Good for the Kiddies

Dr. JONES' LINIMENT

proves a blessing in every home where there are children.

Cold in Chest, Sore Throat, Bruises, Strains and Swellings, Scalds, and Burns will quickly yield to a rub down with Dr. Jones' Liniment.

50c. per bottle. Trial size 25c.

Sold by Evans' Pharmacal Company, Frierson's Pharmacy, Belton and all Druggists.

LICE?

The lice question is quickly settled if you dust your fowls with

Conkey's Lice Powder

It's safe, quick and sure.

Saves your poultry profits because it

Kills the Lice Doesn't Harm Chickens

Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00.

For the mites that hide in the cracks by day and prey on chickens at night, spray your poultry house with

Conkey's Lice Liquid

Cleans them out thoroughly. Quart 35 cents, half gallon 60 cents, gallon $1.00.

For the deadly head louse use

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Effective and doesn't harm chicks. 10 and 25 cents. Money back if these preparations do not satisfy.

Ask For Conkey's Free Poultry Book

The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SOLD BY EVANS' PHARMACY, Anderson, S. C.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

For Blood and Nerve Ills

This remarkable compound has been aiding the people to good health for nearly forty years.

It is recommended in all forms of blood poison, all taints like scrofula, all of that great host of disorders arising from impoverished blood. Not only is it a corrective, but a fine tonic, enriching the blood as well as purifying. Hence it relieves all nervous troubles.

Thousands of YOUR Neighbors Testify to Its Value

Many Like These

"I was afflicted with nervousness and general debility for nearly six years. Every few days I had nervous spells, and hardly had strength to walk across the room. I bought half a dozen bottles of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy and today I can say I am a well, healthy woman."—Mrs. D. L. Barnes, Clayton, N. C.

"Two years ago my wife used two bottles of your Remedy for indigestion and was cured. Truly it will do what you claim for it and is a wonderful tonic."—Claude G. Pepper, Agent Seaboard Air Line, Hoffman, N. C.

"Your Remedy has entirely cured our little girl of a very bad case of eczema, which covered a portion of her body. She had eczema (periodically) from the time she was three weeks old until she was six years old. She is now perfectly well."—J. W. Cobb, Greensboro, N. C.

Your druggist probably has the Remedy. If he hasn't, send his name and your order direct to us. Price $1.00.

REMEDY SALES CORPORATION CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mrs. Joe Person's Wash should be used in connection with the Remedy for the cure of sores and the relief of inflamed and congested surfaces. It is especially valuable for women, and should always be used for ulcerations.

Why we want Small Accounts

Do you realize that a hundred small accounts make a bank stronger than a dozen large ones even if they aggregate the same total of deposits?

That's why we are constantly seeking new customers. We want as wide a circle of friends and customers as possible.

Of course, large accounts are welcome, too, for it is our purpose to serve ALL people.

But we want men and women of limited means to know that this bank is willing to accept their deposits and give them the advantage of our advice and every facility of the institution.

If you are not a bank depositor at all come in and get acquainted with us. We will be glad to talk things over with you.

Citizens National Bank

BIG BABY SHOW.

Will Be Held Friday Afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

The ladies of the Central Presbyterian church are going to have an old fashioned Baby Show May 15th, 1914, at 5 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

"Everybody's baby is invited, especially yours." aSys the committee. Three prizes are to be given:

One to the finest baby under six months, one to the finest boy between six months and four years old, and the other to the finest girl between six months and four years old.

Age limit 4 years; admission 15 cents; entrance fee for babies to be left on exhibition 10 cents. Tempting refreshments free.

Cure for Stomach Disorders.

Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been affected by these tablets. Sold by Evans' Pharmacy.

HONOR PAID SOUTH'S OWN GLORIOUS SONS

ENTIRE CITYJOINED SUNDAY IN EXERCISES

MR. MANNING SPOKE

Following Music and Address, Women and Children Decorated Graves of Heroes

Just as the entire South celebrated Sunday the one day in all the year when the sons of Confederate sons and the daughters of Confederate daughters join hands for paying honor to the heroes who were the gray, so did Anderson celebrate Memorial day last Sunday. It is a day of all the year for many of Anderson's older people and they have pased the inspiration on down to the younger generation and now in any part of the South will be found a band of people on Memorial day, paying tribute and honor to the glorious heroes who were the gray.

The exercises were held in Anderson Sunday at the court house and the auditorium was packed with the South's own native sons and her beautiful women. The Hon. Richard I. Manning of Sumter was the speaker and every word he uttered was heard by the enormous crowd. Mr. Manning made what may be properly termed a splendid address. It was a gem of its kind and as such is given to Intelligencer readers.

Following is a synopsis of Mr. Manning's address:

"The statement that slavery was the cause of the war should not be permitted to pass unchallenged," said Mr. Manning. "It is true that the fate of slavery was settled finally and forever by the result of the war, and that the question intensified the bitterness of the war, and injected a moral and semi-religious sentiment into it.

"The strongest characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is his intense instinct of local self government. It was this instinct that divided the English of the Angles and the Saxons into a heptarchy—it was the instinct of local government which secured Magna Charta from the Plantagenets, and which established the Bill of Rights in the time of the Stuarts.

"No where among men had this tide risen so high as among the colonies after the war, and it took time and patient effort for the thirteen independent states, whose independence has been acknowledged by Great Britain, to settle by compromise their local jealousies so far as to form a union among themselves.

There Are Causes.

"It was to maintain this right, to preserve this form of government and to save the Constitution, that brought the war.

"Honest differences of opinion between individuals, between sections, between nations, declared the speaker.

"Let us look calmly after the conditions which prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century and during the first half of the nineteenth," says Mr. Manning. "When the union was formed there was no difference of opinion about slavery, nor was there any difference of opinion in the jealousy and sacredness with which the rights of the States were held.

"Every one of the original thirteen states was a slave state. The Constitution allowed a slave holder one vote for himself and three-fifths of a vote for each of his adult slaves—recognising these slaves not as men, whose right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Anglo Saxon men were to respect, nor were the Indians regarded as having these rights, nor even rights to the soil which had belonged to them and their ancestors for generations. So the declaration of independence of three million Anglo Saxons carried with it the right to enslave seven hundred thousand black men, and to dispossess one hundred and fifty thousand red men.

Opposition to Slave Trade.

But before 1800 there was strong opposition to the slave trade in the South. In 1769 the legislature of Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves. In 1787 in the Federal Convention, New England voted with Georgia and South Carolina for the prolongation of slave trade for twenty years against the sturdy opposition of Virginia.

Anti-Slavery Societies Early.

In his "Genius of Universal Emancipation," Lundy says there were in 1827 130 anti-slave societies in the United States, with 6,625 members, of these 106 with 5,150 or five eighths of the whole were in the South. Birney North Carolina in 1824-26-28, and that a colony of three hundred free negroes exercised the right of suffrage till 1835 and under the grandfather clause of the North Carolina Act that the descendents of the white voters before 1835 vote now by inheritance.

Again, in Virginia in 1831 there was a warm anti-slavery campaign. In the legislature there was a tie, and the presiding officer though in favor of a gradual emancipation of the slaves of Virginia, cast the the deciding vote against it on the grounds that so important a matter it should only be undertaken when carried by decisive majority. But about this time sentiment in the South was changed by the abolition movement of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the first fruits of which was the murder of sixty odd women and children in Southampton, Virginia, by Nat Turner and his followers, and in ten succeeding years every anti-slavery society had disappeared. Such was the effect of garrison's fanatical and ill judged action.

The North on Slavery.

The enterprising people of the north had sailed across the seas and enslaved the African—they bought and sold him, but they found slavery unsuited to their climate and conditions, so they sold their slaves to those whose climate and condition suited them. So gradually slavery gravitated to the South, and then the question became sectional and with the invention of the cotton gin, slave labor became profitable and this fixed it as a southern institution.

So that starting out with the same views and practices, business interests gradually shifted the institution from one section to the other.

The doctrine of State Rights was held by the States of both sections, and by political parties until about 1830.

Right of Withdrawal.

The right of withdrawal from the Union had been claimed formally several times prior to 1860; by South Carolina in 1832, which claim was repressed by Andrew Jackson; by New England six times. In 1803 it was feared by New England that the Louisiana purchase would diminish the influence of New England and Senator Pickering advocated the formation of a Northern Confederacy.

In North More than South.

Again, it is to be wondered at that the belief in secession, as one of the reserved rights of the States, was more generally held in the North than in the South when we learn that this principle was taught by authority of the Government Military Academy at West Point up to 1840. Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Fitzhugh Lee studied as a text book at West Point, "Rawle on the Constitution" and from this authority we are taught by the United States government at West Point that the Union was dissoluble, and that if it should be dissolved, allegiance to the Union ceased and reverted to the States by which the Union had been created.

Jefferson Davis Proposed Trial and Why He Was Not Tried for Treason.

This statement is also justified by the action of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and other Northern States in contending for the rights reserved to the States to the States as shown by the resolutions adopted by these States pending the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The entering wedge of difference appeared first from selfish material interest. Protection, concealed at first, but no less a fact, was foisted on our people in 1816—the excuse for it being the debt incurred in 1812, just then ended. To raise revenue to pay this debt as well as to pay current expenses was the tariff of 1816 enacted, and beside the raising of the revenue was the incidental protection it gave to the Northern manufacturers. This was really the beginning of the trouble.

Nullification in South Carolina

The enactment of a protective legislation followed by the nullification in South Carolina in 1832, and though this question was settled by compromise in 1833, we see from this time on the North growing more and more in strength and in wealth, and becoming more and more aggressive in those plans and policies which advanced her own interests at the expense of the interests of the South.

South Pays Tribute.

Under this system, the South though producing great money crops was paying tribute to the great manufacturer of the North, and everything that the South used was bought from the manufacturing North. This conflict arose and was suffered under a compact of Sovereign States formed for their common benefit.

Patrick Henry said, "But I am sure that the dangers of the system (the Federal Constitution) are real when those who have no similar interest with the people of the South are to legislate for us—when our dearest rights are to be left in the hands of those whose advantage it will be to infringe them."

Slavery Not the Question.

That slavery was not the question which brought on the war is shown by the fact that the following was adopted by the Federal congress after the battle of Manassas:

Resolved, That the war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression or for the purpose of conquest or for interfering with the established institution of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several states unimpaired.

The Missouri Compromise.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise declared that the Missouri Commise, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850 called compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void: it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any state or territory nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

RICHARD J MANNING.

This act, just and proper, was distasteful to the North. The Republican party suddenly sprang into importance in the eyes of the North and at the next election swept everything before it. In 1860 the party in their national convention adopted the plank that slavery should thereafter be excluded from all territories. This was not a moral but a political question, and its effect on the strength of the political parties was the question at issue.

Daniel Webster himself said in reference to the nullification of the fugitive slave laws in the fourteen States, "I do not hesitate to say and repeat that if the Northern states refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to keep the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides."

South Carolina to Leave Union.

The South was loath to abandon the Union, but every effort to avoid disruption availed nothing. The question at issue was one that involved the question of co-equality of the Southern states with the northern states. It was a question of principle, a fundamental principle. Nothing remained to the South. "The South had trusted to human honesty and the experiment had failed. She must next trust to human interest."

The war was not undertaken for the spoils nor the acquisition of territory—it was not to further the ambition and glory of any man or any set of men—it was not a war of retaliation or revenge—but it was to save the "Constitution"—to save ourselves. The encroachment on our rights grew more and more dangerous and unendurable. Our rights and our liberties were in peril. These dangers grew apace by each aggressive and succeeding act. Every effort at peaceful solution of these vexed questions availed nothing, and when "there was no longer any room for hope" we appealed to arms and to the God of Battles."

Deeds of Courage.

The history of that war is familiar to many of you. The deeds of daring, the acts of courage, and fortitude, the self sacrifice of officers and privates is the proud heritage of us of the South. There is no parallel in history of such a war. Our men shut their eyes to questions of expediency or of policy and fought throughout the war with devotion to sentiment and to conviction. Tens of thousands were slain—homes were destroyed, our hearts stricken and homes destroyed, while the groans of the dying and the wails of those bereft filled the air from Maryland to Texas.

If the conduct and the heroic service of the Confederate soldier called forth the praise of the nations of the world, how can we describe his conduct at Appomatox. He dreaded death less than surrender, and what did he find on reaching his home? His house in ruins, his lands devastated, his barns empty, his money worthless, his credit gone, his slaves freed, and the question before him of what was to be done with the liberated slaves.

But they met the situation like men. With no apology to make, with nothing to take back for the South, they turned their faces toward the future to make the most of the advantages God had bestowed upon the South and, "God, who had stripped him of his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity."

How well they have used these advantages, how well and wisely and patriotically they have met their new problems and conditions which confronted them, the present development and prosperity attest for themselves—they have faced the inevitable but maintained their self-respect. They had fought for principle and had sacrificed all for it. They had fought for what they believed to be right. The result has been accepted as final.

The Spanish-American war has demonstrated the fact that the loyalty of the South to the Nation is true and today with war clouds hanging over Mexico, a call for defenders of our nation's honor will be answered by a dash to arms by our Confederates.

We will do well to turn our faces to the future—to maintain the ideals and standards that were ours in the trying days of the past. The spirit which actuated the Confederate soldier is the same spirit which has actuated the patriot at all times. The subordination of self and self interests to the good, to the honor, and to the high character of the State, is his rule in life.

"It may not fall to our lot to live in the time of war, which calls forth the traits of the soldier and the great military chieftain, said Mr. Manning, "but in time of peace as well as in war there are abundant opportunities for service to our country, which are as important as those in time of war.

The examples of those who gave their lives for public good will lead us, if we learn our lessons right to emulate the deeds of honesty, bravery, and adherence to principles. We are not defenders of the past—we are the guardians of the present, and makers of the future.

The responsibility rests on us to see that the character of our citizenship grows higher, purer and nobler; that education in its broadest sense should be given to the citizens; that the aim of living and the rule of life find their consummation in the Golden Rule. Then indeed, will our country be safe—but she is safe only as we are true to duty; true to ourselves, and true to God.

Following the conclusion of the address the women and children and many of the men went from the court house to Silver Brook cemetery where all the graves of veterans were decorated with flowers and wreaths of flowers. Many of them remained at the cemetery, by the graves of brothers and fathers until the shades of evening fell and thus came to a close a day of meaning to every man, woman and child of the South.

THE CRIMINAL COURT BEGINS ITS SESSION

FIRST DAY OF SESSION HELD MONDAY

FORCEFUL CHARGE

Judge Prince Made a Stirring Plea for Better Schools and Better Roads

The first day of the court of general sessions for Anderson county, summer term of court, tried one case and started another yesterday.

With Judge George E. Prince presiding and Solicitor K. P. Smith and Stenographer Clyde Smith in their places, the court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The court room was filled to hear the charge of Judge Prince. This was one of the best efforts ever heard in the local court room and the people present were impressed. The two main topics touched upon by the Judge were good roads and education. He first discussed the general duties of the county officers, told them of his understanding of their duties and offered helpful suggestions. He next turned his attention to the good roads question and made a strong plea for better roads. He said that the supervisor of a county should be a competent road engineer and that he should be a road expert. He considers that the supervisor should be able to design roads and bridges and ridiculed the present road system. He said that the supervisor was the only man in the county with the power to bankrupt the county and showed that such a position demanded that the holder be selected with great care. He said that the people of the entire state had never been able to realize the value of good roads and urged that they consider some system whereby permanent highways might be secured.

He said that the present public school system was a farce and that radical changes were necessary if the people were ever to be given a chance to educate their children. He said that the salary of the superintendent of education is ridiculous and that this official should be paid some reasonable sum for his services.

He complimented Mr. Clamp, the janitor, upon the splendid manner in which he kept the court house and said that while court was in session, all sanitary rules would be respected. He said he would not tolerate any one expectorating upon the floor or eating peanuts in the court room and that he wanted no disorder of any kind. He gave the sheriff instructions to arrest any one guilty of either of these acts and to bring up the man responsible for it and he would fine him.

Judge Prince's charge lasted for over an hour and he held the closest attention of everyone in the court room throughout it all.

The following grand jurymen reported for duty and were handed the various indictments:

J. B. Douthit, foreman; Will C. Clinkscales, H. V. G. Cooley, P. R. Earle, S. A. Burns, J. F. McDonald, T. J. Clatworthy, W. J. Saylors, R. W. Tribble, W. S. Mauldin, Lymus McPhail, S. N. Gilmer, H. J. Martin, Jas. H. Anderson, D. C. Brown, J. T. Watson, R. A. Sullivan, E. M. Duckworth.

Several cases were nolle prossed by the solicitor owing to the fact that a number of cases on the continued docket could never be called for trial and then the regular order of business was taken up.

Jim Jordan entered a plea of guilty to the charge of selling whiskey and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $100 or to serve on the county works for six months. He paid.

The second case taken up by the jury was that of Ryan Cox, charged with violating the dispensary law. The case went to the jury shortly before the adjournment hour and a verdict of guilty was returned. The defendant has not yet been sentenced.

At the time of adjournment the court was engaged in the trial of W. M Gentry, charged with violating the dispensary law. This case will be completed some time during this morning and will probably go to the jury before noon.

The grand jury returned "no bill" in the following two cases: T. E. Trotter, disposing of property under lien; and Dupre Gaisbridge, murder.

True bills returned for the first day of the session are: Cliff Washington and Henry Davis, murder; John William Shaw, Carl Shaw, Eugene Shaw, assault and battery with intent to kill; Irvin Brown, murder; Dock Brown, murder; Will Miles, slander; Aaron C. Pruitt, forgery; Billie Hughes, assault and battery with intent to kill; Sam Brown, murder; Byrnie Simpson, assault and battery with intent to kill.

Large crowds are attending the session of the court and much interest is being manifested in the deliberations.

Help for the Hair

Not satisfied with your hair? Too short? Falling out? Rough? Uneven? Then why not consult your doctor? Isn't your hair worth it? Ask him if he endorses Ayer's Hair Vigor for these hair troubles. Does not color the hair.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If all of these schemes which "Smooth" strangers come around to peddle are such great "Money Makers" why don't they KEEP them themselves?

When a man is trying hard to sell you a proposition there is something in it for HIM—that's a sure thing.

Is it not better for us all to keep our money here at home, invest it and build up OUR OWN Community?

The man who does this is prosperous.

We pay 4 per cent. interest on Savings.

Make OUR Bank YOUR bank

Peoples Bank

Anderson, S. C.

For Sale!

20 Tons Baled Burmuda Hay

$20.00 Per Ton

See

Merett Bros.

Fair Play, S. C.

Five Dollars Reward!

For the largest Water Melon grown fromour seed. We have TOM WATSON, KLEKLEY SWEET and MONTE CRISTO. We also have for introduction, several hundred packages of three entirely new water melons which will be given free to any of our farmer friends who will call at our store.

Fant's Book Store

The FARMERS AND MERCHANTS ...BANK... and The Farmers Loan & Trust Co.

Will be pleased to discount from 1500 to 2000 gilt edge notes running from $50 to $100 each, that will be paid during the months of October and November.

Saved $40,000 for Anderson In Annual Freight Charges

The new rates to Anderson which will give this city very great reductions in nearly all commodities from Ohio River points and points based thereon and also from New York State and New England points, estimated to save the City of Anderson from $40,000 to $50,000 per annum, will go into effect on June 10th.

This action is in compliance with agreements tentatively reached at the Atlanta conference of Piedmont city representatives, held some six weeks ago, and at which Anderson was represented by Mess. W. W. Sullivan and D. A. Lesbetter of the Traffic Committee of the local chamber of commerce.

The new rates will put Anderson on a better competitive freight basis with regard to competing Carolina and Georgia cities than at any time in her past history. In fact Anderson will now be able to meet the competition of any city in this entire region on almost any commodity.

Tariffs giving rates and basis of reduction will shortly be published by the railroads entering this territory.

Warns About Fish Destruction.

Atlantic City, May 8.—Unless the federal Government takes immediate action to regulate the use of nets and pollution of streams, the run of fish in rivers of the country soon will be exhausted. This was the statement made today by Representative Charles Linthicum of Maryland before the annual convention of the National Association of Shellfish Commissioners in session here.