevalier Bayard of the army, a character given the lamented Kearney on the Federal side.

Upon recovering, Gordon was made a Brigadier-General, and invested with the command of the Georgia Brigade. A month later he was in command at Mary's Hill, in front of Fredericksburg, where he captured the heights by a brilliant charge.

In 1864 he won his richest laurels on the stormy lines of the Rapidan. The Confederate troops had been obliged to retreat after a long engagement. Gordon saw the condition of affairs and suddenly turning his men, he charged upon the Federal troops, broke their line, and captured an entire regiment.

Immediately after entering York, Penn., he met a large body of excited women, and made them as gallant a speech as was ever spoken by a conqueror, concluding with the assurance: "I pledge you that not one private dwelling will be burned or robbed. So well do I know these men, I can safely promise the head of any one of them who insults a lady.

In 1867, General Gordon was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia; his party claimed his election by a large majority, but the opponent, Rufus B. Bullock, was declared elected.

He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1868, from Georgia, and a delegate-at-large to the Convention of 1872.

He was elected to the United States Senate in that year, and took his seat in March following succeeding Joshua Hill, Republican.

General Gordon is one of the most remarkable men in that body, and will be sure to take an advanced position upon all questions affecting the honor and prosperity of the country. He is a true representative of the intelligence and integrity of the South.

New Discoveries of Republican Embezzlements.

So accustomed has the public become to the embezzlement of funds by the Republican party, that what would ordinarily be deemed a startling revelation seems to make but a slight impression. From Washington there comes a statement from the Naval Committee "that $462,000,000 in money has been expended since 1865, besides millions more in old stores, and that Secor Robeson alone, in utter disregard and contempt of law, has expended $180,000,000." The report concludes by declaring "that the rottenness of the Navy Department is beyond conception and recommends the President to have Robeson indicted." On the very same day, the 14th, Glover's committee discovered a forced treasury balance of $19,000,000, brought about by a false entry on June 13, 1865, at which time McCullough was Secretary and Spinner was Treasurer. Connected with this false entry was a forgery and a secret issue of $19,000,000 of compound interest notes, taken out of the revenue and not accounted for anywhere. Nor did the public debt statement for that month account for the sum as having been drawn from the revenue. Simultaneously with the discoveries comes the revelations that the money to defray the expenses of the Republican visiting statesmen was paid by the First National Bank, as a matter of accommodation to the Treasury Department and Mr. Hayes, and that the bank was guaranteed repayment out of an anticipated appropriation which the President was to recommend. The evidence that John Sherman knew how the bills were paid, and countenanced the assurances of re-payment, which were given to the bank, is on file with the Secretary of the Senate committee on Appropriations, and specifies the purposes for which the money was to be used, but studiously avoids saying how the money was obtained. It is believed that the bank will lose all the money unless Sherman pays the amount out of his own pocket.—*Straight-Out Democrat.*

NOT ANY IN OURS.—A contemporary calls upon me to give my experience of horse flesh. It is like third-rate beef; it cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has no taste at all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better eating than beef or mutton. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a "portion" of donkey cost six times as much as a "portion" of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for except for this grittiness they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is not a society for the promotion of eating rats. Why should not prisoners be fed with these nourishing and prolific little animals?—*London Truth.*

"Special Cases."

All the Returning Board rascals, their confederates and their subordinates, were treated by the Fraudulent Administration as "special cases," entitled to have priority in appointments and patronage. After the chief managers, like Sherman, Noyes, Stoughton, Kasson, and the like, were provided for in the highest trusts and honors, the tools with which they worked were paid off in proportion to the value of the risk they had incurred and the services they had rendered.

Thus Wells, T. C. Anderson, Kenner and all the principal clerks of the Returning Board in Louisiana, except Littlefield, who had exposed the forgery of Vernon parish, received and now hold valuable places in the Custom House and other public employments. McLin, Stearns, and Cowgill of the Florida fraud were also billeted on the Treasury without delay. Then what may be rated as the third class in this category pressed their claims to consideration. Some of them were well rewarded, but others did not consider they were fully appreciated; and gave up the offices to which they were assigned.

The fact stands out in all this jobbery and corruption that the Fraudulent President personally recommended to the heads of departments the applicants for office from Louisiana and Florida who had in any way aided the villainy by which the votes of those States were stolen. The cases of Dennis and James E. Anderson are only illustrations of a practice applied to the class which they may be said to represent. And unless the evidence be destroyed, numerous instances can be found in which others with similar claims were appointed to office solely because they had worked to consummate the Fraud.

The foul birds of prey gathered at Washington to witness the inauguration of Hayes and to demand their share of the common plunder. J. E. Anderson went there vouched for Kellogg, Nash, Darrall, and that crew, whose title to consideration was that they had all conspired to alter the vote of Louisiana. Hayes had never seen Anderson before that time, but he promptly and fully endorsed him in the following letter:

"*Hon. W. M. Evarts:*

"Please appoint this gentleman to a consulate in a warm climate. *This is a special case.* R. B. HAYES."

L. G. Dennis, who had planned and executed the fraud in Alachua County, Florida, by which the State was counted for Hayes, was also among the band of patriots then assembled at the capital, whose headquarters was established at the White House. He was accredited like Anderson, and received his order for an office in these terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, April, 1877.

"*To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:*

"DEAR SIR: I am reliably assured that L. G. Dennis, of Florida, would make a capital special agent of the Treasury. *I specially desire that his claims* may have your favorable attention. Sincerely, R. B. HAYES."

To pretend in the face of these letters and others that Hayes was ignorant of what he was doing when he made these "special cases," and rested them on the "claims" of Dennis and Anderson and their associates, is to insult public intelligence. He was only making good the contracts of his agents, who themselves had been rewarded with the choicest honors of the republic, and demanded pay for their subalterns.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A PROSPEROUS FARMER.—When you see a barn larger than a house it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions. When you see him driving his work it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity. When you see in his woodhouse a sufficiency for three months or more, it shows that he will be more than a ninety days' wonder in farming operations, and he is not sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic. When his sled is housed in summer and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of his early life and the winter of old age. When his cattle are properly shilded and fed in winter, it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast." When he is seen subscribing for a paper and paying in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the last improvements in agriculture, and that he never gets his walking papers to the land of poverty.

HOW TO STARCH.—Every housewife, as well as laundry maid should know how to starch. Here are good directions from an experienced hand:

"When hot starch is used, take one heaped table spoonful of starch to a quart of boiling water; after it has been beaten down smooth with a little cold water, if it does not turn into jelly, put it into a saucepan, and stir it while it is over the fire till it does. To prevent the iron sticking, stir a piece of wax candle two or three times round in the hot starch, or add four drops of turpentine. Strain the starch through a piece of muslin, and cover it up till nearly cold. When the things to be starched are dry, they should be dipped into the starch; then wring them out, and when half dry place them in a towel, sprinkle with a little water, and roll them up until you are ready to iron them. Instead of the candle, it is a good plan to keep a piece of skinny fat beside you, and each new thing you take up, touch the tip of the iron with the fat."

THE WIFE WHO RULES.—I have been young and now I am old, and there is one thing I have never seen fail—the wife who submits is the wife who rules. I have never seen a disputing woman maintain her influence over the mind of her husband, nor of any other man, for the matter of that. If you have a quarrelsome, captious husband, there is but one way to live peaceably with him—avoid contradicting him, and remain silent rather than express a contrary opinion to him. If he urges you to expression, state your opinion in a mild, persuasive tone once, and but once.—Then preserve silence—not a sulky nor contemptuous silence, but a cheerful, deferential one. You will win him sooner or later. Bear in mind this good wife's motto: "Submit, you conquer; serve, and you'll command."

The Laboratory of the System.

The stomach is the laboratory of the system, in which certain mysterious processes are constantly going on. These result in the production of that wonderful vivifying agent the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the elements of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the stomach is semi-paralyzed by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the system suffers in consequence. Moreover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, rendering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sick headaches, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engendered. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms this state of things, gives permanent tone and regularity to the stomach and its associate organs, the bowels and liver, and ensures complete nourishment and increased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic and tonic in America.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line R. R

PASSENGER Trains will run as follows on and after Sunday, June 9th, 1878:

GOING EAST.

Arrive at Seneca.....7:48 p m
Leave Seneca.....7:49 p m

GOING WEST.

Arrive at Seneca.....7:05 a m
Leave Seneca.....7:06 a m

Close connection at Atlanta for all points West, and at Charlotte for all points East.

G. J. FOREACRE, Gen. Sup't.

— Experience may be a dear teacher, but she isn't any dearer than a pretty school-ma'am.

— The best way to interest the Indian in agriculture is to show him that whiskey is made out of corn.

— "Where are you going?" asked a little fellow of another, who had slipped on an icy pavement. "Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

— A little girl wrote to her absent papa that Ponto (the puppy) was "growing bigger and bigger every day, *and sometimes twice a day.*"

A New Life in the Land!

THE Exhibition in Anderson was one of the most remarkable events since the war. In point of numbers, talents and distinguished ability, nothing could have exceeded it. At every stage of its proceedings it was manifest that a new life is in the land.

The celebrated Dr. HEINITSH was there, and advocated Southern Medicines for Southern people. His Family Medicines are household remedies.

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT purifies the blood.

HEINITSH'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS—For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dull Feelings, Loss of Appetite.

HEINITSH'S ROSE CORDIAL—For Bowel Complaint.

STANLEY'S COUGH SYRUP—Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh.

MOTHER DARLING'S INFANT CORDIAL—For all complaints incident to Teething, Sour Stomach, Crying.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the greatest Pharmaceutical product ever discovered for all disorders and diseases which have their origin in the blood. Health may now be regained. Life prolonged. Beauty restored.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Scrofula, Swelling of the Glands, Goitre.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Nervous Debility.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Indigestion, Liver Complaint.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Consumptive Patients as an invigorating cordial.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For General Prostration.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For all Cutaneous Diseases, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED BY

E. H. HEINITSH & SON,
Columbia, S. C.

Aug 16, 4877 5 1y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MARRIED LIFE — DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo. — Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled — The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE — The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER — Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply winnowing felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our homepapers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that *every one should know.* The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor, in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the results of ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal. POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 75 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps. — SINGLE LIFE.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. R. Squire, Worthington, Green Co., Ind.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept constantly on hand at my Lumber Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson, and orders for large or small lots of any kind desired will be promptly filled at low prices. Mr. Rudoiph Kaufman is my agent for the sale of Lumber at Anderson, and will furnish any information desired to persons wishing to make an order.

JOHN KAUFMAN.

April 11, 1878 39

The Remedy of the 19th Century. Barham's Infallible PILE CURE. Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C. It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price List and bona fide testimonials furnished on application.

VIRGINIA HOUSE

No. 41 Main St., Near State House,
COLUMBIA, - - S. C.

A. J. DODAMEAD, Proprietor.

Terms, $1.50 per day. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. A. WILSON, Manager.

May 2, 1878 42

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

PRESCRIPTION FREE! For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUET & Co., 180 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $3.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Ag'ts wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

F. W. WACENER & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

COTTON FACTORS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for the Celebrated Hook Cotton Tie.
Agents for the Oriental Gun Powder Company.
Agents for the California Vinegar Company.
Agents for the Georgia Grange Fertilizers.
Agents for Old Crow Whiskey.

In addition to our Cotton and Naval Store Department, we have established a Country Produce Department, for which we solicit shipments.

April 18, 1878 40 1y

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION RE-ESTABLISHED.

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS, HATS,

And Other Desirable Goods Just being Opened!
And Sold at Very Great Bargains for CASH!

At the Emporium of Fashion, Leader of Low Prices!

THANKS for former patronage, and I only ask YOU ALL to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Z. D. CHAMBLEE, Proprietor.

Feb 28, 1878 33 1y

LADIES' STORE.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

THE acknowledged LEADER OF FASHION and FIRST CLASS GOODS has just returned from the North, where she superintended the selection of A LARGE and HANDSOME LOT of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which she proposes to sell CHEAP for CASH.

The MANTUA and MILLINERY Departments are of the first class, and no pains will be spared to gratify the taste and accommodate the purse of customers.

Our stock is large and in varied tints and texture, and great variety.

Thanking the public for past favors, we beg them to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

March 28, 1878 37

MUSICAL DEPOT,

OR BRANCH HOUSE,

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSICAL HOUSE!

PIANOS & ORGANS

Parlor Favorite,
Southern Gem,
Haines & Bro.,
Mathushek,
Hallet & Davis & Co.,
Chickering & Co.

All the above Pianos for less money than you pay by sending North.

MASON & HAMLIN—The only PERFECT ORGAN made. It is THE Organ of the day.

None of the Stops are dumb—every one speaks the moment it is used.

Look out for Bogus Organs.

PIANOS, ORGANS, and all kinds MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

SHEET MUSIC received daily. Music sent post-paid on receipt of price. Save money and buy at home from THE McSMITH MUSIC HOUSE, GREENVILLE, S. C., or address MRS. S. A. McSMITH, Box 18, Greenville, S. C.

March 14, 1878 35 3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES.

LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson:—

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at $3.00; without Slats and Castors, $2.50.
Towel End and Drawer Washstands, $1.35. Large Wardrobes, $11.00.
Large Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, $5.00.
Good, strong Rocking Chairs, $1.40. Cane Bottom Chairs, per set, $5.00.
Painted Chamber Sets, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand and Table, $15.00; with four Chairs and Rocking Chair, complete, $21.00.
Walnut Chamber Suits, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Bureau, with Arch Standard and Glass, Washstand and Table, $23.75; with four fine Walnut Chairs and Oval Back Rocking Chair, $32.75.

And everything else in proportion.

I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can be bought there.

G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.

Oct 4, 1877 12

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

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

New Advertisements.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT Can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

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.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos $112.50. Organs $35. Organs 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $320, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs sent free. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

$7 A DAY