ARGUMENT FOR CREMATION.

Funeral Lore in all Ages and in all Countries.

Rev. Arthur H. Noll, in the Western Undertaker.

The native races of Mexico, one tribe of whom we call the Aztecs, varied their burial customs with the different modes of death. The various manners by which one made his exit from this life created classes. Thus men slain in battle were of one class, those killed by lightning, drowning, or leprous or dropsical diseases were of another. Those of the first class were cremated. Those of the other class were buried. This brings us to a consideration of the second mode of disposing of the dead among the North American aborigines, according to the classification made in an earlier paper—that is, cremation.

Other customs prevailed among the Aztecs regarding the dead. A green stone, representing the dead man's soul, was sometimes placed in his mouth. The many garments in which he was clad, varied also with the kind of death he had died; and some curious papers were attached to his body as a protection from the dangers of the journey to the spirit land. In this respect there is a reminder of the custom in the Greek Church at the present day, of burying with the corpse a written certificate of priestly absolution. The one is the custom of a people not very far advanced in civilization. The other is that of a people having a form of the Christian religion and being in many respects a part of our modern civilization. Yet the customs are undoubtedly related.

There was no sanitary motive whatever actuating the Aztecs in the cremation of a corpse. In all the discussion of the subject of cremation at the present day the sanitary phase of the subject is the one that is made predominant. In this respect, therefore, the modern question and the primitive custom bear no relation whatever. And this is an answer to those who object to cremation at the present day on religious grounds. "It is the custom of the heathen," they would say. "Yes," the reply might be, "but while it might express to the student of primitive man some of the ideas prevailing regarding spiritual existence, those of the present day who favor cremation are not of a class to follow strange superstitions regarding spiritual existence, and cremation is not incompatible with the purer beliefs of Christianity on that subject."

Now the Christian Church appears to have retained some of the traditions of cremation. In her liturgies some traces are found of a recognition of a possible and allowable method of disposing of the dead by cremation. "Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes," are the words of the burial formula. What can this mean but that the residum after the burning of a body may be either earth, dust or ashes? The process of decay of a body in the grave is that of burning—a combustion as though by chemical fire. Fire is not always a flame, and we often speak of the effects of acids as a burning.

But to return to the Aztecs. Cremation was a mark of honor and distinction bestowed upon one slain in battle. His spirit went directly to the land of the sun. Others were indeed buried—not warriors slain in battle, nor yet in category of the drowned, the killed by lightning or the dead by leprosy or dropsy, which seemed to have been regarded as having been especially marked of the gods with displeasure, and who went to Mictlan, the land of the common dead, a dreary place, though not a place of punishment. The buried dead went to Tlalloc.

It is not peculiar to the Aztecs that when a body of the warrior slain in battle was not recovered, a figure of the dead was made of wood and, upon the fourth day, was burned with usual ceremonies and its ashes treated like the ashes of the actual body. And this idea of performing the burial rites upon a representative effigy has survived in some countries to a comparatively high state of civilization and to a comparatively late day. It is to be found in England as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth—though both the effigy and the actual body were present. The effigy was exposed in a manner [illegible] the chief of the funeral pomp. The actual body might be concealed [illegible] the funeral car or it might [illegible] temporary tomb.

Cremation seems in some parts of the world here frequently been accompanied by the most vigorous and painful evidences of mourning—bowing, gashing the body with knives, tearing the hair and the like; and in the Aztec as the funeral pyre [illegible] was made of wood [illegible] was burned upon her husband's funeral pyre, the underlying idea being, apparently, that her spirit might accompany his; in the same way that broken weapons and household utensils were buried with a body of a horse or dog was killed to accompany the dead warrior to the happy hunting ground. How far the Aztec carried out these matters we cannot at present say. But other Indian tribes have practiced cremation, and one of the tribes in California practiced all the self-mutilations and wild orgies of grief. Among the Caribs, however, at a cremation, the bystanders are very merry, possibly feeling, like the Japanese at a funeral, that the worries of life are over for the dead man and that there is no cause for grief; or it may be that the merriment of the Carib is an attempt to keep on good terms with the spirits hovering about in the air.

That cremation has been practiced upon warriors slain in battle from sanitary motives in both ancient and modern times is well known. The dead bodies of slaves and suicides were cast out of Oriental cities with the other offal and were burned "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Possibly in the case of resorting to fire to burn a number of bodies too great for burial the cremation may have been combined with some religious ceremony, if a priest of some character was present. A modern instance occurrs to the present writer where cremation was resorted to after a frightful loss of life This was in the massacre of Goliad, Texas, by the Mexicans, about the middle of the nineteenth century. This motive was purely sanitary. No religious feelings entered into it. There were large numbers of dead bodies near a camp. The best way to dispose of them was by cremation. It was done in obedience to no traditions, but solely as the independent plan for the sanitation of a camp.

So cremation, if it ever becomes general among what are now regarded as the people of the highest civilization, will come, not as the survival of any primitive custom, nor as the revival of such a custom, but as the independent conclusion of the people that it is the best means of disposing of the dead.

Among some of the California tribes the body was consumed upon a a scaffold built over a pit or grave, into which the ashes were thrown or were allowed to fall and were covered over. And this has been in recent times, which may imply a clinging to former customs and combining them with customs acquired from the white man.

There have been customs of partial cremation practiced among various Indian tribes in America. In this connection instances are cited in which the bodies of certain Indian tribes (Cherokees) on the Appalachian ranges placed their dead on their backs and covered them with a coating of plastic clay about an inch thick. A fire built over them resulted in not only consuming the body, but also in baking the clay so as to retain the impression of the body. This was then covered with earth. Without impeaching the testimony offered in support of the existence of this custom in such localities, it might be warningly stated that it requires much fire and a long time to consume a body, and it seems strange that so few relics of this kind of cremation should have been discovered among the vast number of Indian remains that have been investigated in this country.

The Ashomawi Indians of California severed the head of a dead man from the body, placed the headless body in a pit in a standing position, surrounded it with a variety of objects and then covered it up. Fagots were then heaped upon the grave, and by means of these the head was burned. The female relatives of the dead dipped their fingers in the ashes of the incinerated head and made marks on their cheeks, which served as signs of mourning. The burial of females of this tribe was of the usual character of a burial.

Some of the Indians like the Todas [illegible] all people of Southern India, and the ceremonies growing out of their practice of cremation of the dead [illegible] calling the green [illegible] and therefore the dry funeral. The first was a simple ceremony in which the corpse was actually incinerated. In the other, which took place perhaps a year later, neighbors [illegible] refreshments were served, the bones carefully saved from the green funeral was burned with a great many other things, and the ashes then [illegible] was buried under such a large flat stone.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following are the real estate transfers as recorded in the auditor's office:

ANDERSON.

T. W. Norris to J. W. and Nettie Williams, 1 lot on Market street, $720.

R. C. McKinney to R. A. Jackson, 1 lot on Spring street, $110.

J. N. Maddox to S. F. and W. M. Dean, 1 lot $600.

T. Q. Anderson and F. K. Prevost 1 lot near Toxaway mills, $67.50.

C. Eugene Tribble to G. H. Bailes, 1 lot on Calhoun street, $1750.

J. C. Thomas, Jr., to Ida Earle, 1 lot $150.

Mrs. Essa J. Caldwell to H. Wes Caldwell, 1 lot on Calhoun street $1200.

S. M. Orr to Mrs. Ina Hill Gray, 1 lot on E. Church street, $3000.

Mrs. M. J. Cummings to W. O. McKinney, 1 lot on S. Main street, $350.

E. W. Brown to J. A. Hall, 1 lot on Cleveland avenue, $350.

A. P. Cater to J. P. Glenn, 1 lot on Fant street. $1600.

Mrs. O. M. Chenault and Miss Jennie Stevenson to Green Jenkins, 1 lot $200.

N. J. Newell to W. L. Armstrong, 1 lot on Pruitt street, $75.

M. W. Sloan to J. F. Rice, 2 lots, $160.

Lawrence Kay to J. A. Hall, Jr., 1 lot on Cleveland Ave. $200.

E. W. Brown to Lula Anderson, 1 lot on S. Fant street, $375.

G. M. Rogers to Baskin Fair, 1 lot $60.

C. A. Watson to E. P. and Mrs. Sudie W. Vandiver, 1 lot and brick store room—love and affection.

J. N. and Varina D. Brown to City of Anderson, strip for sidewalk and right of way.

BELTON TOWNSHIP.

Belton L. & I. Co. to B. D. Banister, 1 lot, $675.

Sarah A. Berkemeyer to Belton L. & I. Co. 1 lot, $150.

Mrs. Mary J. Guy to W. K. Stringer, 12 acres in Belton, $8,000.

BROADAWAY TOWNSHIP.

W. F. Cox to J. C. Nally, 2 acres, $1.00.

Mrs. S. E. Cromer to E. P. Gambrell, 7 4-10 acres, $370.

J. C. Nalley to W. F. Cox, 2 acres, $1.00.

Jno. P. Broyles to W. F. Cox. 53 acres, $4068.27.

BRUSHY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. M. Marett to E. N. Elrod, 25 3-4 acres $1010.

E. F. Aigood to K. E. Algood 262 acres, $5250.

J. M. Long to M. S. Mauldin, 122 1-2 acres, $5,250.

B. T. Irby to J. W. Cason, 831 acres.

E. W. Long to Mrs. Anna Long, 42 1-2 acres $1700.

CENTERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

J. M Payne to J. W. Linley and E. C. McCants, 20 acres, $500.

R. Y. H. Nance to W. L. Dean, 200 acres, $9,300.

G. C. Sullivan to J. F. Evans, 41 acres, $50.

W. B. Hembree to J. J. Fretwell, 111 acres, $3,000.

CORNER TOWNSHIP.

W. F. McGee to M. J. McGee, 1 lot, $425.

J. V. Black to Dr. J. M. Watson, 68 acres, $700.

W. A. Wiles to Dr. J. E. Watson, 1 lot, $204.

FORK TOWNSHIP.

H. C. Routh to W. Frank McLees, 604 acres, $6,409.

T. H. Hudgens to Baxter Hudgens, 53 acres, $649.

T. H. Hudgens to J. L. Stuart, 52 acres, $651.

Josh Brown to Ledford L. Whitfield, 65 acres, $500.

Mrs. Mary E. Dickson to J. W. Dickson, 65 acres, $1500.

Geo. N. Broyles to S. L. Sharpton, 187 acres, $3,420.

H. A. Marett to C. S. Marett, 48 acres. $600.

A. Nora Marett to C. S. Marett, 39 acres.

Mrs. Mary H. Fant to J. M. Fant, 215 acres, $4,583.33.

J. W. Shirley and R. H. Price to J. B. Felton, jr., 1 acre, $150.

GARVIN TOWNSHIP.

S. A. Hutchison to J. H. Hutchison, 182 acres, $3,000.

J. C. Wallace to J. H. Wallace, 153 acres, $1,800.

T. S. Glenn to W. A. G. Jameson, 38 acres, $1,338.

Mrs. N. E. Cantrell and B. F. Evatt to Olivia Newton Evatt, 38 acres, $125.

F. A. Pearman to G. T. Martin, 46 acres, $450.

HALL TOWNSAIP.

J. B. Loverett to W. L. Pruitt, 270 acres, $5,590.

Oliver Welford to J. J. Fretwell, 233 acres, $547.

J. W. Thompson to J. L. Jackson, 79 acres $1,580.

T. F. Burton to D. H. and A. E. Wiles, 8 acres $20.

M. V. McGee to F. W. Banister, 140 acres, $2,700.

W. P. Cook to W. T. Burriss, lot $300.

HONEA PATH TOWNSHIP.

J. D Milford to B. F. Long, 1 lot, $400.

M. A. McGee and M. N. Kay to M. A. Kay, 190 acres, $2,978.

M. Aldine Kay to Mrs. Annie E. Kay, 23 acres, $441.

Mrs. F. T. Saylors to Mrs. Mary E. Davis, 61 acres, $1,722.

R. L. Branyon to Sallie Dunlap, 1 lot, $1300.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

L. N. Geer to J. J. Fretwell, 87 acres, $1,505.

F. L. and Talulah R. Brown, to E. C. McCants and John W. Linley, 80 acres, $3,920.25.

Annie S. Wilson to M. E. Holland, 100 acres.

R. Y. H. Nance to H. A. Jolly, 100 acres, $3,250.

W. O. Owen to J. J. Rogers, 10 square yards, more or less.

Jeptha Watkins to Jas. A. Martin, 9 acres, $240.

J. W. Cason to B. T. Irby, 422 acres, $3,250.

MARTIN TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. Lou T. Keaton to T. W. Pruitt, 133 acres, $5.

B. F. Pruitt to J. R. Pruitt, 65 acres, $610.

T. L. and J. M. Mitchell to R. D. Mitchell, 94 acres, $1,037.50.

B. F. Hawkins to W. J. and B. F. Hawkins, 97 acres, $530.

PENDLETON TOWNSHIP.

R. Y. H. Nance, special referee, to Miss Grace Spencer, 1 lot, $1300.

T. E. Simpson to J. K. Martin, 9 acres, $135.

J. N. Major to J. R. Garrison, 89 acres, $1300.

M. C. Dickson to Mary Burriss, T. F. M. C. Jr., and Jno. C. Dickson, 223 acres, $4,500.

ROCK MILLS TOWNSHIP.

W. R. Osborne and J. T. Pearson to C. C. Webb, 75 acres, $750.

J. F. MacLure, Jr., to Mallie L. Shirley, 35 acres, $2,940.

R. Y. H. Nance to J. W. Shearer, 91 acres, $550.

W. J. Norris to Frank Anderson, 2 acres, $40.

K. E. Gilmer to J. J. Fretwell, 100 acres, $1250.

SAVANNAH TOWNSHIP.

D. F. Sadler to J. J. Smith, 20 acres, six hundred dollars.

R. W. Pruitt to J. C. Pruitt, 120 acres, $2,100

J. J. Smith to J. E. Sadler, 23 acres, $750.

VARENNES TOWNSHIP.

R. F. Hall and S. E. Moore to J. D. Crout, 6 acres, $1,840.

L. A. Dean to Butler Leverett, 57 acres, fifteen hundred dollars.

S. M. Orr to B. F. Johnson, 1 lot, two hundred dollars.

J. F. Watson to Stuart Evans, 1 lot, two hundred dollars.

Mary Ann Stucky to J. W Cook, 1 acre, $125.

J. A. Hall to G. E. McKee, 1 lot, $150.

WILLIAMSTON TOWNSHIP.

J. H. Wardlaw to J. F. Mauldin, 39 acres, $1,267.50.

J. A. Ramsey, to W. S. Ramsey, 1 lot, $3,750.

W. S. Ramsey to Chris Suber, 1 lot, $1,250.

Z. F. Fleming to Sam'l Sherman, lot, five hundred dollars.

J. T. Simpson to W. A. Simpson.

Fireless Method of Cooking.

A method of cooking food, which necessitates the use of practically no fire, is being employed by the Seventeenth regiment on the march it is making to Chickamauga Park.

By this means the soldiers can have hot food at every meal, and not be compelled to kindle a fire at any time during the day with the exception of at breakfast.

The method is a simple one when explained, and has been employed by the peasants of Europe since time immemorial, but it was only a short while ago that it was introduced into the United States army and is now only in an experimental stage.

In the morning when breakfast is prepared, whatever is to be had for dinner and supper is placed in an earthenware vessel, and allowed to cook for a few minutes. The food and vessel are then transferred to an air tight receptacle which is placed in one of the commissary wagons.

A receptacle containing the food and earthen vessel being air tight allow no heat to escape and as the day advances and the soldiers trudge over miles of ground the food cooks slowly although there is no fire near it. By the time night has arrived the food is thoroughly done and when the soldiers sit down to their meal they are able to enjoy a hot supper without having to go to the trouble of preparing it.

When the food is intended for dinner it is simply heated longer. The vessel it is contained in absorbs more heat, and throughout the day the process of fireless cooking will go on with heightened rapidity, so that by dinner the food is ready to be eaten.

This innovation was first employed at a number of military posts in the West, and succeeded so admirably that the war department determined to have all of the regiments while proceeding this summer to the various manouver camps cook their food in this way in order that the method might be given a thorough and exhaustive test.

There is no doubt about its being practical, for the poorer people of Europe, in order to save fuel, have prepared their food in this way for countless years. A number of the European armies have also adopted this method of cooking.

The process, as can be easily seen, would prove invaluable during time of war. Instead of several valuable hours lost each day in preparing food, the only time consumed would be a short while at breakfast. Or if forced marches were the order of things, instead of having to live off of hard tack and canned goods, hot food could be enjoyed by the soldiers at all meals.—Atlanta Journal.

State Campaign Schedule.

Following is the schedule of the State campaign for the rest of the tour:

Chesterfield, Thursday, July 25.
Camden, Friday, July 27.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 28.
Winnsboro, Monday, August 6.
Chester, Tuesday, August 7.
Yorkville, Wednesday, August 8.
Gaffney, Thursday, August 9.
Spartanburg, Friday, August 10.
Union, Saturday, August 11.
Newberry, Tuesday, August 14.
Greenwood, Wendnesday, August 15.
Abbeville, Thursday, August 16.
Anderson Friday, August 17.
Walhalla, Saturday, August 18.
Pickens, Monday, August 20.
Greenville, Tuesday, August 21.
Laurens, Wednesday, August 22.

Rheumatism

Is quickly relieved and promptly cured by Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedies. The internal remedy is pleasant to take, acts immediately, does not disturb digestion, and is for rheumatism only in all its torturing forms. The external preparation restores stiff joints, drawn cords and hardened muscles. If your druggist has not these remedies in stock, do not take anything else. Send $5 to the Drummond Medicine Co., New York, and the full treatment of two large bottles will be sent to your express address. Agents wanted.

— The man that sees to it that his horse gets fresh water these hot days will surely be rewarded.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Speaking Of Quality

Here is a letter from the manufacturers of DEAN'S PATENT FLOUR that explains the whereforeness of the superiority of that Flour over other Flours on the market. DEAN & RATLIFFE are the sole distributors of this brand of Flour, and their personal guarantee as to its purity, added to that of the miller, makes it a gilt-edged proposition. It's simply good enough for anybody to eat. Here is the letter:

C. W. BRANSFORD,
Proprietor
BRANSFORD MILLS and ELEVATOR,

OWENSBORO, KY., JUNE 28, 1906.

Messrs. Dean & Ratliffe, Anderson, S. C.—Gentlemen:

In response to your very complimentary letter of recent date regarding the quality of Dean's Patent we have been shipping you, we desire to say that you need not have any fears that we will allow the grade to run down in the smallest particular. On the contrary, our head miller is bending his very best efforts and skill toward perfecting this grade so that it will be uniformly perfect and up to your requirements in every particular. We understand that you have built up a remarkable reputation on the superior merits of this brand, and we can readily understand how you have achieved such a success in keeping up the quality and building up a trade on it, for while your requirements as to the quality of wheat that enters into the Flour may appear to some millers a little exacting, we note a willingness on your part to pay a reasonable premium over the ordinary Flours on the market. You may rest assured that in performing our part of the contract to mill the Dean's Patent for you we will spare no pains to conform to your requirements regarding pure wheat Flour, for we have as fine lot of wheat as we have ever had in the mill, and are buying only sound grain. Of course, this costs more money than mixtures, and it makes it more difficult for us to meet the low prices made by some mills, but we claim to make High Grade Flour, and we guarantee every Sack we send out; therefore, we prefer to grind wheat that we know will maintain the standard of Flour and the excellent reputation of Dean's Patent. You may assure your trade that if they want a Pure Wheat Flour, free from adulteration of all kinds, they have in Dean's Patent the very acme of merit and the perfection of modern milling.

Very truly yours,

C. W. BRANSFORD.

Oldest, Biggest, Cheapest, Best!

This Establishment has been Selling

FURNITURE

IN ANDERSON for more than forty years. During all that time competitors have come and gone, but we have remained right here. We have always sold Cheaper than any others, and during those long years we have not had one dissatisfied customer. Mistakes will sometimes occur, and if at any time we found that a customer was dissatisfied we did not rest until we had made him satisfied. This policy, rigidly adhered to, has made us friends, true and lasting, and we can say with pride, but without boasting, that we have the confidence of the people of this section. We have a larger Stock of Goods this season than we have ever had, and we pledge you our word that we have never sold Furniture at as close a margin of profit as we are doing now. This is proven by the fact that we are selling Furniture not only all over Anderson County but in every Town in the Piedmont section. Come and see us. Your parents saved money by buying from us, and you and your children can save money by buying here too. We carry EVERYTHING in the Furniture line.

C. F. TOLLY & SON, Depot Street.
The Old Reliable Furniture Dealers.

MASTIC MIXED PAINT.

We Want to Sell You Your Paint.

Come in to see us, and let us tell you all about it.

We have sold this Paint for many years, and all have been pleased who used it. We have a fine selection of colors, and will gladly give you a card showing them if you will call in and request same. Also, a full line of—

Varnishes, Stains, Floor Paints,
Furniture Polish, Paint Brushes, Etc.

ORR, GRAY & CO.,
Next to Bank of Anderson. Reliable Druggists.

Buggies and Harness!

Now is a good time to buy a new Buggy and Harness and we want you to look at our large stock of the latest and best up-to-date styles, and it will be no trouble for you to make a selection. Our work is all sold under guarantee. We have extra bargains to offer. Give us a trial. Our prices are low and terms to suit.

THE J. S. FOWLER COMPANY.

P. S.—We have a few last Fall's Jobs to go at Cost.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST SYSTEM!

Unexcelled Dining Car Service.
Through Pullman Sleeping Cars on all Trains.
Convenient Schedules on all Local Trains.

WINTER TOURIST RATES are now in effect to all Florida Points. For full information as to rates, routes, etc., consult nearest Southern Railway Ticket Agent, or

R. W. HUNT, Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.
BROOKS MORGAN, Asst. Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA.
$3.00 WILL BUY A FINE FRENCH CHINA TEA-SET:
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
A VARIETY OF ODD PIECES AND NOVELTIES.
JOHN M. HUBBARD, JEWELER, HOTEL BLOCK.

ONE CAR OF HOG FEED.

Have just received one Car Load of HOG FEED (Shorts) at very close prices. Come before they are all gone. Now is the time for throwing—

LIME

Around your premises to prevent a case of fever or some other disease, that will cost you very much more than the price of a barrel of Lime ($1.00.) We have a fresh shipment in stock, and will be glad to send you some. If you contemplate building a barn or any other building, see us before buying your—

CEMENT and LIME,

As we sell the very best qualities only.

O. D. ANDERSON.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD

A man thinks it is when the matter of life insurance suggests itself—but circumstances of late have shown how life hangs by a thread when war, flood, hurricane and fire suddenly overtakes you, and the only way to be sure that your family is protected in case of calamity overtaking you is to insure in a solid Company like—

The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.

Drop in and see us about it.

M. M. MATTISON,
STATE AGENT
Peoples' Bank Building, ANDERSON, S. C.