Edgefield Advertiser.

JOHN E. BACON & THOS. J. ADAMS, Proprietors. EDGEFIELD, S. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1875. VOLUME XL.-No. 41.

laws, our religion, and the liberties of America do at this day devolve a duty upon us for their protection, as sacred as was the duty in his day, when that distinguished man declared that the government which could secure these great ends was one of which "the consent of the people is the origin, and their happiness the end."

In that century so near to its close, during which our government has exercised its powers, there have been divisions and differences; and at a recent period these assumed the large proportions of that civil war which convulsed every part of our country.

All will hope that such a contest will never again arise; and when remembered, the lofty devotion of either side to the convictions of duty, the unsurpassed gallantry and heroism with which each rallied around and upbore the banner that symbolized that faith, shall ever be recalled as the proud heritage of a common country.

The civilized world was amazed at the vast resources which that contest exhibited, and which showed that they who then fought each other, when in a common cause they would fight together, would be confident against "the world in arms."

A wise people, who live under one government, and in all matters of national interest find their welfare in the protection which its power affords, will give to it faithful obedience and honest support. Let none seek to revive the dissensions of other days, and perpetuate feelings of bitterness and hate,—or prefer strife to quiet, disorder to law. Let all rather make sacrifice of passion and prejudice to secure the harmonious action of the whole people of this widely extended country in the restored bond of a Constitutional Union. Let the hope animate all, that the great heart of the people of the United States will beat responsive to the wish for an "indestructible union" of "indestructible States," which shall guarantee the citizen of every State alike in the enjoyment of those inalienable rights for which Moultrie fought and Warren died. It was for this that the men of this State fought, with no other breastwork than their pens of Palmetto logs on Sullivan's Island; and it is this which they have transmitted, as a trust to be preserved.

To all, therefore, whose sympathies are in union with such principles as animated the men of 1776, the Palmetto Guard will give hearty welcome at their approaching celebration. And all such will gladly unite in doing honor to the day which in our national calendar marks an event so memorable in itself, and for the great result of which it was the harbinger.

To gather together on the very spot where the battle was fought; to recall the long and sultry day during which the men stood at their guns; from all places, giving a view of the battle, were crowded together, watching its progress with feelings the most intense; to summon up the images of the men who, within the fort, knew no fear, save that their powder might not hold out; to recall Moultrie, coolly smoking his pipe, and giving his orders, undismayed, for he was there to repel the attack or die; he had chosen his lot, and Motte and Horry were his noble partners in that lot; to mark the spot where Jasper spoke those words, "Don't let us fight without a flag;" in which there was a sentiment of far greater import than was in the mind of the honest and bold soldier; and, under the inspirations which will then prevail, do honor to those who then did so much for all who now live and enjoy the blessings they secured—will be an inducement which few can resist.

It is well for us to revert to those days; to commune in the spirit of the men of those times; to revive the spirit with which they dared to do all that gave liberty to the people of these United States.

The differences which threatened the Union are ended—settled, we hope, now and forever. War, we trust, will not divide those whose welfare is to be in peace with each other. The first century of our political existence is near its close. In the glorious reminiscences which ushered it in, let us seek to bury the demon of discord; and, with the opening of another century, let there go forth to every part of these United States, from the site of Fort Moultrie, the same message which, on the 28th June, 1776, was borne from its battlements to every one of the thirteen Colonies.

GEORGE L. BUIST, B. C. WEBB, J. H. SIMMONS, J. J. WESCOAT, J. BENNET BISSELL, C. MAHONEY, S. G. PINCKNEY, HALL T. MCGEE, R. B. SIMONS, CHAS. KERRISON, JR., A. B. MURRAY, *Centennial Committee of the Palmetto Guard.*

N. B.—All communications should be addressed to the following Committee on Centennial Correspondence:

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, Chair., A. BARON HOLMES, WM. H. CHAPMAN, ADEX. R. HAIG, C. J. COLCOCK, JR., JNO. C. PIEDEMAN.

Charleston, S. C., Sept., 1875.

The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday from Laurens:

"The remains of poor old Joe Crews were consigned to the earth to-day in the village cemetery. There was a concourse of not less than four or five hundred present—all colored, except a few personal friends, including Mr. Moses, the two Leahys, and Mr. Boone, the postmaster of Newberry. The citizens of the village sat around cursing the old ——. It was the most solemn sight I ever witnessed—the poor widow and nine children crying over the remains of the old man. The youngest child is only eighteen months old. The suspected assassins walk about the streets, apparently without fear of arrest. Senator Owens and Solicitor Flemming are here, but have made no effort to have the suspected parties arrested. The colored people regard the killing of the old man as an irretrievable calamity."—*Union-Herald.*

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CENTENNIAL.

ADDRESS OF THE PALMETTO GUARD,

INVITING CO-OPERATION IN THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE, JUNE 28, 1776.

The coming anniversary of the 28th June, 1776, will complete a century since that day when, in the harbor of Charleston, a battle was fought which the historian of the United States has described as "the bright morning star and harbinger of American independence." "It was (in his language) an announcement to the other colonies of the existence of South Carolina as a self-directing republic—a message of brotherhood and union."

The Palmetto Guard, maintaining the principles bequeathed to them by the fathers of the Revolution of 1776, reverting with honest pride to the history of their corps, and cherishing with fond recollection the memory of their comrades who, in obedience to the call of their State, laid down their lives a willing sacrifice in the cause that they can unite, with all true-hearted Americans, in commemorating the first victory gained in the struggle for independence. They, therefore, propose, on the 28th June, 1876, to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of that battle, so memorable in the annals of the State of South Carolina, so potent in the influence it had upon the thirteen colonies then preparing for the struggle destined to take from Great Britain control of them and their fortunes, and to create a government, resting upon the consent of the governed, of free, sovereign, and independent States.

Worthy of remembrance by the people of this State as is that battle, and urgently appealing as do the members of the Palmetto Guard to the people of this State to unite with them in the celebration of the return of the day on which it was fought, they do not intend to confine that celebration to the people of this State only.

To regard it only as an incident of State history, is to take away its large proportions as an event of national importance, and to do injustice to the gallant men who, on that day, made themselves worthy of a place in the history of the whole country, of which our State is a part.

It is, therefore, proposed that the celebration on the 28th June, 1876, of the battle of Fort Moultrie, on the 28th June, 1776, shall be, as was the battle itself, "a message of brotherhood and union." To all, whether of the North or South, the East or West, who cherish with feelings of pride and satisfaction the recollection of that and of every contest which marked the progress of the thirteen colonies to their political independence, and the guaranty given in their final success, for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," there shall be in this forthcoming celebration a hearty and generous welcome. And if, as is wished for, there shall be, after the lapse of a century (whatever of differences have existed during that time), a renewal of the spirit which animated those who accomplished for us the great results of the American Revolution—and that renewal be exhibited on the spot where the men of our State offered themselves sacrifices for the principles they asserted—if all who now enjoy the blessings secured by the men of that Revolution shall transmit them to those who shall survive and succeed them: then will Time have added increase of fame and honor to those whose constancy and courage checked an invasion supposed to be irresistible.

To recall the battle of Fort Moultrie is to recall the memories of the men whose names will live in all time in honorable connection with it. Like the battle which they fought, they belong to history. They were of this State, but in fighting for their State they fought also for a principle, which they claimed not for themselves and their State only, but for all who with them were willing to defend and do battle for life, liberty, and honor.

"Our laws and religion (said John Rutledge) and the liberties of America shall be maintained and defended to the utmost of my power." "On my part (he said) a most solemn oath has been taken for the faithful discharge of my duty."

His duty then is our duty now. The oath he swore we must keep. Our

Water-Works.

Year by year it becomes ap- parent that Charleston must obtain, from some source, a supply of pure and wholesome water adequate for the present and prospective wants of a great city. It is a matter which certainly demands the most careful and scientific consideration, and as soon as the best and most economical plan shall have been determined upon, no time should be lost and no expense should be spared in carrying it into effect. Charleston is so situated as to render the problem of water supply one of peculiar difficulty, and for that very reason the subject should be unceasingly agitated until the comparative merits of several projects already mooted, which may be suggested, are settled to the satisfaction of the community. Meantime it will be interesting and instructive to note how other cities have dealt with the water question. The introduction of water into cities through aqueducts or conduits pipes is a system of modern origin in this country. Many of the older readers of the *News & Courier* must remember the time when there was no city in the United States supplied in that way. But one by one the great centres of population have been compelled to abandon springs, wells and cisterns in favor of public water-works.

Philadelphia, as far as we are able to learn, was the first city in the country to seek a supply through pipes. She completed her moderate works in 1779, the reservoir of which was in the centre of the city, on Penn square. In 1812 she began Fairmount Works, and in 1815 the system was completed with a beautiful reservoir which stands on a bed of rock, and covers four acres, with no other elevations near it, save one hundred feet above the city. There are now four distinct pumping stations, which altogether throw 158,000,000 of gallons of water per day into the reservoir. After their water from the Schuylkill, which lovely stream is pretty well waxed to supply them at some seasons. Indeed, the supply in the summer of 1874 was scant, and rather inclined to bad odors. So we think it that Philadelphia will have to look to some other source of supply to meet the growing wants of people.

After Philadelphia, Virginia cities were amongst the first to build water-works. Lynchburg completed her small works in 1829, the reservoir being on the hill. Richmond commenced her water-works in October, 1830, and had them in operation in March, 1832. They were built by Albert Stein, a German civil engineer of distinction. He also built the works in Lynchburg and engineered the works in Petersburg, which were bult about the same time. The works in Richmond have been from time to time improved, and now are about to receive an addition at the cost of about $500,000. The new reservoir will hold about 50,000,000 gallons.

New York began her on water-works later. They were commenced in 1835 and completed in 1842. The croton aqueduct surpassed all modern constructions of its kind: is forty and one-half miles long, feet nine inches wide at the bottom, and seven feet five inches at the spring line of the arch, and eight feet five and one-half inches high. Its capacity is equal to 115,000,000 gallons daily. The aqueduct is supplied from the Croton River, where a dam raises the water forty feet, and when the water thus dammed in is called Croton Lake. An immense surface is drained into this lake; but the impression is that New York will, ere not long off, have to resort to new sources of supply.

Boston is very finely supplied from Lake Cochituate, twenty miles distant, through a brick aqueduit. The lake covers 650 acres and drains a surface of 14,400 acres. The reservoir at Brookline, near Boston, covers 28 acres, and holds 100,000 gallons. A new reservoir located at Brighton and Newton is a capacity of 730,000,000 gallons and covers 125 acres of ground, and on the bank of the reservoir there is a fine drive sixty to eighty-feet wide. Sunbury River will be connected with the new reservoir. The waterworks of Boston thus far have cost 9,087,500.

Cincinnati and Louville get their water from the Ohio. St. Louis and New Orleans from the Mississippi, and Nashville from the Tennessee.

Chicago has the most unique system for water supply as well as one of the best in the United States. It is a tunnel built from the shore to two miles into the lake. At the shore it is pumped into the reservoirs. Independent of this she has several artesian wells from 65 feet to 1,646 feet in depth. One of them yields 200 gallons per minute. The water answers very well in a number of things. But it is objectionable on account of its solid contents, amounting to seventy grains. It has twenty-four grains of sulphuric acid to the gallon of water, which the lake water has only eight. The latter is fine, and to avoid pollution, the lake, the sewage of the city is carried off to the Illinois River by a canal ninety-six miles long. It is a canal for navigation, but it is made to answer also as a sewer. The bed of the canal is eight and a half feet below low water in Lake Michigan. The flow of water in the canal is at the rate of a mile an hour, and it draws with it enough water from the lake to keep the current clean. Thus we have a city wonderfully blessed with supply of water and means of sewage.

It will be seen, from the facts we have given, what immense advances have been made of late years in the matter of supplying cities with water. The march of civilization, the development of manufactures, the utilization of steam, and the requirements of the public health, have all combined to hasten these improvements. And now, how and when is Charleston going to solve *her* water problem?

— The King of Holland is summering at Switzerland, and is said to have a habit of walking about in his drawers with a pipe in his mouth, before all passers.

Mr. Davis on Resumption.

In his speech at the Callaway (Mo.) Fair, Hon. Jefferson Davis said:

Now I am not going to enter into that controversy which exists in the country between the inflationists and the contractionists, but this I do say. You are ever to have a surplus; that surplus is to be increasing; that surplus must seek a foreign market. Then if you sell for the currency of the world, it is well that you buy for the currency of the world also. [Cheers.] I do not mean that you now have too much currency. I think you have too little. ["That's all right."] You have far less currency now in active circulation per capita than either Great Britain, Germany or France; far less than either, and with the segregated character of our population, with the habit of preserving money for longer periods than those you could better bear more rather than less. But then, on the other hand, I say, let us avoid anything like a redundant currency; for a redundant currency will destroy industry in any country. That I may not be considered here as carrying on any part of the war between the silver or specie men and the paper men, for I do not intend to be a partisan about anything, and, least of all, do I intend to forage for either side [cheers]; but I say, if you take a specie currency, I cite you to the example of Spain. Spain when she discovered her American colonies was the first of the States of Western Europe in manufactures; the finest manufacturers of steel, of silks, of broadcloths, and of many of the articles of art. After the influx of gold and silver, Spain determined to have this thing that everybody wanted in abundance; passed prohibitory laws so that it was not be exported and specie accumulated in Spain until it became in great excess over every other portion of the world, and the consequence was, labor became more dear and every article of manufacture was cheaper in other countries than it was in Spain. Then, notwithstanding the prohibitory law, the specie flowed out to buy what men required, and after awhile it came to pass that the specie had gone, the industry had gone before the specie was lost, and Spain has remained poor among the nations of the earth to this day. But the advantage of a currency which is used by the whole world, is that it cannot be dammed up in any place. Wherever it is in excess at any one place it will flow over to some place where it is wanted; and now let us see. Do you ask me whether I think we can resume specie payment on the first of January, 1879? I say I have no disposition the gainsay to wisdom of Congress; and if Congress will to declare that on the first day of January, 1879, it should not be done, I suppose I should have no objection. [Laughter], and I believe that I have just as much power to do the one as the other. We will be able to resume specie payment when our exports exceed our imports, that specie will accumulate in the country to pay for the exports and send abroad [That's it"] and never before. [Cheers.]

We have now a product in specie, gold and silver, estimated at 62,000,000. We export to pay for that which we cannot pay in articles of exchange—that is the products which we cannot send abroad fall short of our imports about 52 millions. That leaves 10 millions, and these 10 millions are hardly enough to answer the demands of the arts, so that instead of getting more ready, I believe, under the present circumstances, they will be less ready in 1879 than they are in 1875.

HOW THEN ARE WE TO BE PREPARED?

I say, by the very method to which I have referred. By increasing the facilities of commerce, by enabling the farmers of the valley to send out twice as much as they have sent heretofore and with three times as much profit. The balance of trade then accumulates the currency of the world in the United States, and this balance being thus accumulated, you have no difficulty in resuming specie payment whether it is in July or January. Mr. Webster once said the 4th of July was a very good day to do a certain thing. So the 4th of July would be a very good day to resume specie payment, if you had the specie. [Laughter.]

From the New York Herald.

Are the Republicans Inflationists?

Are the republicans in Ohio and New York sailing under false colors? They charge their opponents with being inflationists, and this is imputed to the Ohio and Pennsylvania democrats as a serious crime. It is truly so, and there is no excuse for the democrats, who are false to all the traditions of the party and to the repeated declarations of their own leaders during [illegible] if the democrats, who have been out of power and have had no control over the currency since 1860, are wicked destroyers of the public credit, what are the republicans, who have had power all that time? What have they done since the war closed? Have they really done anything toward the resumption of specie payments? or have they continually inflated the currency?

The plain fact is that we have to-day, under the rule of the republicans, more paper money afloat and lying idle in the banks than we had at any time since 1865; and not only this, but the republicans in Congress have defeated every measure looking toward specie resumption and have opposed and crushed every sound financial plan which has been brought forward. They are fighting under false colors. It is important to make this fact plain, not only that a false pretence shall be exposed, but also to show to the people, misled by democratic demagogues, that the country is not suffering from contraction, but from a vast expansion of the currency.

The truth is that we have to-day two millions more paper money in circulation than in 1874; twenty-nine millions more than in 1873; forty millions more than in 1872; fifty-eight millions more [illegible] ninety millions more than in 1870; one hundred and fifty-three millions more than in 1869, when the country was prosperous and everybody had enough to eat and sufficient employment.

The pretence, then, that the republicans are the friends of a sound currency is as baseless and hollow as the pretence democratic pretence that the country is suffering from contraction. It is ruined by expansion, and the republicans have done the work, which the democrats now want to do over.

The Situation in Laurens.

Desiring to know the true state of affairs in Laurens, we paid a visit to our old home on Saturday last. We found some little excitement existing, but not the amount which we had been led to expect. Crews' funeral took place on Thursday, the 16th, and was attended by some two or three hundred negroes and a few whites. The negroes had a long procession and marched [illegible] but there was no unnecessary [illegible] tion. [illegible] regard [illegible] Schell murder, [illegible] said he would [illegible] Schell murder, and if one half that is said of it be true, [illegible] duction into S[illegible]

The murderers of Dr. Schell have not yet been arrested and brought to trial, but doubtless will be as soon as possible.—*Carolina Spartan.*

OATS.—The Edgefield *Advertiser* says that "the sowing of oats is now the engrossing topic of thought and conversation throughout the country. The acreage in this regard will be increased, we opine, almost fourfold. A gentleman told us a day or two ago that upon twenty-three acres during the past season he had made 807 bushels of red rust proof oats. This fall the same gentleman is sowing down eighty acres in oats."

Farmers of Marion, learn a lesson from the above, and determine to diversify your crop for the coming year. All cotton will not lead to prosperity. To accumulate property by farming these days, one must learn first to live from the products of his farm. In other words you must raise your own wheat, oats, rye, corn, hay, peas, turnips, pumpkins and bacon, if you would [illegible] clear money. The [illegible] and the [illegible] put the produce [illegible] be independent [illegible] an abundance of wheat and oats—make a support at home and you will be independent and happy whether you have money or not.—*Marion Star.*

From the Dawson (Ga.) Journal.

The Eucalyptus in Dawson.

MR. EDITOR: I herewith send for your inspection, (as well as that of any other who may feel interested,) a branch of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Blue Gum tree of Australia. The tree from which this branch was taken was grown in Dawson, and is now nearly eleven feet high, the seed of which was planted in April of last year, showing a rapidity of growth unknown to any of our forest trees, thus clearly demonstrating its adaptability to our soil and climate. No more care is required in its culture than any ordinary plant when, after the first year it will take care of itself. Much has been said of late in regard to the malaria-absorbing qualities of this tree, of the truth of which there seems to be no longer any doubt, and if one half that is said of it be true, [illegible] duction into S[illegible]

[illegible] themselves to make it a general favorite. Now may we not hope that the people generally will interest themselves in its culture? If the good people of Dawson will raise a few thousand plants next year, its success is assured. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington city is prepared to distribute the seed wherever wanted though its quality is of doubtful value. This, at least has been my experience with it, but good fresh seed can doubtless be had

Retail business of all kinds revives more slowly than was hoped. But we are apt to forget the slightest causes which depress or elevate this business, which, like a fine, vast web of threads binds the people of a great city together. Great failures or changes in the currents of trade and their effects are perceptible to the dullest, but we overlook the comparative trifles, the change of a style in dress, the whim of fashion which affects the well-being of large bodies of laborers. Two winters ago fashionable modistes suddenly laid a ban on the popular color of sage-green, and brought in navy blue; in consequence, certain mill-owners failed or ran on one-third time, thousands of operatives lay idle all winter, and large numbers of dry goods merchants found themselves shaken and forced to dismiss half their clerks, [illegible] home. Somebody [illegible] your [illegible] smaller [illegible] and [illegible] score [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] who was a [illegible] set on [illegible] ward. [illegible] for [illegible] but [illegible] vy.—*Y. Tribune.*

THE SORT OF REVIVAL THAT IS NEEDED.—The revival we need is not only a revival of sounder scriptural preaching, but a revival of true Christian *living*. We have had quite a surfeit of the religion which luxuriates in the devout fervors of the prayer meeting and the camp ground, which sings sweet hymns and applauds sweet sermons, and then goes straight off to its money-grasping and its pleasure seeking, and its panderings to self and sin. God forbid that we speak lightly of true spiritual emotion. But the Christianity which Christ demands is something deeper than a song or a sermon or a sacrament. It is the holy and the humble imitation of Himself.

The revival, then, which we need, is a revival of the religion which keeps God's commandments, which purify our politics and cleanse our business and commerce from roguery and rottenness would be a boon from heaven. A revival which will bring not only a Bible knowledge but a *Bible conscience* to all is what the land is dying for. The world's sorest want to-day is more Christ-like men and women. The preaching it needs is—more *sermons in shoes.*—*Independent.*

"MY PEOPLE."—How ridiculously disgusting it has become to see and hear every little whipper-snapper who holds office of any kind writing and talking about "my people!" This was not so in the better days of the Republic; these chaps were then servants of the people. Now that they consider themselves their masters, they say "my people."

The only instance in which this phrase can be used with any propriety is as it occurs in the Bible. Jehovah says, "My people." He alone has any right to say it. How ridiculous, then, for little "jumped up fellows" to use the phrase!—*Athens Banner.*

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Darwin, and the annoyances of an ocean voyage, the Exposition gorilla is not to be accompanied by a lecture on the Descent of Man. The magnificent creature is to stand alone, and if the spectators fail to draw their own conclusions it will be no fault of his. The resemblance which he bears to man would appear far more striking if he were to be placed in the expositions of Chicago and Cincinnati, but with a little study we can appreciate him here some.

— The State Normal School (which will be virtually for negroes) is to be opened in Columbia in October. The number of applicants from each County is to be determined by its representation in the House of Representatives. Edgefield will therefore be entitled to send five pupils. The School Commissioners are to hold competitive examinations for the benefit of such applicants.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, offensive, and putrid; the eyes are weak, [illegible] and inflamed; there is ringing [illegible] ness, hacking or cough- throat, expectoration of together with scabs voice is changed and the breath is offensive, [illegible] impaired; there is a [illegible] ness, mental depression, and general debility. The above-named symptoms likely to be present [illegible] There is no disease [illegible] than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

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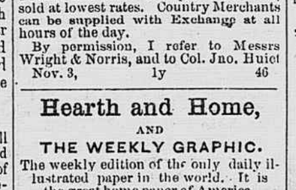

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By permission, I refer to Messrs Wright & Norris, and to Col. Jno. Huiet
Nov. 3, 1y 46

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OFFICE OF THE
PIEDMONT & ARLINGTON LIFE INS. COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA.
AUGUST 27th, 1875.
To Our Friends and Policy Holders in South Carolina & Augusta, Ga.

WE have arranged with WM. H. HUTSON, Jr., lately of South Carolina, to take charge of our Agency at Augusta, Ga., and control the business heretofore conducted by M. A. RANSOM as our Agent.

We beg to assure you of the continued prosperity of your Company, and to ask your earnest assistance in advancing our mutual interests by increasing its business.

We commend to your courtesies our new Agent, and would cite the connection of one so worthy and experienced in Life Insurance as a substantial evidence of how high your Company stands with those best qualified to judge.

Mr. HUTSON can give you all needed information as to your interest, or by addressing the Home Office, at Richmond, Va., your correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Very respectfully,
W. C. CARRINGTON, President.

Agency of the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Co.,
Augusta, Ga., August 27, 1875.

REFERRING to above card, by which your attention is called to my appointment as General Agent of the PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY at their Augusta Office, I think it proper to state to you that you may rest assured all your interests with Company will be well cared for by me; you will be duly notified, always before the time, when your payments on policies become due, which payments you will please either make personally at my office, or send to me by Post Office Order, by Sight Draft, or in a Registered Letter, or by Express, upon receipt of which you will have sent you promptly the Company's receipt for payment.

To my friends in South Carolina, known through my connection with Security Life Insurance Company, of New York, since 1871, I would commend most heartily the Company I now represent as General Agent. While not detracting from well deserved merits of the Security Life, I would ask your liberal patronage to the PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE, a Company so well known to you for its solidity and strength, as well as its conservative and able management as to need at my hands no recommendation.

☞ I will, as soon as possible, visit the different counties of my agency, and make local arrangements for the convenience of our policy holders in paying their premiums.

Very respectfully,
W. M. HUTSON, Jr.,
Gen'l. Ag't. Piedmont & Arlington Life Insurance Company,
Sept. 7, 1m38] No. 227 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GA.

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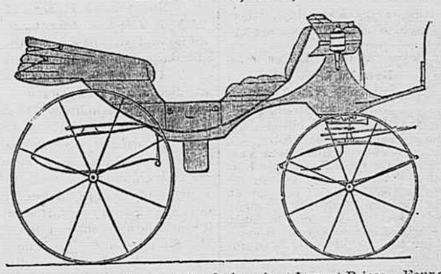

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May 11, 1875. 1y 21