Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

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TERMS:

ONE YEAR..... $1.50.
SIX MONTHS..... 75c.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Turkey. Mr. Cox is a noted figure in American politics, and we are somewhat surprised that he should be willing to accept the Turkish mission. The ten thousand dollars per year salary is the best part of the position.

The Augusta *Chronicle* is authority for the statement that a friend of the President suggested to him the other day that a certain appointment, which it was known would particularly please a certain newspaper, might be advisable on that account. It would secure the friendship of that paper for his administration absolutely. His reply to this was: "Oh, well, they have all got to come to it anyhow." This remark shows that Mr. Cleveland intends to do what he thinks best regardless of public clamor. If he will carry out this resolution, as we believe he will, he will give the country a most prosperous and acceptable administration.

Georgia has been so successful in securing Federal offices that she begins to feel like she owned the President in a measure. On last Monday Senators Brown and Colquitt, of Georgia, and Henry W. Grady, one of the proprietors of the Atlanta *Constitution*, called upon the President for the purpose of inviting him to Atlanta on the occasion of the meeting of the Commercial Convention there in May. The President expressed much interest in the Convention, and said he would talk with the members of the Cabinet about the proposed trip. Senators Brown and Colquit will go before the Cabinet at its next meeting, and formally lay before it the invitations to the National Commercial Convention and urge its acceptance. Mr. Lamar, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Endicott have promised to use their influence to get the President, and Mr. Randall is with him to-night on the same mission. Everything confirms the belief that the President and several members of the Cabinet will be in Atlanta on the 21st of May.

In the nomination of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to be Railroad Commissioner, the President has evinced an independence and a determination to make this country one, without regard to section differences, which are past, and should be buried. The duties of position are the briefly stated as follows: "The office of Railroad Commissioner is that of chief of a bureau in the interior department, having charge of the accounts of the United States with the subsidized Pacific railroads. The Commissioner has general supervision of such roads, it being, in express words, made his duty 'to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced.' The Commissioner's salary is $5,000 a year, and he is allowed actual travelling and other expenses incurred in visiting the offices of the roads, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, and stationery expenses not to exceed $700 per annum. His subordinates consist of a book-keeper at $2,400 per annum, an assistant book-keeper at $2,000, a clerk at $1,400, and a copyist at $900." In selecting Gen. Johnston the President has secured the services of an able, honorable and efficient officer.

The British Government is really beset with troubles. In addition to the Irish and Soudan difficulties, the government has for some time past been on the verge of war with Russia, to settle a dispute as to the boundary line in Afghanistan. There would be war over this conflict of claim to territory between these two great powers, but for the fact that the embarrassed condition of Russian finances will not permit that empire to engage in war, where any other settlement is possible. Therefore it is likely this threatened conflict will be adjusted without a conflict at arms. In Canada, however, the government is confronted by a live and vigorous rebellion, led in the Northwest by a shrewd and determined half-breed Indian, named Riel. The country there is sparcely inhabited, and it is difficult to reach the rebels. The Canadian government is calling out the forces of the Dominion to meet the rebellion, but so far the followers of Riel have been more than a match for the government troops. England will have to crush this insurrection, or it may grow to such proportions as to lose her the British possessions in North America. Altogether, the government of Great Britain has more threatening and annoying difficulties on hand than any of the greater powers at this time.

Some of the States are establishing a new holiday, or rather a day set apart to a special work. Eight States now have this new day which they term "Arbor Day." Its intent is to provide one day in the year set apart to the planting of trees, and thus replenish the immense annual destruction of forests which are entailing so much injury upon the country. Through the observance of arbor days many thousands of trees are planted every year. In several of the States the public and private schools are incited to become helpers in this work, and teachers and scholars spend one day in April both pleasantly and profitably in planting new trees. This is an excellent idea, and should become general throughout the Union. By this means the forests of our country, which are being rapidly destroyed by the extension of cultivation, could be replaced in more advantageous timber, and in better locations. It would supply in the course of time beautiful groves of shade around our dwellings, and add greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. This system is not likely to give the greatest blessings to the generation which plants the trees; but we live for posterity in a large measure anyway, and by this means the beauty, the health and the pleasure of living in a State can be greatly increased. The idea is an excellent one.

— A new rifle, capable of discharging three bullets at the same moment, has been made in France.

BE CONSISTENT, GENTLEMEN.

Secretary of the Interior Lamar closed his Department in honor of the memory of Hon. Jacob Thompson, who had been Secretary of the Interior before the war, but took part with his native State on the Southern side in the late war. It has always been the custom to pay this tribute to an ex-Secretary upon his death, but numerous papers—North, East and West—criticised the present Secretary for observing the custom upon Mr. Thompson's death! Secretary Lamar says in reply:

"I have no apology to make for my action in this matter. The possible political criticisms referred to could never have suggested themselves to my mind. Mr. Thompson was Secretary of the Interior four years. His successors and my predecessors thought his portrait worthy of a most conspicuous place in the office of the Secretary, among these many Republicans who have filled this office. If they regarded his memory worthy of such honor, I could not do otherwise than further remember the office he once filled and do honor to his memory exactly as has been the custom of the department whenever an ex-Secretary of the Interior has died. I never heard of an exception being made, and know of no reason why one should have been made by me. On the subject of honoring the memory of the dead I have very pronounced views, and I recall the adverse criticism which followed my eulogy on Senator Sumner. I have not changed my views, as I said in the beginning. If those who have preceded me found the portrait of the late Secretary worthy of their company, it was eminently proper that the usual respect for the memory of the deceased should be faithfully observed by this department. The duty of so ordering is not one requiring further explanation."

Mr. Lamar was as much of a rebel as Mr. Thompson, and he would have given the country a humiliating exhibition of sycophancy and hypocricy to have made a breech of the time-honored custom of paying a tribute to the memory of departed ex-Secretaries upon the occasion of Mr. Thompson's death. If Mr. Lamar, who was a rebel according to the views of these clamoring sectional haters, is good enough to be Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Thompson, who had committed no higher offence, leaves a memory worthy of the respects due to an ex-Secretary.

Mr. Lamar has just been unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate as Secretary of the Interior, and therefore we submit to our irate contemporaries that they are making a losing fight. Their own party has made a record on the question which estops them from criticising this act of Mr. Lamar. The whole matter is, in the legal phrase, *res adjudicata* by the highest Court of the Republican party—the United States Senate.

NOT AGE, BUT QUALIFICATION.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* says:

"The young man's Administration has chosen a gentleman of sixty years to fill Mr. Lobing's place as Commissioner of Agriculture. The President seems to be selecting men who were left out of office when Buchanan retired. Two generations is a long ways to go to pay up the back debts of Democracy."

There seemed to be in some quarters an idea that President Cleveland intended to leave the old men out in the cold during his term, and of course the young bloods were delighted, as it gave them reasonable assurance that they were to have the places. The late appointments have gone far to dissipate this confidence. All of the foreign Ministers so far appointed, and the Commissioner of Agriculture are over sixty. This will probably cause the older politicians to imagine that they are to run the new administration, and about the time they settle firmly on this belief they will be surprised by a batch of nominations of young men for some important offices. The people will learn that a business man is at the head of this government, and he knows that the question is not how old a man is, but how well qualified is he? The selections of officers is no doubt controlled to a considerable extent by personal influence, but in every instance, so far, appointments have been made from men well qualified for the work assigned them.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th inst., says:

The President to-day decided to appoint N. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Mo., Commissioner of Agriculture. Coleman is about sixty years of age. He is Editor of *Coleman's Rural World*, and was selected at the earnest solicitation of Senator Cockrell. Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, Robert Beverly and ex-Senator Withers of Virginia, were his leading competitors. Senator Cockrell called at the White House early this morning, when it was agreed that Coleman's nomination should go in to-day. An hour later Col. Beverly called to advise the President to select a practical agriculturalist and to oppose the selection of Withers. He was informed that such a man as he suggested had already been chosen for the place.

Mr. Coleman had not been prominently mentioned in connection with the position, but is doubtless well qualified for the discharge of its duties. The President seems determined to make his appointments from among the applicants who have a practical fitness for the duties of the office to which they aspire, without reference to the political offices they have held. This administration is not to be made an asylum for the support of broken down politicians, but the offices are to go to men who are competent to fill them.

The New York *Sun* condemns the appointment of Mr. Phelps as Minister to England, and says: "Not only is Mr. Phelps outside the sphere of Democracy as it exists in the free air of the Green Mountains, but he is outside as it exists in any and every part of the United States. 'He has never mingled in politics,' says the *Republican*, "for he has little sympathy with our manners and methods in such things, often declaring that he prefers the English system.' He believes in monarchy, and not in Republican methods and manners of government. Such merely nominal and superficial Democracy as that of Mr. Phelps, and such radical faith in the English system of monarchical rule may commend him to the aristocrats of Great Britain, as they seem already to commend him to the aristocrats of Vermont; but they can hardly win for him much sympathy among the real and earnest Democrats of the country."

—Ninety-five children under fourteen years of age committed suicide in this country last year.

Is He a Heretic?

The *Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist* says:

The delegates from this city to the meeting of the Augusta Presbytery at Union Point returned yesterday. A full attendance of the churches was had. Rev. Donald McQueen, of Milledgeville, was Moderator, and Rev. J. B. Morton, of Sparta, Clerk of the Presbytery. The usual statistical reports from the different churches were read, and gratifying accounts of progress and growth came from nearly every one.

The principal matter of business before the meeting was the consideration of a communication from Dr. James Woodrow, late professor in the Columbia Seminary. It was to the effect that rumors in the public journals and elsewhere were abroad charging him with heresy. That as this is a grave offence in the Presbyterian church, he asked his brethren of the Presbytery to inquire into the matter and if they found the rumors were well founded to prepare charges against him and try him for that offence.

The Presbytery having no discretion in the matter but to take action upon the communication as requested, appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. H. M. Newton, of Union Point; Rev. Wm. Adams, Rev. G. T. Goetchius and Mr. James W. Wallace, of Augusta, and Col. J. A. Billups of Madison, to examine into the rumors complained of and, if they found that they justified legal proceedings, to report the same to the Presbytery.

This was the only action that could be taken yesterday and the status of the case now seems to be about this: Dr. Woodrow was found by the four Synods, who had jurisdiction over him as a professor of the Columbia Theological Seminary, to be interpreting the teaching of the Scriptures upon the question of Evolution, not in accordance with their ideas. Accordingly they instructed the directors of the Seminary to take steps to prevent this teaching. The measure adopted to secure this end was the removal of Dr. Woodrow from the professor's chair.

The ground that Dr. Woodrow now takes is that this action implied that he was guilty of heresy. This, however, it is said, does not necessarily follow, for the book of church order draws a distinction between heresy and error, and by many leading clergymen it is maintained that Dr. Woodrow's offence does not amount to heresy, but is simply error in his interpretation of the Scriptures upon the subject of the creation. Believing his teaching to be error, however, they were justified in insisting that it should not be continued in the Seminary.

Whether it was error or heresy is the question to be tried, and the subject before the committee for investigation. The intelligence, prudence and Christian character of the committee give assurance that the most ample justice will be done both Dr. Woodrow and the Synods. They have this predicament to contend with: If they sustain Dr. Woodrow they condemn the action of the Synods.

In declaring Dr. Woodrow a heretic they have his reputation, intelligence, learning and Christian character to bear in mind. The committee will enter upon the work at once and will strive to arrive at a just conclusion.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery will be held in this city at an early day to receive the report of the committee, and try the charges preferred against Dr. Woodrow. The session will be full of interest, and will attract much attention not only from members of the denomination, but the public generally.

Cattle and Cotton Seed.

Instead of buying less meat each year, it is plain the South is annually sending more money to the Northwest in payment of meats. In several of the Southern States it is well known that there are fewer cows and fewer sheep than there were in the census year. This is certainly the case in Mississippi and Louisiana, and probably in some other States. One Chicago packer, says the Louisville *Home and Farm*, shipped to the South during the first seventeen days of January last 85,000,000 pounds of meat, as against 19,990,000 pounds for the corresponding time of 1884. He also shipped more barrels of pork by 4,000, and more tierces of lard by 8,000. These facts show where the great drain of money from this section leads to, and they should incite every man who desires the prosperity of the Southern country to find some remedy that will fit the case.

A correspondent of the *Planters Journal*, published in Vicksburg, claims that an ample remedy can be found in the use of cotton seed as feed stuff. An experiment, he says, "made at the A. and M. College in feeding cotton seed to cattle showed that flesh could be put on cattle, even in midwinter, for less than two cents per pound. By this means, if fed to cattle on the plantation, the seed will pay $35 to $70 per ton. In my County not a ton of seed is sold to mills; all is bought by cattle men, and they have paid this winter and fall $6 per ton at the gin, and some of it is hauled fifteen miles to the cattle ranches.

"While I do not know how long the hulled seed, with the oil in it, could be fed to mules without hurt, I do know of a man who fed a pair of fancy horses on it for three months, and they did well and had a nice coat of hair."

The small planter can buy beef cattle off of grass in September for two and a half cents per pound gross, and by feeding them cooked cotton seed and hay for two months he can put on about 250 pounds of flesh and sell them for 5 to 6½ cents gross, or a profit of about $30 on each steer. Professor F. A. Gulley says that cotton seed meal is worth double corn meal for food for stock. The oil in the seed is good food; and he says the hogs get fat when picking up the cooked cotton seed where cattle are fed.

If indeed there is truth in these statements of facts, it is worth the while of any farmer to begin the work of producing meat at least for his own use. If we can make our beef and pork from cotton seed, it is high time we began to do it. The oil mills do not take over ten per cent. of the crop of seed, and if we feed the rest of it to cattle and hogs, we would not materially decrease the fertilization material, while we would retain at home a great sum of money that is now handed over each year to Chicago packers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Too Good to be True.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26.—Near Wadesboro, N. C., on Tuesday evening, a tramp called at a house occupied by two ladies and asked for lodging. They at first refused his request, but finally agreed to lock him in a closet, where he was to remain all night. About 12 o'clock the ladies were waked up by a negro, who threatened to kill them if they made an outcry, and demanded money, which one of the ladies said she would get. She then went to the closet and unlocked the door, when the tramp, who had heard the whole conversation, sprang out, pistol in hand. The negro started to run, but the tramp fired, killing him instantly. Shortly after it was discovered that the negro was a white man who had blackened himself and invaded the house. He was recognized as a near neighbor of the ladies.

—Meagher County, Montana, has a resident who commenced the cattle business fifteen years ago with sixty dairy cows, who marketed $19,000 worth of beeves last year, the result of two years' growth, and whose herd is now worth fully $150,000, the annual product of which may be set down at $12,000 for the next five years, and then raised to $25,000 for the succeeding five years.

Federal Favorites.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Consuls General of the United States—Thos. M. Waller, of Connecticut, at London; Frederick Raine, of Maryland, at Berlin.

To be Ministers Resident of the United States—Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, to the Netherlands; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, to Sweden and Norway.

To be Ministers Resident and Consuls General of the United States—Edward Parke Custis Lewis, of New Jersey, to Portugal; Erasmus B. Anderson of Wisconsin, to Denmark.

To be Consuls of the United States—A. Haller Gross, of Pennsylvania, at Athens, Greece; Evan P. Howell, of Georgia, at Manchester, England.

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States—Thos. J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, to Brazil; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Kelley, of Virginia, to Italy.

To be Minister Resident of the United States—George W. Merril of Nevada, to the Hawaiian Islands.

To be Consul General of the United States—Edmund Jussen, of Illinois, at Vienna, Austria.

Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, to be Special Fiscal Agents of the Navy Department.

Alexander McCue, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

David Settle, of North Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.

Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Railroads.

Clement Dowd, of North Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of North Carolina.

Captain William J. Valkmar, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General; Captain George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to be Major and Inspector General.

The Irish Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Senator Riddleberger did not attend the meeting of the Irish revolutionists at Chickering Hall to-night. In his telegram of regret he said among other things, "Were I at your meeting my sentiments would be Americanism without Know-Nothingism. Irishmen should be Americans without forgetting that there is an oppressed Ireland. I believe it to be the duty of American Irishmen to do their utmost for Irish nationality and liberty."

The hall was comfortably filled at twenty-five cents admittance. O'Donovan Rossa was enthusiastically received. In his opening address Chairman James Nugent said that the crank who exploded the London Tower and then went about his business was a free man in Ireland to-day. [Cheers and cries "We'll do it again."

Gen. Miller delivered a speech in which he made sarcastic reference to Senators Bayard and Edmunds, whose names were greeted with hisses and groans. Senator Riddleberger's name was cheered. Prof. Mezzeroff defended the dynamite policy and said that the morality of England was the morality of a starved bear or hungry tiger. "Morality be damned," said the professor.

O'Donovan Rossa remarked that notwithstanding what the press said about him, he had done some good. [Applause.] He would try to strike the heart of England and bring her to her knees. "No law can be passed," said he, "that will prevent my doing what I can for my country." [Great applause.]

Resolutions were adopted declaring that—

"The landing of Albert Edward Guelph, commonly called the Prince of Wales, on the shores of Ireland must be and is regarded as an act of invasion, and that the said Albert Edward Guelph is entitled only to that reception which liberty-loving and patriotic people should ever extend to an invador of their country, and that by the laws of war he invites that death which the world has decreed to be the desert of a hostile spy in time of war."

Mrs. Yseult Dudley was denounced as an emissary of the English authorities. The expulsion of the Fenians from France was also denounced.

The New Administration.

"Richmond," the correspondent of the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, says of the new administration:

Every step taken by Mr. Cleveland has been towards a national Administration of ideal excellency. He has had evidently the largest conception of the needs of public rule in this vast country. A sound conscientious statesmanship has considered well the public welfare. We have a colossal government system with its 15,000 employees, covering the continent and extending its ramifications into the civilized countries of the world. To handle the concern is not easy, to disturb its management even for its benefit is a delicate matter. To turn out its legions of experienced employees and run the massive machine with myriads of raw recruits, would be a grave blunder. Mr. Cleveland has risen to the wisdom of the situation. Between party hunger for place and the proper discharge of the public service, he has needed the executive sense he is so clearly showing. Calling to administrative places Democrats of ability in union with him, he is going slowly in interfering with the skilled subordinate labor of the dedartments. And most wisely. In 50,000,000 of people there are 15,000 officeholders, or one five-hundredth per cent. Allow ten applicants for every office, and we should only have a million of the disgruntled against the forty-nine millions of disinterested non-office seekers, who must and will rejoice in the good administration of public matters.

Mr. Cleveland is cutting off superfluous labor, he is nipping unlawful expense, he is reducing the service to its legitimate size, he is discharging the incompetent and the unfaithful, he is filling vacancies with Democrats on the sole basis of fitness, and is thus preserving the best efficiency of the public service. This is wise statesmanship—nay, it is undeniable Democratic patriotism.

Death of Gen. Garlington.

NEWBERRY, March 29.—Gen. A. C. Garlington died at his home in this County on Friday, the 27th inst., aged about 62 years. The funeral services were held this afternoon at Rosemont Cemetery at this place.

Gen. Garlington was a lawyer of great ability, and at one time was prominent in the political history of the State. An able advocate and learned in the law, he was a successful practitioner. For several years he had not been actively engaged in the practice, but had been leading a quiet life on his farm in this County. His remains will not be interred until to-morrow when his son, Lieut. Earnest A. Garlington, of the United States army, is expected.

Gen. Garlington was Secretary of the interior in the Cabinet of Governor F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, in November, 1860. When active hostilities began he commanded a battalion in the operations around Charleston in 1862. In his report of the engagements of the Hampton Legion in March, 1862, Major Palmer called particular attention to the gallant part taken by Major Garlington, who was throughout his service in the army a safe officer and brave soldier. After the war Gen. Garlington removed to Atlanta and resided there for some time. He returned to this State several years ago and although he took an active part in local politics, he was not prominently identified with the great political movement in this State during the past six or eight years.

Miss Cleveland as Hostess.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Every day from 12 to 1 Miss Cleveland receives those persons who desire to call upon her without encountering the crush of Saturday. As it is extremely quiet and informal the gay and noisy people keep away. Cards are handed to the usher, who escorts visitors to the door of the glass screen separating the main hall from the corridor communicating with the east room, the green, red and blue rooms. Here another usher takes the card, reads the name, inquires how it is pronounced and if there is a party, how the names belong, and he then shows visitors into the red room. He taps on the door as he enters so that Miss Cleveland knows some one is about to enter. She is particular to get the names right—a point of good breeding not always attended to even in good society. Of her power of entertaining easily and gracefully there is no question. She is very unaffected and has an excellent and cultivated voice in speaking. Besides, she has a great amount of well arranged information, and can meet people on their own ground. She remains standing and her guests are not invited to sit. Perhaps if they did they would find things so pleasant and social they would stay too long. The red room is a beautiful and home-like apartment. Opposite the open fire place is a singularly fine life size portrait of General Grant, which, at this time, is invested with a pathetic interest. Everybody recognizes it, and stops to look at it. The room is never crowded, and Miss Cleveland's sensible way of becoming acquainted with the persons she will have to associate with for the next four years is universally commended.

— The rivalry among the raisers of heavy porkers in Burlington County, N. J., has been greater this year than ever before, and three of the leading farmers of New Hanover Township have been contending fiercely for the championship, which entitles the winner to the gold medal offered by a Trenton firm of pork packers, the winner to hold it for three years against all competitors. Joseph Carter killed his hogs on Saturday last, and twenty averaged 843 pounds, the heaviest weighing 1,059 pounds. It was considered next to impossible to exceed this average. But Taylor Cevinney, who lives near Wrightstown, achieved the honor of having raised the heaviest lot on record. Four of the heaviest weighed 1,025, 1,035, 1,055 and 1,079 pounds respectively as they hung on shambles dressed, and with the remaining sixteen the average of the twenty was 872 pounds. The lightest hog in the lot weighed 739 pounds. These weights are net, after deducting the gambrel and stretcher. The measurement of the large hog was five feet nine inches from the ear to the ham, and the girth was seven feet five inches. They were of the Jersey Red variety, and were pigged in May, 1883, so that they were not two years old.

— It has been discovered that Sidney Hammond, who has been working for some time past in Chicago, in the West Side street car barns, is a woman, who, some three years ago, ran away from her home in Springfield, Ohio, and donned male attire. She first found employment at a railroad gravel pit in Marietta. Later she went to Canton, in the same State, and worked on a dairy farm and as a driver of a supply wagon. Being admitted to the house as one of the family, a daughter of the owner of the farm became attached to her, and fearful of discovery she quitted the place and came to Chicago. Recently the suspicions of her fellow-workmen were aroused and she was arrested. It is said that she has made a confession to the police, and her parents have been notified.

— It is understood that J. B. Baird, of Atlanta, son-in-law of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, will shortly be appointed chief of the dead letter office. It was rumored in the postoffice department, this afternoon, that the resignation of Mr. Dallas, the incumbent of the office in question, had been called for by the postmaster-general. The chiefs of the other divisions became somewhat alarmed in anticipation of sharing the same fate. The postmaster-general, however, authorized it to be said that Mr. Dallas had tendered his resignation in order that he might engage in private business, and had insisted on its acceptance, and that otherwise no change would have been made in the dead letter office.

— A young physician of Abbeville County has made an accidental discovery, which may not be generally accepted by medical science. He was called to see a charity patient who had pneumonia. He left a small phial of veratrum, to be taken internally, and a liniment, composed of hartshorn, turpentine and chloroform, to be applied externally, promising to return the next day. On his return he was gratified to find his patient better and able to sit up, but he complained of a terrible sore throat. On examination, he found that the patient had taken the liniment and rubbed with the veratrum.

— A bell boy in a Portland, Me., hotel while running up stairs lately with some loose change in his mouth, stumbled and swallowed the whole amount—two twenty-five cent pieces, two dimes and eight pennies. All the physicians in town are interesting themselves in the case, but thus far, apparently, have not succeeded in convincing the boy that "the way to resume is to resume."

— Peter Dulty, of Ashland, Pa., was robbed of $10,000 on Sunday morning while he was at church. He lost $1,800 by the failure of a bank some years ago and has since that time kept all his money in his house. The thieves took every cent he had and succeeded in escaping without leaving any trace.

— Some person recently entered the cemetery at Waxhaw Church in Lancaster County and stole the headstone marking the grave of Miss Susan Neely. It is surmised that the thief stole the stone for profit, as the inscription could be easily erased and the marble slab put to some other use.

— A bill has been passed by the Nevada Assembly imposing a fine of $20 on any person who treats another in a saloon. The bill does not prevent any number of persons from going into a saloon and drinking together, but requires that each man shall pay for his own drink.

— To please the family, General Grant's doctors are now employing "the old woman's medicine," red clover, although they have not any faith in it. They are trying it on the basis that it can do no harm.

— The Boston *Traveller* finds comfort in the belief that "the President's sisters, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, are Republicans," but, if so, they must be Mugwumps, since it is positive that neither of them voted for Blaine.

Taking Care of the Body.

The Christian *Index*, the leading organ of the Baptist Church in the South, published in Atlanta, Ga., in its issue of Dec. 4, 1884, has the following editorial:

Too many people seem to think that a religious newspaper should be confined to the discussion of moral and religious subjects only, forgetting that religion has to do both with the bodies and souls of men. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," has as much to do with the practical side of life as it has with the moral side. Our readers will bear testimony that in all questions discussed in the *Index*, the practical has been duly set forth. In this paragraph, therefore, we only seek to present an article worthy of commendation. After subjecting it to the above test we have tried Swift's Specific and found it good—good as a blood purifier, good as a health tonic. In this opinion we are sustained by some of the best men in the church. Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, the Nestor of the Baptist denomination in Georgia, says: "It is my deliberate judgment that Swift's Specific is the grandest blood purifier ever discovered. Its effects are wonderful, and I consider them almost miraculous. There is no medicine comparable to it." Dr. H. C. Hornady, one of the best known ministers in our church, says: "Swift's Specific is one of the best blood purifiers in existence."

These brethren speak advisedly. But few preparations can bring forward such endorsements. The Index desires only to endorse these statements. We have witnessed the beneficials of this medicine, not only in our own households, but in several other cases where seemingly all other remedies had failed. It is purely a vegetable compound, scientifically prepared, and perfectly harmless in its composition. It renews the blood and builds up broken down systems—gives tone and vigor to the constitution, as well as restores the bloom of health to the suffering. Therefore, we do not deem it inconsistent with the duties of a religious journal to say this much in its behalf.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER,
ANDERSON, S. C., April 1, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Office will be open from May 1st to 30th, inclusive, for the collection of the First Instalment of State, County, School and Poll Taxes for the Fiscal Year commencing November 1st, 1884.

Taxpayers are given the option, as heretofore, of paying one-half their taxes at this collection and the other half at the Fall collection, or they may pay the whole of their taxes in the Fall, with a penalty in addition of Five per cent. on the May instalment. Those who desire to pay the whole of their taxes in May will be permitted to do so, and they will be receipted in full.

The following is the rate of taxation, viz:

State Tax..... 5½ Mills.
County Tax..... 2½ "
School Tax..... 2 "

Total.....10½

Poll Tax, $1.00.

Taxes are payable in Gold and Silver Coin, United States Currency, National Bank Notes and Coupons of the valid Consolidated Bonds of this State, known as "Brown Bonds," and on the Bonds of this State known as "Deficiency Bonds." Certificates of mileage and per diem issued to Jurors, State Witnesses and Constables for attendance upon the Court of General Sessions will be received for County Taxes, not including School taxes.

As required by law, during this collection, I will, for the convenience of Taxpayers, attend in the several Townships at the following named places on the days indicated, viz:

Varennes—At R. R. Beaty's, Tuesday, May 5th.

Hall—At Carswell Institute, Wednesday, May 6th.

Martin—At R. B. A. Robinson's, Thursday, May 7th.

Honea Path—At Honea Path, Friday, May 8th.

Belton—At Belton, Saturday, May 9th.

Hopewell—At Piercetown, Monday, May 11th.

Williamston—At Williamston, Tuesday May 12th.

Williamston—At Pelzer, Wednesday, May 13th.

Brushy Creek—At Wigington's Store, Thursday, May 14th.

Garvin—At Larkin Newton's, Friday, May 15th.

Pendleton—At Pendleton, Saturday, May 16th.

Broadaway—At Thos. W. Martin's, Monday, May 18th.

Centreville—At Centreville Mills, Tuesday, May 19th.

Fork—At Gaddis W. Farmer's, Wednesday, May 20th.

Rock Mills—At Williford's Store, Thursday, May 21st.

Savannah—At Holland's Store, Friday, May 22nd.

Dark Corner—At Sherard's Store, Saturday, May 23rd.

On all other days during the month not above enumerated, to wit: May 1st and 2nd, and from the 25th to the 30th, inclusive, this office will be found open at the County seat.

Office hours while traveling from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

W. H. FRIERSON,
County Treasurer Anderson County.
April 2, 1885 38 2

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

James T. Hunter, Executor of Wm. H. Terrie, deceased, Plaintiff, against Ellen B. Terrie, Edwin W. Terrie and Edwin L. C. Terrie, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief.*

To the Defendants Ellen B. Terrie, Edwin W. Terrie and Edwin L. C. Terrie:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C.H., S.C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 20th, A. D., 1885.

BROYLES & SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

[SEAL] M. P. TRIBBLE, C.C.P.

To the above named Defendants:

Take notice that the complaint in this action, together with the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, on the 27th day of March, 1885, and that the object of this action is to obtain a partition of the Real Estate of Wm. H. Terrie, deceased, and for a sale of the premises in case partition cannot be had without prejudice to the interests of the owners, and a division of the proceeds. No personal claim is made against you.

March 29th, 1885.

BROYLES & SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
April 2, 1885 38 6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Matthew Breazeale, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment at once.

D. B. BREAZEALE, } Ex'rs.
M. A. BREAZEALE, }
April 2, 1885 38 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Baylis Sloan, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

J. D. MAXWELL, Adm'r.
April 2, 1885 38 3

FREE PASS TO THE EXPOSITION
— AT —
SMITH & CO.'S
CLOTHING STORE.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION ONE OF THE
Finest Stocks Spring and Summer Clothing in the market.

COME AND SEE US. We will pass you in free, and charge you nothing for looking. We have just received from market a beautiful line of MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, HATS for Men and Boys. Come and see our SUITS FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

The impression has gone out that we were out of the market, but we want to inform our old friends that we are here yet. Come and see us, and we will treat you right.

☞ Don't forget the place.

SMITH & CO.,
WHITNER STREET, Opposite Auditor's Office.
March 26, 1885 37

OUR INVITATION TO ALL, COME!
NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

WE are again in the lead, and ready for action with a mammoth stock of—

New Spring Goods,

Such as are usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House. Don't fail to see our large and complete assortment. We consider it a pleasure to show goods.

Now, all we ask is for you to come and give us a chance to show you the Goods. If you don't buy it will not be our fault.

Life is too short to be squandered in the attempt to do business in the ordinary humdrum method, and we are determined to crowd as much as possible in the short space allotted to us.

We advertise nothing but what we are ready to perform; and having on hand a large stock of good nature, as well as an immense stock of good Goods, we are confident we can please you.

We want to remind you that it is as much a part of our business to satisfy our customers as to sell Goods, and we don't want anybody's money unless we can give them a fair equivalent. Now, we mean just that.

Everybody knows very well that one of the best ways to save money is to buy Goods of W. A. CHAPMAN.

The A, B, C of our business:

ATTRACTIVE GOODS,
ADMIRABLE ASSORTMENT,
ATTENTIVE CLERKS.

BIG VARIETY,
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
BOTTOM PRICES.

COMPARE OUR STOCK,
CONSIDER THE SAVING,
COME RIGHT AWAY,

And you will be convinced of what I say.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. A. CHAPMAN.

☞ If you have never bought a pair of ZEIGLER'S FINE SHOES come and get a pair, and if you have come and get another pair.

April 1 1885 38

WAS THIS

IS not a season for advertising any specialties in our line, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to call the attention of our friends to two preparations of ours that have not hitherto been brought prominently before the public. The first is our

DOMESTIC COLOGNE,

made from a formula known only to ourselves, and on which we DEFY COMPETITION. The Ladies in Town who have tried it will, one and all, attest to its superior qualities. This is no idle boast, and we respectfully ask those who don't believe what we say to come and see for themselves.

The next is our—

Grease Extractor,

a formula also of our own, and which we GUARANTEE to take ANY KIND of grease spot out of ANY KIND of cloth, from the heaviest Jeans to the most delicately tinted Ribbon. On this we likewise invite inspection.

Respectfully,

HILL BROS.,
DRUGGISTS.

April 2, 1885 38

MISS DELLA KEYS

ANNOUNCES to the Ladies that she is receiving her SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY and NOTIONS of the latest styles.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ She asks for a share of their patronage.

No. 2 Waverly House Building.

March 26, 1885 37 2m.

BARGAINS FOR CASH!

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing
That I will sell AT COST, and LESS THAN COST for the CASH.

I also have a A FULL LINE OF OTHER GOODS that I will sell VERY LOW for Cash. Good Bargains can be found here. If you don't believe it call and see, and you will not be disappointed.

TAKE WARNING!

After the 10th day of April next the Notes and Accounts of the old Firm of REED & MOORHEAD will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Time and money can be saved by calling before then and settling with me.

March 26, 1885 37 J. PINK REED.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

Has Returned from the North, where she purchased an ELEGANT STOCK of

THE HANDSOMEST GOODS

That has ever been brought to this market, consisting of

STYLISH SILKS, BEAUTIFUL LACES of all descriptions, EMBROIDERIES, JETS and PARSEMENTRIES, LOVELY EMBROIDERY ROBES in the newest shades.

Our FRENCH AND WHITE DRESS GOODS cannot be surpassed. We have GLOVES, HOSE, SLIPPERS and SHOES of every quality.

Don't forget to notice our varied stock of RIBBON, and come and try our stylish HATS on before purchasing elsewhere. We feel assured you can be pleased.

Our space is too limited to exhibit our Goods. Anything you do not see call for it, and our accommodating Clerks will take pleasure in waiting on you, even if you do not buy. We have everything that Ladies and Children NEED to make them happy and attractive.

Very respectfully,

LADIES' STORE.

March 26, 1885 37

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Best Chewing Tobacco,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Best Medicines,
Best Medicines,
Best Drugs,
Best Drugs,
Best Brushes,
Best Brushes,
Best Soap,
Best Soap,
Best Combs,
Best Combs,
Hair Dyes,
Hair Dyes,
Patent