

vention, tends to commend a speedy adoption by you of an elective system, which will largely increase the number of those in the General Assembly who are hostile to our system of free government.

Free Common Schools.

The State superintendent of education states that he had hoped to be able to submit, in a full, and complete form, his third annual report, but found several of the annual reports of the county school commissioners so unacceptably defective, that he was compelled to return them for correction, and, on this account, the completion of his report has been unavoidably delayed.

The following general statements are presented:

The scholastic population of the State, as shown by the census of 1869, is as follows:

White males	40,956
Colored males	58,776
Total males	99,732
White females	41,240
Colored females	56,307
Total females	97,547
Total	197,279

Total scholastic population, 1869, 197,279.

The returns of this year will show a scholastic population amounting, in the aggregate, to more than 200,000.

The whole number of pupils attending the free common schools of the State, for the scholastic year 1871, is about 67,085.

The whole number of free common schools in the State is 329.

The whole number of school districts in the State is 462.

The free common schools throughout the State are kept open about six months in the year.

The whole number of teachers employed in the public schools is as follows:

Males	1,150
Females	705
Total	1,855

The average salary paid to teachers is \$35 per month.

The following is an exhibit of the school funds of the State for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871:

Regular legislative appropriation	\$150,000
Amount of poll tax collected, estimated	50,000
Deficiency appropriation	40,000
Total	\$240,000

A majority of the school districts in the State have voted a school tax, but the superintendent has no means of ascertaining the aggregate amount.

There is evidently a great lack of interest in the cause of free common school education, and it is hoped that some practical and simple plan for raising a school revenue, by means of local taxation, will be speedily devised, and that the people interested in the general results of education, will, through their personal influence, aid in extending means. A reasonable degree of progress, taking into consideration the advantages and difficulties encountered, has been achieved in the educational work during the scholastic year. The school attendance for the year 1871 more than doubles that of 1870. The "school law," though not faultless, will not fail to produce very favorable results if it is properly enforced, and the superintendent testifies that the people are gradually acquiring an interest in the cause of public schools.

It will be noticed that \$35 per month has been paid to teachers, male and female, throughout the State. I am surprised at the high average of compensation paid for this service, as it is well known that the qualifications of a large portion of these teachers would not enable them to earn over one-third of the pay now received. It is the duty of the General Assembly to interpose in the expenditure of the appropriation for this purpose, and while advancing the means of education, limit the amount paid teachers to such a compensation as their services would legitimately command. In the higher grades of schools in our towns and cities the teachers who can fill the stations are entitled to compensation in proportion to their qualifications; but in the country schools it is a well-known fact that the teachers generally employed can do but little more than impart the rudiments of a common school education, and yet they receive the pay of first class teachers; this extravagance in compensating the teachers for schools is one of the principal causes that embarrasses the superintendent of education.

In no portion of the United States are school teachers regarded as beneficiaries of the State, but they adopt the vocation as a means of gaining a livelihood, and in country places the most of living is a mere trade, and the compensation is proportionately reduced. The same rule should be adopted here that prevails in other sections of the country, and school-commissioners should give their attention, first, to my personal knowledge, very large and extravagant claims for the services of teachers have been favorably acted upon by the Legislature, whereas the parties making the claims could not have earned twenty-five per cent. of the compensation demanded, thus robbing the children who needed the benefit of the appropriation for educational purposes. I trust this statement will engage your earliest attention, as it must be attended to by every member of the Legislature that the foregoing is no exaggerated statement of the waste of public school funds.

I would further recommend that you memorialize Congress, through your representatives, on the adoption of a national system of education, and more especially on the subject of contributing means towards the education of that class of children of the Southern States who have been hitherto deprived of the means of education in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the State and nation. At the close of the recent rebellion those held in slavery were turned loose upon the world with neither education or even houses to shelter them; but were left to the mercy of those who had but recently held them in bondage. It could scarcely be expected that assistance would voluntarily be rendered them by those who felt that themselves had been benefited by themselves by the loss of this class of legal property. They have, therefore, before them years of struggling and hardship before they can, unaided, succeed in educating their children and preparing them for the duties of citizenship. A national system of education, supported by the General Government, would secure equal advantages to all classes of children.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the board of regents of the Lunatic Asylum, including the annual report of the superintendent, and physician, communicates much valuable and interesting information in relation to the operations and condition of the institution. The various statistical tables referring to the operations and condition of the Asylum are full and satisfactory. The number of patients admitted during the year was 157, and the number discharged 124. The total number of patients in the Asylum October 31, 1871, was 370: Whites 295, colored 75, 183 males and 187 females, of whom 30 were discharged during the year. The supposed causes of insanity disclosed during the year were: Hereditary 12, epilepsy 10, consumption 5, intemperance 5, domestic trouble 5, child-birth 5, congenital 6, masturbation 4, typhoid fever 3, meningitis 2, cutting of the brain 2, injuries to head 2, uterine disease 2, softening of the brain 2, hepatic derangement 2, heart disease 2, and there were one case of syphilis, influence of puberty, exposure in the army, insular poisoning, prostrated by a suspension of the brain, unknown. The form of insanity in patients admitted during the year was: Acute mania 15, chronic mania 11, puerperal mania 5, dementia 20, imbecility 11, epilepsy 11, melancholia 14, idioty 7, delirium 3, dementia 3, mania 2, byronic mania 3, dypomania 1.

A larger number of patients have been admitted than in any previous year, and the whole number under treatment during the year was greater than ever before.

The receipts of the Asylum have been from patients, \$9,824.78. From the State treasury, \$34,000.90. \$43,825.78.

Indebtedness of the institution, on account of this year's transactions, \$21,271.48.

With this brief resume of the operations of the board of regents and superintendent for a more detailed statement of the affairs of the Asylum. Some important suggestions have been made, which space does not permit me to notice at length. I trust, however, in making the necessary appropriations to extend the usefulness of this humane institution, as recommended by its officers, I feel it my duty to caution you against making more liberal appropriations than the income of the State at present justifies.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

The board of directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary furnishes the annual report of the superintendent of the institution, with its accompanying exhibits, showing fully and satisfactorily its practical workings. I regret that the late hour at which it was furnished prevents me from giving the full contents, which would throw much light on the workings of this institution, so important, not only to the material interests of the State, but to the moral and industrial interests of the nation. I can do but little more than refer to this report, and call your attention to its recommendations.

The expenditures of the Penitentiary for the year ending October 15, 1870, for all purposes, amounted to \$104,134.02. The value of work done in the Penitentiary articles produced to \$98,626.02, which leaves \$5,508 as the actual cost to the State of its Penitentiary—an exhibit which reflects much credit upon the superintendent and board of directors. I believe the value of work done in the Penitentiary, as well as to their subordinates for the skill and zeal with which they have directed their labors.

On the 15th day of October, 1870, the Penitentiary contained inmates, 317. Received under sentence since, 231. Recaptured, 2.

Total during the year, 557. From which were discharged by expiration of sentence, 69. Pardoned, 153. Died, 12. Escaped, 12.

Number now in confinement, 309. Whereof 301 are males, and 8 females. Two of the latter have each a child, one of which was born a short time after the mother's confinement. The evils attending the present system of confinement in this institution, as well as the facilities and conveniences necessary for an absolute separation of the sexes, are still unabated, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be provided for in some appropriate manner.

The estimates accompanying the superintendent's report, which he claims will admit of no statement, for salaries, materials, clothing, &c., aggregates in the neighborhood of \$130,000. In addition to which there is an actual deficit of \$17,000, and the means and the necessity for the expenditure of which are explained. The erection of permanent workshops of imperative necessity for the welfare and true prosperity of the institution. The time is rapidly approaching when the necessities of the State will be such that the use of the labor now utilized, must be dispensed with, and the force now so employed will have to be otherwise occupied, by gradually instructing them in the mechanic arts appropriate to an institution of this kind, and, if provided not made in time for teaching the inmates these industries, much loss will be incurred by the State, and demoralization result to the convicts.

It will be seen from the above table that one hundred and fifty-three (153) convicts have been pardoned during the past year. Of these eighty-five were pardoned on the recommendations of presiding judges and the petitions of numerous good citizens of the counties in which they were convicted; and sixty-eight, when within a few days of the expiration of their term of confinement. Very harsh criticism has been indulged regarding an alleged excessive use of the pardoning power. This criticism is unwarranted, and leaves out of view the causes that have invited and justified the exercise of the Executive clemency in many cases unimpeachable testimony now of record in the Executive department, has clearly shown that their conviction was contrary to the evidence and due to political prejudice; and, in others, that the witnesses were conspiracy to effect the conviction, and that the prisoners are a larger number were convicted of such minor offenses as did not appear to me to warrant their imprisonment in the Penitentiary for any length of time. As an instance of the last named class, I cite the case of a convict who was sentenced to a term of eighteen (18) months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for stealing a few ears of corn, amounting to less than a peck, from the feed-box of his employer's horses. The current statement, that pardons have been granted by me in a spirit of partiality, discriminating in favor of colored convicts, is not true. I have granted as many pardons to white as I have to colored convicts, in proportion to their respective numbers. During the past year I have granted but two pardons to bond-owners, and both of those convicts were white men, one from Camden and the other from Charleston, and in both cases, the victims of the homicides were colored.

The whole number of pardons granted by me does not exceed the number granted by my predecessor for the same period, when compared with the number of convictions. Moreover, under previous administrations, the penalties for petty offenses were not as severe as they are now, there being a minimum of imprisonment at the rate of imprisonment at hard labor.

LIBRARY AND CAPTIVITY BUILDING.

I call your attention to the recommendations of the State librarian, who has charge of the Capitol grounds, many of which are important, such as the required repairs of the roof of the Capitol, and fencing of the grounds. I must say, however, in all matters that relate to appropriation, that it is my duty to recommend, the expenditure of public money should be avoided.

FREE DISPENSARIES.

The report of the Inspector of prisons and reformatories shows a largely increased production of phosphoric acid, and

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving one of the largest assortments of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

that I have ever had the pleasure of showing since the war, among which will be found all the newest styles of DRESS GOODS in great variety, such as Silks, Satin de Chine, Poppins, Empress Cloths.

Velvettes and Bezaque Cloakings in all colors.

A large variety of Shawls of all colors and patterns.

Fantalon Goods of every description.

Flannels and Cassimeres—a large lot for Men's and Boys' wear.

Kentucky Cassimeres—a new article.

Saquee Flannels of every color, Plaid and Plain.

Black Alpaca of the Buffalo brand, for Mourning purposes. These Goods are warranted not to change in color.

Sash Ribbons of every color—plain, plaid and figured.

10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets.

Crib and Cradle Blankets.

Bolting Cloths, all numbers; of the Hett Anchor brand.

In fact, everything to be found in a first class Dry Goods House. I feel satisfied that every one who will examine my stock cannot fail to be pleased, both in style, quality and price.

These goods were brought with great care, for cash, and I am determined to sell low as the lowest. Will be pleased to see all my old friends and customers and the public generally.

JAMES MILLER, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 18

FURNITURE

ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT

PLATT BROTHERS,

(Formerly C. A. Platt & Co.)

214 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

1,000 Maple and Walnut Bedsteads, 85 to 910!

WE particularly call the attention of purchasers to our SOLID WALNUT CHEMUR SUITS for Beauty, Durability and Cheapsness.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in operation. Special orders will be promptly attended to. Repairs done in all its branches.

UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT. Hair Cloth, Enamelled Cloth, Reps, Terry and Sps. and all articles suitable for Manufacturers, and our offer at low prices.

Augusta, May 2 1y19

Georgia Lime & Fertilizer Co.

OFFER their "SHELL LIME" to the planting public in full confidence of its excellence as a


Permanent Manure.

It was extensively used the past year on Wheat, Corn and Cotton, and has given entire satisfaction, as is shown by a number of certificates from some of the best planters in Georgia and So. Carolina. Our XXX LIME is equal to any in the market for all Mason's purposes, and from its whiteness, superior to any other for whitewashing and for hard finishing work.

Our price for Fertilizing Lime is \$15.00 per ton, Cash put up in Casks or Barrels, delivered in the City of Augusta, or at any landing on the Savannah River. This price of XXX or Mason's Lime is \$2.00 per Cask, delivered as above.

SOLE AGENTS, S. R. GIER & CO., No. 14, McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga. AGENT: M. H. MIMS, Johnson's Depot Aug 8 6m 33

THE COTTON PLANT



WE beg to inform our friends and customers of Edgefield and adjacent Counties that we are opening our

Full Stock of Goods,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, BROS. & STRIPES, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, RICE, MACARONI, Spices, Soda, Soap, &c.

Also, a full line of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared day or night.

We are next door to the Post Office, and most cordially invite all to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

We will also Sell Cotton in this market Free of Commission.

J. L. ATKINSON, B. F. GUY, Graniteville, Oct 4 3m 41

BACON, LARD, FLOUR, CORN, &c.

5 Hogheads BACON SIDES, 25 Hhds. Bacon SHOUTERS, 25 Hhds. D. S. SIDES, 20 Hhds. D. S. SHOULDERS, 10 Tierces HAMS, 25 Tierces LARD, 200 Hhds. FLOUR—various grades, 10 Car Loads CORN, 20 Hhds. Denemra SUGAR, 25 Hhds. Light Brown SUGAR, 100 Barrels Crushed, Powdered and Granulated SUGAR, 100 Hhds. A and Extra C, 400 Bags Rio COFFEE, 50 Bags Laguna COFFEE, 50 Pockets old Government JAVA 300 Boxes SOAP, 200 Boxes STARCH, 75 Boxes SODA.

Also, a full assortment of BUCKETS, BROOMS, SHIRTING, SHEETING, STRIPES, YARNS, PEPPER, SPICE, &c. In store and for sale by

M. O'DOWD.

Sept 13 4t 38

GRAHAM & BUTLER,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Office No. 6, McIntosh Street, AUGUSTA, G.A.

Will give their strict attention to the Storage and Sale of Cotton and other Produce on Commission. Will furnish Planters with Groceries, Bagging, Ties, &c., at market rates. And will make the usual advances on produce consigned to us.

O. W. GRAHAM, N. B. BUTLER, Sept 6 3m 38

Abbottville Press & Banner and Laurayville Herald will copy 3 months and forward account.

FREE Samples of our great Range of Superior Family Groceries. We have the largest and best selection of Family Groceries, Flour, &c., at our store.

BEALL, SPEARS & CO.

WAREHOUSE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Continue their business at their OLD STAND, the Commission Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 6, Canal Street, Office and Sales Room, 177 Reynolds St.,—AUGUSTA, GA.


All Business entrusted to them—will have Strict Personal Attention.

Orders for Bagging, Universal Ties, and Rope and Family Supplies, promptly filled.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Produce in Store.

Commissions for Selling Cotton, 1 1/4 per Ct August, Sept 13 3m 38

INSURE AGAINST FIRE!



THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED, 1850!

Capital and Assets, \$494,959.55.

The Georgia Home Insurance Company continues to insure property against loss by fire, at reasonable rates.

Many of our most prominent and prudent citizens are insuring their Dwellings—and in work of confidence and patronage of the people of Edgefield.

The "Georgia Home" is a good and reliable Company—pays all losses promptly—and is worthy of the confidence and patronage of the people of Edgefield.

Call on the undersigned and secure a Policy on your Dwelling and Furniture, and Merchandize. And remember: Delays are dangerous.

DR. DURISOE, AGENT, Oct 25 5m 41

PARKER'S

BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE-BARRELED

SHOT GUN.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PARKER BROTHERS WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 BEEKMAN ST. May 31 2t

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries, 3000 Engravings, 180 Pages. Price \$12.

Send me my dictionary in its cover. (Pres. Walker of Harvard) Every scholar knows its value. (Wm. Prescott, the Historian) The most complete Dictionary of the Language. (Dr. Dick, the Philologist) The best guide of students of our language. (John G. Whittier) I will transmit his name to your post-office. (Chancellor Kent) Philosophical names surpasses anything by earlier laborers. (George Bancroft) Bearing relation to Language Principles does not fail all others in defining scientific terms. (President Hitchcock) For as far as I know, best definition Dictionary. (Hiram Mann) Take it altogether, the surpassing work. (Smart, the English Oratorian)

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

ALSO

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price \$5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, and the thing for the million—American Educational Monthly. Published by G. & C. MERRILL, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers. Sep-56 1m 41

Over Five Hundred Actual Fires Put Out with It!

More than

\$6,000,000

Worth of Property Saved from the Flames!

THE

BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER


F. W. FARWELL, Secretary, 122 Washington Street, Chicago.

Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced. The Government has adopted it.

Puts Out Burning Kerosene, Tar, &c

SEND FOR ITS RECORD. Aug 2 4m 32

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.



Augusta Foundry

—AND—

Machine Shop.

THE undersigned would inform the people of Edgefield County, that he is still at his old stand, and is prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS WORK.

I am also Manufacturing the WRIGHTS, BANKS, ALLUMS and ARMSTRONGS

Iron Cotton Screw.

Thompson's Celebrated Horse Power, Specially set up to run Cotton Gins. A little improvement in common Gin Gear, which runs much lighter than any other of the kind yet offered to the public.

The Fall

Turban Water Wheel,

which is equal to any Northern Wheel, and at half the money.

All kinds of Mill Machinery made and repaired. Cotton Gins thoroughly repaired.

Augusta, Sept 20 P. MALONE, 3m 38

Buy Your Tickets!

We have the Agency for the sale of TICKETS in the Grand Land and Immigration scheme of Messrs. BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO. Call early and secure the lucky ticket! The Drawing will positively be held in Charleston, on the 31st January next, at 11 o'clock.

MARKET & CLIBBY, Oct 11 4t 42

Fire Wood.

PARTIES desiring their Winter's supply of FIRE WOOD, can get it, in any quantity, by applying to

R. O. SAMS, Nov. 22 4t 48

Special Notices.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS. In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR.

After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN? RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It is the first and is the

Only **TRULY** **SAFE** **AND** **EFFECTIVE** remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation, and cures every case, whether of Rheumatism, Stomach, Bowel, or other organic or functional disorder. It is a cure for all pains, whether of the head, throat, chest, or any other part of the body. It is a cure for all pains, whether of the head, throat, chest, or any other part of the body. It is a cure for all pains, whether of the head, throat, chest, or any other part of the body.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, STONE THROAT, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH, HESTERIES, CRUP, DYSURETHIA, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INFLUENZA HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, CHILLS, AGUE, COLIC, &c.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part affected, where the pain is difficult to be allayed, causes a number of water will be poured over the part, and the water will be poured over the part, and the water will be poured over the part.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them, as it will afford relief in all cases of pain from chills, fever, headache, or any other ailment. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cures for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial Affections, except Radway's Ready Relief. It is a cure for all cases of Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial Affections.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF ENERGY AND VIGOR—GLAZED AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES—SO QUICK—SO RAPID—AND SO COMPLETE—THAT IT HAS GAINED THE REPUTATION OF A SPECIFIC IN ALL CASES OF SCURVY, LEUCORRHOEA, GONORRHOEA, &c.

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent contains a powerful purgative effect on the system. It acts on the bowels and opens the system. It acts on the bowels and opens the system. It acts on the bowels and opens the system.

It is the best of all purgatives. It is the best of all purgatives. It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives. It is the best of all purgatives. It is the best of all purgatives.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urinary and Vesical Disorders, Gravel, Catarrh, Stricture, Hematuria, etc. It is a cure for all cases of Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills,

perfectly adapted, elegantly coated with sweet gum, and guaranteed to be free from any dangerous or unhealthy ingredients. They are a cure for all cases of Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, etc.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

69 Liberty Street, New York.

The Original Stock Life Insurance Co. of the United States

OFFICERS: WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. RUIBER, Vice-President. JOHN H. BOWLEY, Secretary. GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary. E. W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.

This Company Offers the Following Important Advantages to those About Effecting Insurance on their Lives:

1st. Insurance at Stock Rates, being from 20 to 30 Per Cent. less than the Rates charged by Mutual Companies.

2d. Each Policy-holder is regarded as a Stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium on his Policy, and will share in the Profits of the Company to the same extent as a Stockholder owning an equal amount of the Capital Stock.

3d. Every Policy issued by the Company is non-forfeitable, and contains a Clause stating its exact Surrender Value.

BEFORE INSURING YOUR LIFE OR ACCEPTING THE AGENCY OF ANY COMPANY

READ THE FOLLOWING

A lengthened experience has demonstrated that the rates of Premium ordinarily charged by Life Insurance Companies are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in excess of what is necessary for a safe and legitimate conduct of the business. In other words, certainly and prudently-managed Companies charging "Mutual" rates have been able to return to their policyholders from 25 to 30 per cent. of the amount charged for premiums.

When Life Insurance Companies were first organized, the reliability of the data upon which the premiums were constructed had not undergone the test of experience. It was thought, therefore, no more than common prudence to adopt a scale of premiums which would, in any event, meet all the presumed and unforeseen contingencies of the business.

As long as the matter was involving in some doubt, it was better to fix the rate too high than to incur the risk of making it too low; because, in the former case, the error could be easily remedied, at least in part, by returning to the policyholders, at certain intervals, such portion of the premium charged as was found unnecessary for the purposes of the business, and the complete security of the Company.

Experience, however, having satisfactorily demonstrated that these rates are excessive, what possible expense can there be for maintaining them?

Availing themselves of this experience, the Directors and Managers of the **Universal Life Insurance Company**, at its organization, adopted a scale of premiums in accordance therewith, and which has proved to be fair and adequate, and all that was necessary to meet the requirements of the business. These premiums are about twenty-five per cent. lower than those charged by Mutual Companies.

It also appeared, inasmuch as the rates so established were as near as could possibly be determined fair rates, and not in excess of what Insurances have previously cost the Policyholders in Mutual Companies, that any profits arising from prudent management of the business, and any surplus accruing to the stockholders of the Company, for the risk incurred by them in undertaking the business.

Experience has shown that there are sources of profit in the practice of the business which theory will not admit of being considered as elements in the calculation of the premiums. These results from a saving in the mortality of the members of a Company owing to the medical selection of good lives, a gain in interest on the investments of the Company over that assumed in the calculation of its rates, and from other sources derivable from the lapsing and surrender of Policies by the members, and from other sources.

Profits from these sources, in a Company possessed of a capital of \$200,000, and doing a fair amount of business, would give to the stockholders dividends largely in excess of what were counted on by the Directors of the **Universal** at the time of its organization. They have, therefore, determined to share the profits of the business with the policyholders, and to divide the surplus of the Company over and above the amount of the original capital among the stockholders.

The plan adopted for this division is as follows: Every person who may hereafter insure with the **Universal**, for the purpose of division, is treated as a stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium upon his Policy; and will share in the profits of the Company to precisely the same extent as a Stockholder owning an equal amount of the Capital Stock.

By this system of Insurance, original with the **Universal**, the policyholder secures the following important advantages:

First, Insurance at the regular "Stock" rates, requiring a primary outlay of about twenty to thirty per cent. less than that charged by Mutual Companies, and which is equivalent to a yearly "dividend" paid in advance of the end of one or more years.

This low cost of Insurance is worthy of attention. Since its organization this Company has received in premiums from its policyholders the sum of \$1,517,000. To effect the same amount of insurance in a Mutual Company would have cost them an initial outlay of \$2,000,000. By allowing its policyholders to retain in their own possession this excess of \$483,000, the **Universal** has virtually paid them a "dividend" of \$483,000, and paid it, too, in advance, instead of at the end of one or more years. It is possible to find any example of a Mutual Company furnishing insurance at so low a cost by returning to its policyholders an equal amount upon similar receipts.

SECOND, Participation in the legitimate profits of the Company, upon a plan which secures to the policyholders the same treatment which Directors and Stockholders award to themselves. This system of participation, in connection with the low "stock" rates of premium, must necessarily secure to the policyholders every possible advantage to be derived from prudent and careful management.

The low rates of premium compel economy, and independent of participation, guarantee to the policyholder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual companies; while, by the proposed plan of participation in what may be considered the legitimate profits of the business, the cost will be still further diminished.

Thus by the combined advantages arising from low stock rate and participation in the profits it is confidently believed that the **UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** offers insurance at its lowest practicable cost.

THOSE of the existing Policyholders who desire to participate in the Profits under the new Plan can do so by making application to the "Head Office," or to any of the Agents of the Company.

The Company is in a sound financial condition. Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 136 to 100.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, who will deal direct with the New York Office, and to whom full General Agents' Commissions will be paid.

GEO. B. LAKE, General Agent. May 24 2m 22

New Fall Goods!

James E. Cook,

Graniteville, S. C.

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public Generally that he has just returned from the North with the LARGEST, BEST, MOST DESIRABLE and COMPLETE STOCK of GOODS that he has ever brought to this market, consisting in part of—

SUPERB DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

BAGGING, TIES AND NAILS,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS,

BACON, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, CHEESE, RICE, SYRUP, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, BUTTER, SALT, CANNED FRUITS, TOBACCO, SEAGRASS, CANDLES, SOAP, STARCH.

In fact Everything usually found in a First Class Country or Village Store.

WITNESSED and called me for sale in this market, will receive my personal attention, FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

Graniteville, Oct 4 5m 41

Kavanagh & Lynch,

No. 36, Jackson Street, Augusta, Ga.

(In rear of Globe Hotel, and opposite Schneider's.)

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have in Store a Large, Perfectly New and Very Fashionable Stock of French and English Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Vestings, Scarfs, Ties, &c., and will make

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

TO ORDER, IN A STYLE UNSURPASSED.

Augusta, Oct 25 2m 44