Anderson Intelligencer.

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THE SUPPRESSED GLOVER REPORT.

Millions on Millions of the Public Funds Stolen and Squandered—Fraud Absolutely Unchecked and the National Finances at the Mercy of Thieves and Robbers.

(Continued from Last Week.)

At the San Francisco Mint there was a deficiency of $235,000 in the Melter and Refiner's Office in 1856—a great discrepancy between the Treasurer's and the coiner's accounts in 1866, and large losses in 1870. The Superintendent was dismissed for corrupt practices in 1877. Losses were also discovered in 1870 at the Denver Mint and the New York Assay Office. The New York accounts were passed by the Auditor's and Comptroller's offices of the Treasury without proper examination of the vouchers, which were paid by the New York Assistant Treasurer without the approval of the officers who should have received the supplies.

Up to 1870 the Director seemed never to have examined the New York Assay Office, and the mint regulations were hard to find there. The report of the Director of the Mint for 1877 says (in tables prepared by Martin V. Davis of Philadelphia) that the gold coinage under Director Lindeman, 1874–7 inclusive, was $156,000,000, and greater than that of any previous four years. This was untrue. The coinage of 1874–7 was $166,000,000 ($10,000,000 more), and that for 1851–4 inclusive was $190,000,000, or $24,000,000 more. The Director also fell into this error of $10,000,000, and understated by this sum the total gold coinage of the mints. He also understated the gold coinage 1851–4 by $1,600,000. He stated the total 1852–8 inclusive at $233,000,000; but his subordinate, Mr. Davis, stated it in the same report, for the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints alone, at $247,000,000, over $13,000,000 more. Thus according to official figures two of the mints coined $13,000,000 more than the whole five! The San Francisco melter and refiner's returns of bullion above the amounts charged as delivered to him in the same report, thus making the mint $36,000, 1854–77 is credited to that mint twice in the same report, thus making the mint expenses appear $36,000 less than the truth.

The New York Assay office smelter and refiner, Mr. Andrew Mason, by great care and skill saved and turned into the Treasury in 1876–8 $64,000 more than the bullion delivered him for treatment was charged at. These returns were suppressed from the Director's reports, being lumped with earnings, and Mr. Mason was instructed to return them as such, the motive announced in the instructions being to shield the mints from annoying inquiries as to why they, instead of returning a surplus like Mr. Mason, they charged the Government with a waste. Thus Mr. Mason was denied the credit he richly deserved and was in one report made to appear as wasting $9,000, in order to hide the mismanagement of others. The letter ordering this suppression was signed as Acting Director of the Mint by Robt. E. Preston, who figures unpleasantly elsewhere in connection with cotton accounts. In 1876 Congress cut down the appropriations asked by the Director over $300,000, but Lindeman contrived to smuggle in a provision allowing the earnings from separating gold from silver, and from refining both, to be used in melting expenses without going into the Treasury. The result is that, every year since, the earnings have been spent in addition to the sums allowed by Congress, and $300,000 yearly have been expended without Congress suspecting it.

The New York Assay Office receipts from the sale of blue vitriol and sulphuric liquor in 1873 were stated by the Director there at $11,360.91. Four years later the annual report stated them as $5,302.5. Both proved to be wrong; the amount was $10,360.91.

The Director's annual reports for 1873–4–5 state the receipts aggregating $2,046,000. The report for 1877 shows the same expenditures to be $2,409,000, or over $360,000 more than was acknowledged at the time. The expenditures are shown by the yearly reports for 1873–6 inclusive as $5,062,000. The report for 1877 shows them to be $5,635,000 or over $570,000 more; $306,000 of this suppression was in 1876, the presidential election year. Of more than half this $572,000 suppression there is not the shadow of an explanation. In 1876 the items of expenditure were suppressed from the annual report.

In the spring of 1869, 311,400 bars of silver and gold bullion, whose value was unknown, were deposited in the New York Assay office and moneys were loaned thereon to Bailing & Sarder and others by Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck. This was very dangerous, for gilded bars of lead or iron could thus be used to borrow on without interest or security. At least one lot of boxes said to contain bullion were deposited and borrowed on in 1869, and taken away on return of the loan without any inspection or test. This practice was broken up in 1869 by George W. Edelman, Deputy Treasurer of the Assay Office; but it was revived the year after Mr. Edelman resigned by Director Lindeman, concerning "British bars and sovereigns," whose genuineness had not been tested; and it continued till the Glover investigation began, when Lindeman stopped it.

From 1866 to 1870 the New York Assay office made 338 such loans, and in many cases the borrowers returned the coin and took bars, leaving the Government to pay for coining the bullion deposited to obtain the bars.

In 1878 the Superintendent of the San Francisco mint sent L. Von Hoffman & Co. checks for $1,023,000 under instructions from Lindeman, when but $600,000 worth of their silver had been assayed.

Superintendent Acton of the New York Assay Office has been in the habit of signing checks in blank and leaving them thus in the Paying Clerk's possession. Last year eighty-two blank checks were found in the office with Acton's signature. This is a virtual desertion of his duty by Acton, for he cannot know his clerk's action nor supervise his payments. A rogue in the paying clerk's place, or a thief getting into the office, could fill up a check for a million, and it might be collected and the parties disappear before detection. If necessary the clerk's countersignature could be forged. Superintendent Dunning, Acton's predecessor, repeatedly got checks made to his own order for sums due public creditors. Then he indorsed the checks to the creditors and turned in their receipts with the vouchers afterward. After a time he grew slow about turning in the vouchers and one day it was discovered that he had collected $13,000 of these checks himself.

Lindeman employed more than a score of persons in visiting mints and assay offices, attending annual settlements, and assisting him in doing so, for which he spent in four years over $11,000. He paid his son, 19 years old and not in the public service, $2,765 for less than six months' service. The law does not allow traveling expenses to any one but the Director; to October 1, 1873, he received $4,300—charged to this account. Frank H. Gassaway, a man of notorious character in Washington, received $1,668.73 for taking an inventory (16 pages of foolscap), of furniture and fixtures at the San Francisco Mint. At the close of the Lindeman investigation of that mint in 1877, but before the report was made, the Superintendent, La Grange, who was removed in consequence of that investigation, presented Lindeman's wife with $1,000, saying it was a present from the employes of the mint. Some of the employes, it is said complained afterward that they were compelled to contribute and could ill afford it.

When Prof. Robert A. Rogers, of Philadelphia, E. O. Leech of the Mint Bureau, Washington, and A. W. Dowing, Chief of the Coining Department of the Philadelphia Mint, were sent to San Francisco to examine and attend the yearly settlement of the Mint, Lindeman instructed Superintendent La Grange to pay their traveling expenses and $10 a day to Rogers from the profits of fractional silver coinage. Before the Glover Committee he swore that he had never used these profits thus, but the record convicted him.

Lindeman bought in his wife's name, in 1874, 150 shares of the California and 125 shares of Consolidated Virginia, the "Big Bonanza" silver mines of Nevada, which were controlled by Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and Fair. For these he paid 90 per cent. or less, about $25,000. Before the committee he had called these $25,000 "very moderate means" of his wife's. In March, 1875, he bought of the Consolidated Virginia Dore silver bullion, valued by the sellers at $1,023,000, and paid them $1,000,000 on account without waiting for the assay to show whether it was correctly valued, or 98.3 per cent. of the value as afterward ascertained. The company got their money two months before completion of assay, and were thus enabled to make $15,000 interest. In June, 1875, he bought of them imported silver bars valued by them at $1,500,000, and paid them $1,425,000 down over two months before completion of assay, and enabled them thus to make $25,000 interest. The assay showed the bullion worth but $1,437,000 or $63,000 short of the valuation, so that he paid them in advance 98.6 per cent, of the value, running a great risk of the overpaying. The bullion was paid for at $1.21½ per ounce fine metal, delivered at San Francisco. The express charges were paid by the Government to New York from the profits on fractional silver coinage, instead of being paid by the sellers, and the charges at the Assay Office were borne by the Government, without authority of law. These expenses amounted to $32,000, which made the silver cost the Government $1.26 per fine ounce. The market value was $1.24.3 so that the purchase, as well as costing $32,000 more than Lindeman pretended, cost $13,000 more than it could have been bought for elsewhere. Lindeman also directed Superintendent Acton to pay $9,000 more than the assayed value of the gold in the purchase, the sellers claiming that the assayers had made a "mistake." Acton replied that there was no authority to pay it, but at Lindeman's direction, after seeking to throw all the responsibility on Lindeman, he paid, and charged it to "profit and loss."

Prof. R. Rogers of Philadelphia, another stockholder in the Consolidated Virginia, the sellers, was employed by Lindeman to make an "examination," and of course reported strongly in favor of making the payment. William E. Dubois, Assayer at Philadelphia, protested strongly against "correcting" assays at the instance of outside parties, saying that this destroyed the reliability of assays. The payment was hidden in the Director's annual report for 1877, by calling it a "wastage," when no wastage but $14,000 saving, had occurred. The payment took place without the knowledge of the New York Paying Clerk, and without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. The purchase altogether cost about $65,000 more than was pretended. In the same month Lindeman also took off the Company's hands nearly $2,000,000 more silver that they were anxious to sell.

January, 1875, the Bonanza stocks, under the effect of wild reports about the mines, were very high in price. Consolidated Virginia reached 850. Lindeman's $25,000 worth of stock was worth once $200,000. But it fell by October to 210 and California, the other part of the Bonanza, to 250. So it was bulled again. In the summer of that year Lindeman visited California on official business, sought a conference with the managers of the mines, and arranged an inspection of them. He and Prof. Rogers then or soon after, a holder of $20,000 or more stock in these mines, inspected them twice. Rogers made a report valuing them at $300,000,000, which Lindeman, saying that other estimates were too high, concurred in and published in his annual report for 1875. This was widely circulated and jumped Consolidated Virginia to 435 and California to 375. The rise carried Lindeman's stock up to 120,000 and his official representations held the stock up to 180 per original share to the end of 1876, and to 115, till the end of 1877. The mines only produced about a sixth of the amount represented, and the stock fell in value about $15,000,000, according to the Statistician of the United States Monetary Commission. The maintenance of the stock at high prices enabled the owners to sell stock enough to realize about $125,000,000, and the fall caused the buyers to lose about $100,000,000, which the first sellers pocketed by Lindeman's aid. This spread misfortune and distress throughout the Pacific coast.

Oct. 19, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury signed at Lindeman's instance an order stopping the coinage of trade dollars. Lindeman managed to let the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, owned by the Consolidated Virginia party and the Anglo-Californian Bank, know of the suspension the same day, though the public did not know it till the next. The second business day after the suspension the price of trade dollars had risen 4 per cent., and these banks, having had notice, had bought up the dollars and compelled traders with China to buy of them at this higher price. Ex-Gov. Low telegraphed Lindeman soon after that the suspension would drive all the silver bullion in market to the Nevada Bank refineries; but this had no effect on Lindeman.

O. H. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, published last winter a letter to Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations seeking to discredit Mr. Glover's statement about his Bureau. In this letter he stated that the Bureau had completed and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency 2,390,000 sheets of national bank notes in the fiscal year 1878; but the report of the Bureau shows that it delivered 32,000 sheets more. The Bureau bookkeeper swore that there could not possibly be a mistake in the report; yet examination showed that the report represented that 310,000 sheets of customs cigar stamps were delivered more than the Bureau claimed to have made!

The distinctive paper for printing the Government issues has been stored in a room used exclusively for that purpose in bundles containing one thousand sheets each. All the distinctive paper is stored in that room. The supply for legal tenders has never been exhausted, that is, it has been added to and drawn from since 1869, and there has always been large quantity on hand.

May 1, 1877, there was stored in this room the enormous quantity of 18,716,266 sheets of distinctive paper, and the Chief of the Bureau says there were stored on 1st July last, 5,924,000 sheets legal tender paper, and there is stored beside a large amount of national bank note, funded loan bond, and old fractional currency paper; of the latter, part is being used for national bank notes and legal tenders. It was found that the stock of paper had been counted but once (about five years ago) in ten years.

The room in which it is stored is in the subbasement of the building; the corridors leading thereto are poorly lighted, and seldom visited, except by workmen employed in shops on the same floor. Six persons have access to this room at any time during working hours, and any one of the six can open packages of this paper that have been counted and stored, abstract from 50 to 100 sheets at a time and place the bundles so tampered where they would not be reached for years.

A man so disposed may, by the withdrawal of small quantities at a time, become in the end a dishonest possessor of a large stock of this paper. No surveillance is kept on the movements of these men, and the theft would remain undiscovered till a count was made or the supply exhausted.

What has been said of the paper, applies also, only with a still greater force to the custody of the dies, rolls, bed pieces, and plates from which the securities are printed in the bureau. The purloining of these is especially to be guarded against. The Government has not placed such checks upon them as to render their abstraction impossible, nor can they, by the present arrangement for doing the work.

A bed piece is a plate of steel the size of the note or coupon, etc., to be printed, having the entire of such note, etc., engraved on its surface, and this being finished, the piece is hardened.

A roll is a small cylindrical piece of steel having on its surface, in relief, the entire engraved work that is on the surface of the bed piece; this also, after receiving the impression, is hardened. It is made while the steel is soft by being run over the hardened bed piece, so that the entire engraved work on the surface of the bed piece is transferred to its outside surface by pressure.

The plates are large pieces of steel from which the notes bonds, stamps, etc., are printed, and vary in size from that of four notes, each, as legal tenders, to a coupon bond, and are made by having the work from the roll transferred to their surface by pressure. There are three (3) bed pieces (also called dies) and three (3) rolls, from which the plates for each denomination of notes are made viz: one for the green printing on the back, one for the black printing on the face and one for the red seal.

Heretofore, to insure security, it was deemed necessary to have these separate dies, etc., and the several printings on such note, made by different institutions, but John Sherman saw fit, contrary to law, to bring this entire printing into one bureau, and to have the entire engraved stock of dies, bed pieces, rolls and plates, for printing legal tenders, bonds, and the backs, faces and seals of each, held in one vault. The custodian to this vault and his assistants alone have access to it; in the course of their daily duties they go in and out at pleasure, and there is no difficulty securing for unlawful purposes the bed pieces from which the back, the face, and the seal of any denomination of notes, from one dollar to one thousand dollars, or all of them, are printed, and make from them rolls (an operation of but a few minutes), by which an unlimited number of plates can be prepared.

These bed pieces are rarely called into use after the roll has been made, the set of three could be conveniently carried in an inside pocket, and as the preparation of a roll requires but a short time, these bed pieces could be taken away at the close of work, and restored in the morning, until one of each denomination had been obtained, and by them plates prepared for printing millions of dollars of genuine notes. The vault containing this material has often been left open and accessible for hours at a time to any one who could get into the Bureau.

It is strange that each of the last three Presidential elections has been followed by a Treasury announcement that large amounts of "counterfeit" notes were afloat. In 1869 the whole issue of legal tenders was withdrawn and replaced, on the ground that they had been largely and skilfully counterfeited. In 1873 the whole issue of $500 greenbacks—about $35,000,000—was withdrawn and replaced in the same way. In 1877 a counterfeit $1,000 note was announced. One of the oldest engravers in the country testifies that when a note is so like the original that it cannot easily be detected—as these and other "counterfeits" are said by Treasury officials to be—it cannot really be a counterfeit, but must be a genuine note surreptitiously printed from genuine plates, or from secret reproductions of these plates. Other experts testify that a genuine plate, after being secretly made, can be altered with a graver in small details enough to make it seem counterfeit to any non-expert.

In 1865 Hank Hall, a noted counterfeiter in New York, hired two plate printers named Lankton, to go to Washington, get employment in the Printing Bureau, and there steal copies of every note plate the Government was using. They did steal copies (by printing on lead sheets instead of paper) of several notes, and could have stolen all had not a quarrel sprang up.

A brief inspection of the Treasurer's books revealed the fact that $19,000,000 of notes were at one time secretly afloat for several months, the Treasury statements being false during that time to that extent; and the fact of that secret issue remained unknown till lighted on by the Glover committee. The books were falsified, and a balance forced to conceal this secret issue, by untruly stating that $19,000,000 had been deposited as temporary loan, when no such deposit took place.

From 1867 to 1873, while the amount of greenbacks authorized by law was $356,000,000, the Treasurer's books revealed the fact that repeatedly the amount afloat was $2,000,000 above the authorized amount in the middle of the month, enough being turned over for destruction on the last day of the month to bring the total down to $356,000,000, and in other months the circulation was cut down as much as $12,000,000 below the published figures in the middle of the month, enough being taken from the unissued notes on hand on the last day to make up the sum to the lawful figure on statement day.

Gen. Spinner swore that the public debt statements did not agree with his books; that he did not approve of them; that his name was put to them without his authority; that he was not allowed to publish truthful statements; that balances were forced in these statements, and that he finally got the law changed so as to relieve him of the duty he was not allowed to perform.

In nearly the whole of the fiscal year 1866, the Treasurer's books show that the amount of compound interest notes outstanding was from $5,000,000 to $14,000,000 more than the published debt statements showed. One month it was $26,000,000 less. Three different statements of the sum outstanding June 30, 1865, were published, differing many millions, and none of the three was true.

Secretary McCulloch publicly acknowledged some years since that on one occasion he caused $4,000,000 withdrawn greenbacks, that had been paid off and were to be destroyed, to be counted and published in the debt statement as "cash on hand!"

The first man who was entrusted with the destruction of withdrawn notes, Charles H. Cornwell, Chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's office, was caught stealing the notes and reissuing them. The amount thus reissued is not known, but it is estimated by judges at over $100,000. The second chief, Frank Jones, was detected in making a false certificate of destruction of $49,000 worth, and Gen. Spinner, Secretaries Boutwell and Bristow, and others, persistently refused to investigate the matter, though about $800,000,000 of notes had passed through Jones' hands in perfect shape, much of it never even having been issued. The checks and precautions against theft in destruction are found to have been grossly neglected and disregarded in many respects. Gen. Spinner swore that "they have a rule that nothing must be divulged that takes place in the Treasury."

The report concludes by stating that many of these and other matters need much more investigation; that by no other method can the people learn the truth about the Government, or Congress get the information necessary to legislation; that the Treasury is full of opportunities for wrong that have doubtless been largely used; that that as well as other Departments is run by a Ring; that the Government has far too much to do to do it honestly or well, and that only by wholesale cutting down of Government power and a wide abolition of Government functions and offices can despotism and national ruin be escaped.

Remarkable Prayer of the Late Prince Louis Napoleon.

A prayer in the handwriting of the Prince Imperial has been found among papers in his desk at Camden Place. It is published by the London *Morning Post*, which adds: "The elucidation of his high character alone justifies the publication of a sacred document, which will prove to the world how intimately he was penetrated with all the feelings which most become a Christian, and which give higher hopes than are afforded by the pains and perils of this transitory life." The following is a translation:

"My God: I give to Thee my heart, but give to me faith. Without faith there is no strong prayer, and to pray is a longing of my soul. I pray not that Thou shouldst take away the obstacles on my path, but that Thou mayst permit me to overcome them. I pray not that Thou shouldst disarm my enemies, but that Thou shouldst aid me to conquer myself. Hear, O God! my prayer. Preserve to my affection those who are dear to me. Grant them happy days. If Thou only givest on this earth a certain sum of joy, take, O God! my share, and bestow it on the most worthy, and may the most worthy be my friends. If Thou seekest vengeance upon man, strike me. Misfortune is converted into happiness by the sweet thought that those whom we love are happy. Happiness is poisoned by the bitter thought, while I rejoice those whom I love a thousand times better than myself are suffering. For me, O God! no more happiness. Take it from my path. I can only find joy in forgetting the past. If I forget those who are no more, I shall be forgotten in my turn, and how sad the thought that makes one say, 'Time effaces all.' The only satisfaction I seek is that which lasts forever, that which is given by a tranquil conscience. O my God! show me ever where my duty lies, and give me strength to accomplish it always. Arrived at the term of my life, I shall turn my looks fearlessly to the past. Remembrance will not be for me a long remorse. Then I shall be happy. Grant, O God! that my heart may be penetrated with the conviction that those whom I love, and who are dead, shall see all my actions. My life shall be worthy of their witness, and my innermost thoughts shall never make them blush."

A WHALE THRESHER.—The schooner Martha, from George's Banks, brought, with a cargo of fish to this port yesterday, the largest whale thresher remembered by old market men to have ever been seen in this city. It was caught in a pound net at Wood's Hole, Mass., on Tuesday, and was killed with a lance. The last one exhibited in Washington market was fifteen years ago, and it was so small a specimen of its kind that some fish dealers believed that it was a species of shark. The fish that arrived yesterday was exhibited by C. A. Lewis. It was very nearly fourteen feet long, and it monopolized the entire front at the stand. Persons stopped to examine it, and all day long a throng was pressing around it. Half of the length of the curious fish was body and the other half tail. The tail tapered off gradually, and had been looped up by a rope attached to a beam above. The weight of the creature was 600 pounds. The naked skin on the back and sides was a uniform bluish drab color from the snout to the tip of the tail. The tail was as much a separate part of the body as a dog's tail is of its body, which appearance made it resemble a land or amphibious animal more than a fish. The eyes were as large as a cow's, and could be rolled in their sockets. The mouth was comparatively small, and the teeth short, sharp and of a uniform length in both jaws. Sticking straight up from the middle of the back was a dark fin, eleven inches long, of the same color as the body, tough and compact, yet neither bony nor hard. The fish yielded like caoutchouc to the finger, but on releasing the pressure the skin sprang back to its original form. The body from end to end, seemed a mass of cartilage. The long tail is used by the animal like a rawhide in attacking its enemy, the whale. It forms a sort of alliance with the sword-fish, the latter thrusting its sword into the whale from below, and the thresher attacking it from above. The threshers run in schools, and from ten to twenty will attack a whale at once. Those who have witnessed a combat between threshers and whales say that it is an exciting spectacle. The water flies in showers of foam in all directions, as the threshers hurl themselves at the whales like animated cowhides. For hours they rain blows on the head and sides of the huge animal. Between the piercing thrusts of the swordfish and the flail-like blows of the thresher, a whale rarely escapes. From the carcass the victors get their food for many a day afterward. Through the little slit in the side of the thresher exhibited yesterday oozed blood as red as that of a land animal. The gills were four in number on each side.—*New York Sun.*

FAITH.—The following is an incident on the recent return of some British officers from Afghanistan: Scene—The wildest part of the Khyber, with barren rocks towering on all sides; an English officer riding along, escorted by a motley company of Maliks and tribes-men all armed to the teeth; more armed Afreedees in the middle distance; a weary, lonely figure toiling on the dusty road in huge black boots, face burned a brick red and fringed by a scanty sandy beard. The figure is clad in a thick wadded garment and has a bundle on its back. "Halt! Who are you?" "Turkestani." "Where are your comrades?" "I am alone." "Where are you going?" "To Mecca." "How will you get there?" "God will help." "Peace be with you." "And with you." The figure moves off, and the armed circle break up. This poor devotee had tramped hundreds of miles through hills and valleys, swarming with cut throats, secure in his simple faith which had led him to leave distant Turkestan in quest of the still more distant Mecca.—*Indian Pioneer.*

CORN BREAD.—If you want delicious corn bread, make it with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and you will be delighted with it. Breakfasting on corn bread made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder, will not leave a heavy, leaded feeling in the stomach, so often felt after the use of saleratus and adulterated baking powders.

THEY HAVE COME!

THOSE GRAIN CRADLES we spoke of, and we hope you will call and see them. We can offer you bargains.

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45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A short, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

DEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

YELLOW FEVER—BLACK VOMIT.

It is too soon to forget the ravages of this terrible disease, which will no doubt return in a more malignant and virulent form in the fall of 1879.

MERRELL'S HEPATINE, a Remedy discovered in Southern Nubia and used with such wonderful results in South America where the most aggravated cases of fever are found, causes from one to two ounces of bile to be filtered or strained from the blood each time it passes through the Liver, as long as an excess of bile exists. By its wonderful action on the Liver and Stomach the HEPATINE not only prevents to a certainty any kind of Fever and Black Vomit, but also cures Headache, Constipation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia and all Malarial diseases.

No one need fear Yellow Fever who will expel the Malarial Poison and excess of bile from the blood by using MERRELL'S HEPATINE, which is sold by all Druggists in 25 cent and $1.00 bottles, or will be sent by express by the Proprietors.

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Dr. Pemberton's Stillingia or Queen's Delight.

The reports of wonderful cures of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Cancer, Ulcers and Sores, that come from all parts of the country, are not only remarkable but so miraculous as to be doubted was it not for the abundance of proof.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA, &c.

Case of Col. J. C. Branson.

KINGSTON, GA., September 15, 1871.

GENTS—For sixteen years I have been a great sufferer from Scrofula in its most distressing forms. I have been confined to my room and bed for fifteen years with scrofulous ulcerations. The most approved remedies for such cases had been used, and the most eminent physicians consulted, without any decided benefit. Thus prostrated, distressed, desponding, I was advised by Dr. Ayer, of Floyd County, Ga., to commence the use of your Compound Extract Stillingia. Language is as insufficient to describe the relief I obtained from the use of the Stillingia as it is to convey an adequate idea of the intensity of my suffering before using your medicine; sufficient to say, I abandoned all other remedies and continued the use of your Extract of Stillingia, until I can say truly, "I am cured of all pain," of all disease, with nothing to obstruct the active pursuit of my profession. More than eight months have elapsed since this remarkable cure, without any return of the disease.

For the truth of the above statement, I refer to any gentleman in Bartow County, Ga., and to the members of the bar of Cherokee Circuit, who are acquainted with me. I shall ever remain, with the deepest gratitude, your obedient servant.

J. C. BRANSON, Att'y at Law.

A MIRACLE.

WEST POINT, GA., Sept. 16, 1870.

GENTS—My daughter was taken on the 25th day of June, 1863, with what was supposed to be Acute Rheumatism, and was treated for the same with no success. In March, following, pieces of bone began to work out of the right arm, and continued to appear till all the bone from the elbow to the shoulder joint came out. Many pieces of bone came out of the right foot and leg. The case was then pronounced one of White Swelling. After having been confined about six years to her bed, and the case considered hopeless, I was induced to try Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Stillingia, and was so well satisfied with its effects that I have continued the use of it until the present.

My daughter was confined to her bed about six years before she sat up or even turned over without help. She now sits up all day, and sews most of her time—has walked across the room. Her general health is now good, and I believe she will, as her limbs gain strength, walk well. I attribute her recovery, with the blessing of God, to the use of your invaluable medicine.

With gratitude, I am yours truly,

W. B. BLANTON.

WEST POINT, GA., Sept. 16, 1870.

GENTS—The above certificate of Mr. W. B. Blanton we know and certify to as being true. The thing is so; hundreds of the most respected citizens will certify to it. As much reference can be given as may be required.

Yours truly,

CRAWFORD & WALKER, Druggists.
HON. D. H. WILLIAMS.

DR. PEMBERTON'S STILLINGIA is prepared by A. F. MERRILL & CO., Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Druggists in $1.00 bottles, or sent by express. Agents wanted to canvass everywhere.

Send for Book—"Curious Story"—free to all. Medicines sent to poor people, payable in installments.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, June 2nd, 1879, the passenger Trains over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will be run daily, Sundays excepted:

UP.

Leave Columbia at	10 35 a m
Leave Alston	12 20 p m
Leave Newberry	1 32 p m
Leave Hodges	4 27 p m
Leave Belton	6 03 p m
Arrive at Greenville	7 30 p m

DOWN.

Leave Greenville at	6 45 a m
Leave Belton	8 25 a m
Leave Hodges	9 55 p m
Leave Newberry	12 45 p m
Leave Alston	2 17 p m
Arrive at Columbia	3 45 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH & BLUE RIDGE R. R.

UP.

Leave Belton	6 03 p m
Leave Anderson	6 50 p m
Leave Pendleton	7 45 p m
Leave Perryville	8 20 p m
Leave Seneca City	8 30 p m
Arrive at Walhalla	9 00 p m

DOWN.

Leave Walhalla	5 15 a m
Leave Seneca City	5 45 a m
Leave Perryville	5 55 a m
Leave Pendleton	6 40 a m
Leave Anderson	7 35 a m
Arrive at Belton	8 15 a m

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't

QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS

IS our motto, and we can make it to your interest to call and see us when you are in need of anything. We will sell you *good* Goods at low prices.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.,
No. 4 Granite Row.

April 17, 1879 40

...AND RELIABLE.

...FORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR ...dard Family Remedy for ...s of the Liver, Stomach ...and Bowels.—It is Purely ...Vegetable.—It never ...Salivates—It is ...Cathartic and ...Tonic.

...ERY ...T

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

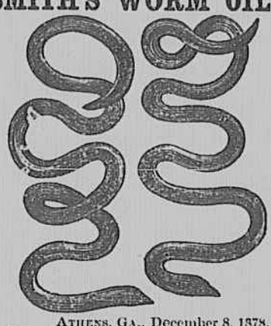
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!



ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long. W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price 25 cents.

March 14, 1879 35 1y

WANTED A LIMITED NUMBER of active, energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply. Address,

FINLEY, HARVEY & CO.,
March 20, '79—1y Atlanta, Ga.

S.S.S.

Is a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER, and is the only purely VEGETABLE remedy known to science, that has made radical and PERMANENT CURES of SYPHILIS and SCROFULA in all their stages.

It thoroughly removes mercury from the system; it relieves the agonies of mercurial rheumatism, and speedily cures all skin disease.

For sale by SIMPSON, REID & C Anderson, S. C.

April 17, 1879 40 1y

WATER WHEELS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE POOLE & HUNT LEFFEL TURBINE,

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

MACHINE MOULDED GEARING,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS A SPECIALTY.

POOLE & HUNT,
BALTIMORE.

WANTED!

A No. 1 YOKE of OXEN.

APPLY TO

J. M. Matthews, Belton, S.C.

(Formerly of Ninety Six,)

MANUFACTURER of the Palmetto Cotton Gin and Condenser. Agent for the New Economizer Steam Engine and Boiler, the Farquhar Threshing and Separator, Saw Mills, Grist Mills and other Machinery.

Repairing faithfully done. Letters by mail receive prompt attention.

April 3, 1879 38 2m

The Nineteenth Century adds the Eighth Wonder of the World.

The Holman Liver Pad,

PLASTERS and SALTS,

Cures without medicine, simply by absorption. A sure cure for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, and all such Diseases.

Call at once, ye invalids.

Sold in the Town of Anderson *only* by

SIMPSON, REID & CO.,
Benson House Corner.

March 20, 1879 39 1y

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. Robert Mayfield 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.

Jan 30, 1879 29 1y

Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R.

On and after Sunday, June 1st, 1879, Double Daily Trains will run on this road as follows:

GOING EAST.

Night Mail and Passenger Train.

Arrive Seneca	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca	9 01 p m

Day Passenger Train.

Arrive Seneca	9 12 a m
Leave Seneca	9 13 a m

GOING WEST.

Night Mail and Passenger Train.

Arrive Seneca	6 33 a m
Leave Seneca	6 34 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Arrive Seneca	5 15 p m
Leave Seneca	5 16 p m

Through Tickets on sale at Gainesville, Seneca City, Greenville and Spartanburg to all points East and West.

W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. and T. Agent.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

ANOTHER lot of beautiful Calico,Ique, Long Cloth, Cottonades, Ginghams, Checked Homespuns, Cashmarets, &c.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

April 17, 1879 40

ANOTHER LOT

OF well-selected Goods that will not fail to please the eye and fit the purse. Call early and often. They are going off rapidly.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

F. W. WAGENER & CO.,

CHARLESTON, - SOUTH CAROLINA,

Cotton Factors, Wholesale Grocers,

AND

LIQUOR DEALERS.

AGENTS FOR

Oriental Gun Powder,
Fruits and Flowers Smoking Tobacco,
Celebrated Reversible Cotton Tie,
Wagener and Georgia Grange Fertilizers.

☞ Samples of anything in our line sent on application with pleasure.

F. W. WAGENER. G. A. WAGENER.

April 10, 1879 39 1y

EXTRA FINE FLOUR,

CHOICE N. O. MOLASSES,

And BACON in abundance.

Call in get Prices before Buying.

A FINE VARIETY of RIO COFFEE,