

# DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

**EVERYONE** ought to exert every effort to save his or her teeth. If they are already gone, the question is how to replace them. We can do this for you.

**REMEMBER**—our prices are lowest for which good work can be done. Look over our prices for Dental Work. All material used in our office we guarantee to be the best that money can buy.

**Crown and Bridge Work**  
\$5.00 to \$7.50 per tooth. We guarantee it

**Plates \$5 and up.**

Guaranteed to fit and give perfect satisfaction.

Gold Crowns \$5.00  
White Crowns \$5.00  
Richmond Crowns \$7.50

Gold Cast Inlays \$3.00 up. No charge for extracting teeth where Plates or Bridge Work is ordered.

The above is merely a partial price list just to give you an idea of how reasonable we work. We do any kind of Dental Work and all at reasonable prices. Our phone is No. 527. If you haven't time to come up right now, call and make an engagement to have your teeth attended to or at least examined. We can then tell you exactly what your work will cost.

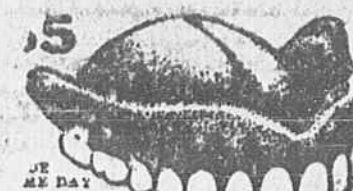
## H. R. Wells & Company

Dental Surgeons

ANDERSON, S. C.

Office Phone 527  
Res. Phone 66

Over Farmers & Merchants Bank



We need but recommend you to any of our patrons to convince you that your teeth will receive the proper attention here.

If your teeth are causing you any worry, if you have a tender tooth, a loose filling or an artificial tooth that isn't just right, allow us to make an examination it will cost you nothing.



Really you must see to it that your teeth receive good attention if they are not to worry you. So have them attended to here. You may be sure of the right kind of dentistry. You are sure of escaping the pain that might be caused by unskilful work and our charges will prove very reasonable.



The fact is that this season is one of the best to have your teeth attended to.

In springtime one is at his or her physical best. The weather isn't harsh or debilitating. It's the best time of the year to have us put your teeth in first class shape.

Step in now and have an examination made.



Why risk your valuable teeth by neglecting to have them attended to by a competent dentist in time.

If you have a nagging or tender tooth or the slightest suggestion of receding gums (Gingivitis) come in at once and secure skillful, prompt attention at a reasonable price.

### THE GRAVE OF J. C. CALHOUN

The Great Statesman is Buried in Charleston—The Monolith On the Citadel Square—A City of Monuments

(By William Banks)

Charleston is not only a city of memories but a city of monuments as well. Old Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie are monuments to the valor of Carolinians, and the statues of St. Stephen and St. Phillips are the monuments to the valor of these valley boys.

But there are other monuments here, and these seek to hand down to the future generations the names of men who have made the history of the state more glorious. Where there are so many illustrious deeds, it is proper to tell of two or three typical monuments here, just to show that in honoring the memory of Wade Hampton the people of the state were but adhering to precedent.

One of the first things to attract the attention of the visitor to Charleston is the monument on Citadel square, erected by the people of the state in honor of J. C. Calhoun. It was erected by the state at that time of Gen. Hampton's funeral that John C. Calhoun was buried in Charleston. His body is not interred under the insulating shaft, but lies under a simple monument in the churchyard of St. Phillips.

The grave is in the enclosure across the street from the church and it is sheltered by the most perfect mahogany tree in the churchyard. It is not a common occurrence for a church to have a monument, but the stone which marks the grave of Calhoun was built by the State of South Carolina. It is a rectangular structure with a slightly curved top, and is made of the same marble as the monument on Citadel square.

John C. Calhoun  
Born March 15, 1782  
Died March 31, 1850.  
The inscription on the north face reads:  
Erected by the State of South Carolina  
A. D. 1854  
The east and west faces are simple inscriptions telling of his services to his country. The inscription reads:  
Representative to the Legislature  
Member of Congress  
Senator  
And the other inscription reads as follows:  
Secretary of War  
Vice-President  
Secretary

of State.  
For State Records  
The stone was erected by the state when he had served as the people of the state as citizens erected the monument on the citadel square on Marion square.

Tarball's Grave  
Near Calhoun's grave is the resting place of Robert J. Tarball. In whose memory a monument has been erected by the people of South Carolina. It is a tall column 16 feet high, surmounted by an arch of artistic fashion. Each of the faces of the base contains an inscription which is descriptive of his virtues. The following is the dedication: "To the memory of Robert Tarball, the intrepid and successful assessor of the rights of the state under the name of Brutus. The address of the convention to the people of South Carolina and other able writings in support of constitutional liberty."  
Died 14th January, 1794.

It is worthy of their tradition for the wise and good and honest exerted of great talents in the service of his country this monument is erected by the friends of state rights and free trade in South Carolina.  
It is worthy of their tradition for the wise and good and honest exerted of great talents in the service of his country this monument is erected by the friends of state rights and free trade in South Carolina.

Nearly every body who has visited Charleston has seen the monument to the State of Charleston, William Pitt the elder. It was erected by the State of South Carolina just prior to the Revolutionary war on a hill of the commonwealth of the legislature. Pitt had used his mischievous eloquence to prevent England from imposing upon her colonies. His statue was injured the revolutionary war but it stands today in Washington square under the lower tower of St. Michael's. It is surrounded by a small fence of the great statesman looking towards the south. The base on which the towering column rests is the receptacle for four copper plates, and on each corner of the base there is a copper plate.  
One of these copper plates in a base relief showing Calhoun in the senate

side shows Calhoun in the cabinet chamber, while his associates are shown in an attitude of enraptured interest. The plate on the opposite side shows Calhoun in the cabinet chamber, while his associates are shown in an attitude of enraptured interest. The plate on the opposite side shows Calhoun in the cabinet chamber, while his associates are shown in an attitude of enraptured interest.

The plate on the north side recites that this monument was erected by the women of South Carolina in 1896 to John Caldwell Calhoun in commemoration of his eminent statesmanship during the many years of his public life. It replaces one formerly erected on the same spot, but was quite unsatisfactory.  
The inscription also states that the funds for the building of the monument were raised before the war and were kept through that trying period by Mrs. M. A. Snowden, the treasurer of the association. She was a refugee in Columbia in 1865 and on the memorable night when Sherman burned Columbia it is related that she had the funds for the monument stashed to her petticoat and in this way the building of the monument was made possible, and it is indeed a monument to her own patriotism and fortitude. It is told of Mrs. Snowden that in 1869 she said to Jefferson Davis that there should be a southern confederacy and that Mr. Simons would be president of the southern states. This remark was made at the time that Mr. Simons and Mr. Davis, then United States senators, had come to Charleston to attend the funeral services at the grave of Calhoun. Mr. Simons, Calhoun's successor, lived but a few days, and Mr. Davis, whose remark was addressed because the president of the southern states.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD.  
The oldest wharves of the coast. And rust and grass in the muzzles' mouths. And where the founders of the first white man whom the Democrats call a hero.  
With some of the low lineaments in the hills. And low when bending over love and home.  
But still the thought somewhere upon the hills. Where the water ring with the wharves.  
The old wharves of the coast. And rust and grass in the muzzles' mouths. And where the founders of the first white man whom the Democrats call a hero.

### Dr. Jos. Wilson Most Ardent Advocate Confederate Cause

Who, After This, Will Say That Woodrow Wilson Is Not a Real Southern Man—Dr. Wilson Was in Sympathy With Movement to Dissolve from the Northern Church.

(August, Ga. Herald)  
It is not the purpose of the writer to reopen any old wounds made in the hearts of the people of this great country during that awful period in American history when the North was arrayed against the South, which brother fought against brother and father against son in many instances. All of that has been obscured by the tide of time and half a century has elapsed, and more, since the beginning of the awful carnage. It is a reunited country now and the veterans in grey march side by side with the men who fought under Grant and McClellan.  
However, there has been so much said "by his enemies" about Woodrow Wilson not being a real Southern man that the writer proposes to show that Wilson could hardly have been any more Southern than he is.

Dr. Joseph Wilson, his father was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Augusta in 1855 and remained here during the stirring times immediately preceding the war, throughout that fearful struggle, and he remained here until 1870 and saw much of the terrible reconstruction period. Dr. Wilson was an ardent champion of the cause of the South.  
Mr. John A. North, one of the oldest members of the Presbyterian church says he remembers distinctly a sermon which Dr. Wilson preached on the separation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches. Dr. Wilson was emphatic in his declarations that the Southern members of the church should dissolve its connection with the Northern Presbyterian church.

Mr. North, by the way, is an enthusiastic admirer of Woodrow Wilson and believes that the Democrats can win with him as their leader. He thinks that the Republican body split and that the former Augusta boy is the man whom the Democrats can elect.  
In regard to Dr. Wilson and the Confederate cause, it is said of him that on one Sunday morning during the war a message was received that General Lee needed ammunition. Dr. Wilson read a request from Col. Ralston, commandant at the Augusta Arsenal, for the iron and all other things which could be of use to the general, and he got a train load of ammunition to be shipped to Virginia that night. He cut his services short and left the next morning. All day Sunday getting ammunition ready for Lee, well-to which was being in the presence of an early dawn as possible.  
Third. That a copy of this be sent to the Moderator of the Hopewell North or Presbyterian when they Presbyter.

passed a resolution providing for all Presbyterians to preserve the integrity of the United States and denouncing the war then being waged by the North against the South as being unjust. The session was held on August 8, 1861, and the next day at a meeting of the Hopewell Presbytery in Athens, Dr. Joseph Jones, the Augusta delegate, presented the resolution adopted at the Augusta session.  
A short time after that a meeting of all the Presbyterians of the South was called in Augusta and the Southern Presbyterian church formed.  
The following is a copy of the resolution passed unanimously by the Augusta session:  
Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America during its late sessions in the city of Philadelphia, adopted the following resolution by a large majority, to-wit:  
Resolved, That in the judgment of this assembly it is the duty of members and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the federal government in the just exercise of all its functions under our noble constitution.  
And whereas, the resolution was adopted in the face of the fact that our state rights had formally seceded from the union and united with others in forming the Confederate States of America "thereby absolving us by the laws of God and man from all allegiance to the United States of America."  
Therefore, be it resolved, first, That the session of this church solemnly and in the fear of God, do hereby repudiate said action of the General Assembly, as necessitating an act of treason on our part toward our own government as upholding the government of the "United States" is waging a most wicked, unjust and unchristian war against our rights, personal social and political and on Monday open our conference, as a duty, that which we feel to be an act against both God and man.  
Second, That in the opinion of the session the time has fully come when the churches of the Southern Confederate States should dissolve their connection with the General Assembly of the United States and form a General Assembly of their own and with a view to the consummation of this important object we respectfully and earnestly request the Presbytery of Hopewell to take the necessary steps at the next meeting of the assembly to be held at an early date as possible.  
Third, That a copy of this be sent to the Moderator of the Hopewell North or Presbyterian when they Presbyter.

### RISE AND FALL OF THE K. K. K.

A Historical Survey of Troubles Times by One Who Knows.

(From an old copy of the Yorkville Freeman.)  
I wish to correct a little error in a previous letter, that was a slip of my memory, when I said that T. J. Bell, Esq., of Yorkville, was one of the refugees during Merrill's reign. I have a very vivid recollection of Mr. Bell during those days and know that he was at home and one of the best friends that many of the prisoners had. By some means he had more influence over Merrill than any man in the county, and on one occasion he got Merrill's promise to release about twenty prisoners on bond whom he was interceding for, and afterwards Merrill ordered them taken back to Columbia. On finding this out, Mr. Bell approached Merrill in that hostile manner that was characteristic of him in his public life when the case demanded it and caused him to revoke his order. I have heard that he even got in blows on the Major. This I cannot vouch for, but I know that the prisoners were released. Every one who knew Uncle Tom knows that if he was a fool he was no pretender, but on the other hand there was no fathoming the depths he would go for a friend.

I notice that your Clay County correspondent says that he found Henry Williams' spotted mare that Jerry Hunted as hard for, but I am sorry to tell him that he will have to take another look at the mare he speaks of was born after the days of Merrill, in this county. Though in many respects it resembles the original mare.  
About the last time in York county was the catching of Hamp Hicklin. From what I can learn, Hamp became very obnoxious to the people of Clay Hill and Ebenezer, as he was one of the few who were charged with instigating much of the trouble existing at the time. So for better protection, he went to the land of tar in Mecklenburg county, N. C. On finding out his whereabouts, the Ku Klux caught him in his adopted home and gave him what they supposed was justice and they turned him loose. He sought refuge in Merrill's camp and became one of his stoutest supporters as an informant and agent. Thinking that Clay Hill was responsible for his whipping he lent every effort in retaliation against them, hence the charges against Henry Williams arose for transporting Ku Klux over the river, and it was through Hamp's influence that the Clay Hill session resulted as much as it did and the last party for Ku Klux there was by Lieutenant Wheeler, with Hamp as pilot, about 13 o'clock one night.

Winter was coming on B. B. Brown, N. B. Campbell and James Barnett. After catching Ows about 7 o'clock, they covered the river hills for Campbell until daylight. Arriving at Barnett's about daylight they came in asking for Barnett, and found Campbell eating his breakfast. They asked where Barnett was and Campbell replied that he was in Arkansas, and had not been at home since he came two months before. The soldiers left Hamp up at the road for some reason and did not know that Campbell was the man they had been looking for all night and they left him eating his breakfast. Campbell could chew very well during the conversation but couldn't make much about swallowing as he expected to see Hamp every minute. Hamp would have identified him at a glance.  
Any one acquainted with these memorable days knows that all the trouble was brought about by Gen. Scott sending our arms into different sections of the state, and all who suffered from those who were yielding to the entreaties of the white people. Gen. Scott should have been held personally responsible for much of the trouble.  
Ku Klux.

### OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD

and at the Oakland Cemetery Memorial Day, 1871.

(By Charles W. Hubber.)  
Fair womanhood in tender grace,  
And manhood in its regal prime,  
Sweet childhood with its angel-face,  
And age with crown of silver rime,  
Compelled by love's resistless sway,  
And hovering her heavenly powers,  
Have come to adorn the day  
And glorify the grave with flowers.  
None dare to ask in heedless phrase,  
Why thus we seek the holy ground,  
To tread these paths with reverent pace,  
And pause before each humble mound,  
For lovelier than the triumphs of fame,  
Sweeter than the tones the windward weaves,  
Our tears our native flowers proclaim,  
When hallowed dust around us sleeps.

What though the world despises their cause,  
And sings its poems in their face,  
God reigns and truth's eternal laws  
Will judge the hearts that have repined.  
The meet that grand heroic deeds,  
Which deathless through ages shine,  
When tyrants rule and freedom blends  
Shone and in living hearts their shrine.  
With blooms made sweet the sighing air,  
Hume the turf with rose light,  
Flow forth ye sacred founts of prayer,  
Urged heavenly music thy lyric strain,  
That ever as the seasons pass,  
Add spring's return her happy reign,  
Her flowers as tributes of the south,  
We'll bring and deck these graves again.