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STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS! ESTABLISHED 1846. ESTABLISHED 1846. ESTABLISHED 1846. ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORGANS! These instruments are offered in comparison to the many cheap, trashy organs and pianos that are foisted upon an unsuspecting public by unscrupulous manufacturers of music.

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Miscellaneous.

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A pill that has become standard and is having an unprecedented sale throughout the South.

GILDER'S Liver Pills,

They are honest, They are certain, They have no equal,

And are recommended by thousands as being and doing all that the proprietors claim for them.

They have never failed to have the desired effect where other pills have been unsuccessfully tried.

W. E. PELHAM'S, Dec. 15, 47-ly.

FRED VON SANTEN,

279 KING ST., CHARLESTON, S. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR

Children's Carriages,

Velocipedes, Croquet, &c., IN AND OUT DOOR GAMES,

TOYS, at Wholesale and Retail, French Confectionery, Home Made Cream and Stick Candy,

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Orders from the country receive prompt attention. Jan. 19, 47-6m.

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IMPORTER OF BANANAS, COCONUTS AND ORANGES,

And Wholesale Dealer in Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c.,

215 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Prompt attention given to country orders. Nov. 17, 47-6m.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known.

Everything furnished you everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many a making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, Oct. 13, 47-ly.

One Newberry Herald.

A Family Companion, Devoted to Literature, Miscellany, News, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

No. 20.

Miscellaneous.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously, and does not injure the hair or scalp. Price 25 Cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benign alterative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Money Saved is Money Made!

PURCHASE YOUR ENGINES FROM US, and save \$100 on a 10 Horse; \$200 on a 20 Horse, and \$300 on a 30 Horse-Power Engine. Send for our prices before purchasing Engines, Gins, Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Threshers, or any kind of Machinery. We are Manufacturers' Agents, and guarantee satisfaction in quality and price. No. 135 Meeting Street, West side, Near Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. Apr. 6, 14-3m.

CROTWELL HOTEL,

MRS. EMMA F. BLEASE, PROPRIETRESS, NEWBERRY, S. C.

This commodious and spacious Hotel is now opening and prepared to entertain all comers. The Furniture is every description is new, and the patronizing the establishment at home. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and well lighted, and the best ventilated of any Hotel in the up-country. The Hotel is furnished with fine cistern and well water, and the table is guaranteed to be the best in the place.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made so much money over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. Copying old pictures and engravings with rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. Oct. 13, 47-3y.

PAVILION HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

This popular and centrally located House has been entirely renovated during the past summer and was REOPENED to the traveling public on August 16, 1880.

Terms, \$2 and \$2.50 per Day. T. E. GAILLARD, Proprietor. Nov. 17, 47-4f.

Election is Over.

Now go and hear the votes counted at CLARK'S GALLERY, where the finest Art Works that have ever been exhibited in Newberry are on exhibition. And while there sit for your picture, and take to your homes some of their superior photographs. We warn you that delayers are dangerous: it is too late.

Mr. W. H. Clark feels confident, after an experience of fifteen years, that he can produce a class of work that will please and give perfect satisfaction. Copying old pictures and engravings to any desired size, also reducing to the smallest, a specialty. For style and quality of work, refers to the editor of this paper. CLARK BROS. Nov. 10, 46-4f.

Poetry.

VERNAL FAITH.

When heaven was stormy, earth was cold, And sunlight shamed the world and wave, Thought burrowed in the church-yard mould, And fed on dreams that haunt the grave.

But now that heaven is freed from strife, And earth's full heart with rapture swells, Thought soars through fields of endless life Above the shining Asphodels.

What flower that drinks the south winds' breath, What sparkling leaf that Hebe's born, But flouts the sullen gray-beard Death, And laughs our arctic doubts to scorn?

Pale student, sear of healthful blood, Your ghastly tones one moment close; Pluck freshness from a spring-time bud, Find wisdom in the opening rose.

Mark the white lily, whose sweet core Hath many a wild-bee swarm enticed, And drew therefrom a honied lore Pure as the tender creed of Christ!

Yes, even the weed, which upward holds Its tiny ear past bower and lawn, A lover's faith than yours unfolds, Caught from the fair faith winds of dawn. —Paul H. Hayne in Harper's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

A Sad Record of their Fortunes Since Appomattox.

H. W. Grady, in the Atlanta Constitution. New York, January 3.—What a strange, and in the main, what a sad history is that of the Generals who led the Confederate armies in the late war. It is a story of poverty and deprivation, lit up here and there by a gleam of good luck—but of poverty borne manfully, and of deprivation met with the same courage that led these men to the front of their legions.

The fate of the 'Rebel Brigadier' at the close of the war was enough to depress the most buoyant among them. They had put everything on the turn of the sword and had lost. Property, business and all had been sacrificed in the ardor of war, and they were left, in the fierce light of fame, without any resource—expected to support a certain dignity and nothing to support it on. There was no standing army into which they could be retired with adequate salary. There was no hope for them in the thousands of lucrative offices that the Republicans distributed among the Federal Generals. Their States were impoverished and were unable to support civil establishments that would furnish offices out of which anything could be hoped for. Of course the privates of the Confederate army were deserving of all sympathy; but it seems to me that the Generals had somewhat harder lines. At any rate I am sure that there is no old soldier that followed the Stars and Bars that will not read with interest a kindly inquiry into the history of these old leaders and their families.

I hardly know where to begin, but suppose we take the living Lees with which to open the hurried review. W. H. F. Lee, the oldest son of Robert E. Lee, is living at present in Fairfax County on a farm that belonged to the estate of his aunt, Mrs. Fitzhugh. It is a fine place; the General is an attentive and successful farmer, and he gets a comfortable living out of it. Custis Lee, the next son, succeeded his father as President of Washington Lee University and lives in Lexington. He is a bachelor, and his two sisters live with him. He has fine expectations, Judge Hughes having decided that the Arlington estate, now used as a Federal cemetery, is his by right of law. The case has been appealed, but the judgment will hardly be reversed—and the place will be appraised and payment made for it. Robert Lee lives on the old Lee estate in Westmoreland County, where he is moving along smoothly, making enough to supply his wants. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has a farm on the Potomac, that belonged to his aunt, Mrs. Fitzhugh, and it is said, is showing considerable enterprise, though not amassing money. He has a flour mill, I think, in connection with his farm.

The House and the Senate have a good many of our Generals, and I think, with the exception of Generals Cockrell and Vance, all of them find their salary very important. Gen. Vance was living very easily, and added to his fortunes by his late marriage. Senator Cockrell, who was a brave and dashing officer, built up a lucrative practice in St. Louis before he came to the Senate, and is well fixed. Besides these there are in the Senate, Maj.-Gen. Matt Ransom, who is struggling to clear his property of encumbrances that he was forced to put upon it to make it productive. Brig.-Gen. John T. Morgan, of Alabama, who depended upon his law practice, which was larger in volume than in income; Lieut.-Gen. Hampton, of South Carolina, who is a comparatively poor man, though a large land-owner; Maj.-Gen. Butler, his colleague, who lost all in the war and has not recovered much; Maj.-Gen. Maxey, of Texas, who, by the way, has an independent income from his practice, and owns a beautiful home in Paris, Texas.

In the House there are many Brigadiers, and a few heavier Generals. Gen. Joe Johnston leads in rank, though his service in the House has been brilliant. He has a fine insurance business, and his wife, a daughter of Judge McLean, had considerable property. His 'book has not paid him much I hear, being published under a poor contract. Alabama has done well by her Generals, having in the House Major-Gen. W. H. Forney, who has little beyond his salary, and Brigadier-Gen. C. M. Shelley, who is in about the same condition. Georgia has Brigadier-Gen. Phil Cook, who has a good law practice in Americus, Ga., and who has had four terms in the House. Brigadier-Gen. Dibrell, of Tennessee, is comfortably fixed, and is re-elected to the House for his third term—and Atkins and Whitethorne, of the same State, were Generals of State troops. Virginia has Brigadier-Gen. Beale, who is doing well outside of Congress, and Gen. Eppa Hunton, who retires at the close of the present Congress, perfectly able to take care of himself. North Carolina has Gen. Robert Vance in the House, to balance Gen. Zeb in the Senate. Louisiana has Gen. Randall Gibson, who has been elected to the next House, and to the Senate also. He is a rich man, having had means of his own, and his wife having had some property. Gen. Chalmers is a representative of the famous shoe-striking district of Mississippi, and is moderately well off. This finishes up the list of 'rebel' Generals in the House and Senate, I think, without omission.

There are a number of Confederate Generals in the departments and in various service in Washington. First in the importance of his work is Gen. Marcus J. Wright, who has charge of the Confederate records, and who was looking towards a literary connection when he was offered this place. Maj.-Gen. C. W. Field, who fought to the last day in the morning with Lee, is doorkeeper of the House, having formerly had an insurance business that gave him a living, but not much more. Maj.-Gen. Lamar, who was a brave soldier, has some position about the House, probably being in the document room. Maj.-Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox is with the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and has little fortune outside of his position. Maj.-Gen. Sam Jones is in the adjutant-general's office where he has a good though not a prominent place. Maj.-Gen. Harry Heth, who was a classmate and great friend of Burnside, has a comfortable position in the treasury—and this closes the roll I believe of the Generals of the Southern armies about Washington in any capacity, unless Gen. C. L. Stevenson, who was formerly clerk of a Congressional committee, still holds his place.

The cause of education has engaged the time and gives support to a good many of the old leaders of the boys in grey. Gen. Custis Lee is at Washington Lee as before noted. Gen. Kirby Smith is chancellor of the University of the South at Suwanee, Tennessee, his necessities making him greatly dependent on his salary. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill is President of the State Agricultural College of Arkansas at Fayetteville, at a salary of \$3,500. He has been poor ever since the war, and lost much time and money in publishing a periodical that was, however, a creditable and pure publication, and in teaching school. Brig.-Gen. M. P. Lowry has charge of a female school at Salem, Miss., and is prospering finely. Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart is chancellor of the University of Mississippi, where he gets a good salary and has a fine position. Brig.-Gen. Lilly is a professor somewhere, I think at Washington University, and this, I believe, closes the list of Generals who are engaged in training the young men of the South. And yet there is Gen. J. Argyle Smith, now superintendent of State instruction for Mississippi. There are very few of our old Generals who have accepted office from the Federal Government. Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet is minister to Turkey. Col. Mosby, who won the prominence of a General, is consul to Hong-Kong. Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, who was one of the powers of the Army of Virginia, is postmaster at Savannah. Maj.-Gen. James Fagin was United States marshal of Arkansas under Grant, but I believe is out of the service now. I do not know of any others that hold political appointments, and believe there are none others. Oh yes, there is Gen. Jack Wharton, of Louisiana, who took the marshalship of the New Orleans district a few years ago.

The railroad business has captured its quota of the Generals and pays good salaries for light and genteel work. Maj.-Gen. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is first vice-president of the Texas Pacific, with headquarters at Marshall and a salary of \$10,000 a year and expenses. He had money before he took this place, having had a practice of \$3,000 to \$10,000 from soon after the war. Major-Gen. John B. Marmaduke is railroad commissioner of the State of Missouri on a salary of \$5,000 a year, on which he lives with dignity and ease. He is a bachelor and will probably leave his position with a competency. He stands high in St. Louis. Major-General T. L. Rosser, one of the most daring cavalries that ever drew a sabre, is chief engineer of the Northern Pacific at a big salary and has made a fortune in lands along the line. Lieut.-Gen. John B. Gordon is counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Road, at a salary of \$14,000, and Gen. E. P. Alexander, the best artillerist of the army, is practical manager of the same road at probably as large a salary. Gen. R. H. Ransom was in charge of the freight agency of an important Southern line. Maj.-Gen. E. C. Walthall lives in Grenada, Miss., and is general counsel for the Mississippi Central road at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and is well off in the world's goods.

There are three of our Generals who have become chiefs of police. Brig.-Gen. R. H. Anderson, a dashing cavalry officer, is chief of police in Savannah. Brig. Gen. Tigo Anderson is chief of police in Atlanta, and Brig.-Gen. W. W. Allen is chief of police in Montgomery, Ala.

There is a number who have turned the sword into a plough, and are leading bucolic lives. Besides the Lees, who have gone to farming, there is Maj.-Gen. Frank B. Cheatham, who has a fine place in Coffee County, Tenn., on which he makes a good living. Gen. W. H. (Red) Jackson, who married a daughter of Gen. Harding, and has charge of the famous Belle Meade farm, the home of Bonnie Scotland, Great Tom and Enquirer, and from which came Bramble, Ben Hill and Luke Blackburn. He is rich and is up to his knees in clover, literally and deservedly. Maj.-Gen. A. Buford has a fine stock farm that is in itself

worth a fortune. Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams is getting rich on a Mississippi farm. Gen. Joe Davis is farming near the famous Beauvoir place in Mississippi, but is in moderate circumstances. Lieut.-Gen. Joe Wheeler, whose wife was rich, runs a farm, does a large law practice and owns a store. He is rich and is becoming richer, and goes to Congress next session. Maj.-Gen. Pierce Young is farming in Georgia, and Gen. L. J. Polk has a fine stock farm in Murray County, Tennessee.

There are few of the Generals who hold State offices. I may begin with Gen. A. H. Colquitt, who is Governor of Georgia at \$3,000 a year and who is quite poor, although he has valuable lands. Gen. Beauregard is adjutant-general of the State of Louisiana at \$2,500 a year—which salary is supplanted it is said by a salary of \$5,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery of which he is commissioner. The law, of course, has its votaries. Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, who is very rich, practices law in a casual way, chiefly representing the State against the railroads volunteering for the State. Gen. A. R. Lawton and H. R. Jackson, both of whom are well-to-do, practice law in Savannah, Ga., and have large incomes. Maj.-Gen. Bate has a good practice Nashville and is looking to the Senate. Gen. Alpheus Baker, most eloquent of men, practices in Louisville, where he is coming into a good income, which Gen. Basil Duke, who is also in Louisville, has already built up for himself. Maj.-Gen. Bradley Johnston, who is said to have made a great deal of money in Virginia State bonds, is practicing in Baltimore, with a big income, where Brig.-Gen. George H. Stewart is also located, and in good shape for a fine practice. Maj.-Gen. W. Y. C. Hames is practicing in Memphis, where he has already amassed a competency, and Brig.-Gen. C. W. Gordon is in the same city, doing nearly as well; Gen. Cingman, of North Carolina, is also practicing law and doing well.

Insurance has lost its popularity with the Generals, although Maj.-Gen. B. H. Robertson, now living in Washington, has made a snug fortune out of it, and is driving a pair of Bonnie Scotland bays down the avenue—a gallant gentleman and general favorite, and blessed is the mahogany under which his legs are crossed; Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury is in insurance, and has done well, though not so well as Gen. Robertson. Of miscellaneous pursuits, there is a variety. Gen. Jubal Early is living at Lynchburg, a Bourbon bachelor, in tolerable circumstances. It is said that he draws \$5,000 a year from the Louisiana Lottery as commissioner of special drawings; Maj.-Gen. Mahone is considered rich, having made money in railroad bonds and stocks, it is said, and is now senator elect from Virginia; Lieut.-Gen. C. Pemberton is living quietly and in poor health in Philadelphia, where he has a rich brother. He is himself in moderate circumstances. He has written a book on Vicksburg's defence and surrender, but I do not know whether or not he will publish it. Maj.-Gen. S. B. Buckner has had a varied experience. His wife owned large tracts of unimproved real estate in Chicago, which was confiscated, but afterwards recovered. It was then mortgaged and built up—and in the panic was sacrificed for its mortgage-money, leaving Gen. Buckner poor. He is now living in Louisville. Brig.-Gen. Zack Deas, of Alabama, went into Wall street and made about \$200,000, with which he retired, and is now living in ease. Brig.-Gen. P. D. Roddy, the brave and chivalric cavalryman, also made a fortune in Wall street, but lost over \$100,000 in a few days, and went to London, where he is now living as financial agent of some banking firm in moderate circumstances. Brig.-Gen. J. W. Frazier, who surrendered Cumberland Gap, is in New York, in the brokerage

business, doing well. Brig.-Gen. Thomas Jordan is editor of the Mining Record, on Broadway—a prosperous paper. Maj.-Gen. Loring, who served four years in the Egyptian army, is now engineer for a mining company in New Mexico, and is taking chances of a big fortune. Gen. Frank Armstrong has made a fortune by running a 'pony' express in Texas, and Gen. A. W. Reynolds, who went to Egypt with Loring, is still there, though out of service. Gen. Tom Benton Smith lost his mind, and was the last time I heard of him, in an insane asylum in Tennessee.

It is a melancholy fact that nearly every General who died or was killed, died in poverty brought about by his devotion. Raphael and Paul Semmes both died poor. Gen. Zollicoff left nothing to a family of five daughters, but they have all married, save one, and have married well. Gen. Pillow's death caused the sale of his house and library, which, however, his friends rebought by subscription. Gen. T. C. Hindman, who was assassinated, left nothing at all. Gen. Dick Taylor died poor, and his two daughters are living with his sister at Warrenton. His book did not pay. Gen. Stonewall Jackson left his wife and daughter without means, but his name has raised friends for them, one of whom, Mr. Wade Bolton, of Memphis, I think, left them \$5,000 in his will. Gen. Polk left nothing to his family, but his son, Dr. Polk, has an immense practice and distinguished character in New York. Gen. Bushrod Johnson left only one son, who is doing well, and Gen. Forrest, who left but little, left it with a thrifty and prosperous son, who makes all that is needed. Gen. Ewell's wife had about \$100,000 worth of property in St. Louis, I think, which was saved from confiscation by a friend. Mrs. Ewell died within three days of her husband. Gen. Bragg died without property, and his wife lives with her sister in New Orleans. The history of Gen. Hood's children is part of the history of the country. Gen. D. H. Cooper died in poverty. Maj.-Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, of Fort Fisher fame, who died in Wilmington prison in '64, left nothing, and Gen. L. M. Walker, who was killed in a duel with Marmaduke, left but little to his wife, who now lives in Charlottesville. Gen. Tom Cobb—oh, what a cavalier was there! left to his family but little of the fortune that his generous heart dispensed so bountifully in the piping times of peace.

Truly it is a sad history! The story of men who gave their lives to their country, and left nothing to their wives but a poverty that made life a struggle. Braver soldiers never drew sword—purer men never went to battle—whiter-minded men never went to death. Had the issue of the conflict to which they pledged their honor and their lives been different, a pleasanter record could have been written. As it is, the love and sympathy of a whole people will envelope their widows, their sons, and their daughters, and their names and their deeds shall be part and parcel of the glory of the South.

That plenty should produce either covetousness or prodigality is a perversion of providence, and yet the generality of men are the worse for their riches. It is a distinguishing feature of Christianity that its God is a God of love. Christianity tells us that 'God is Love.' This is both His nature and His name. The youth who thinks the world his oyster, and open it forthwith, finds no pearl therein. [MacDonald.] Wisconsin girls go out and kill a bear, get posted in the papers as heroines, and the next thing is a millionaire husband. Not one man in a thousand surrenders the girl he most wanted.

There are 2,750 languages. Two persons die every second. The average human life is thirty-one years. Slow rivers flow four miles per hour. Rapid rivers flow seven miles per hour. A moderate wind blows seven miles per hour. A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour. A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour. A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour. Sound moves 743 miles per hour. Light moves 192,000 miles per hour. Electricity moves 288,000 miles per hour. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7. Gold was discovered in California in 1848. The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829. The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1820. The first almanac was printed by George W. Purbach in 1460. Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel. The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1783. An acre contains 4,840 square yards. A square mile contains 640 acres. A mile is 5,280 feet or 1,760 yards in length. A fathom is six feet. A league is three miles. A Sabbath-day's journey is 1,155 yards (this is eighteen yards less than two-thirds of a mile). A day's journey is thirty-three and one-eighth miles. A cubit is two feet. A great cubit is eleven feet. A hand (horse measure) is four inches. A palm is three inches. A span is ten and seven-eighths inches. A pace is three feet. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds. A barrel of powder weighs twenty-five pounds. A firkin of butter weighs fifty-six pounds. A tub of butter weighs eighty-four pounds. The following are sold by weight per bushel: Wheat, beans and clover seed, sixty pounds per bushel. Corn, rye and flaxseed, fifty-six pounds per bushel. Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per bushel. Barley, forty-eight pounds per bushel. Oats, thirty-five pounds per bushel. Bran, thirty-five pounds per bushel. Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel. Coarse salt, eighty-five pounds per bushel. The world is tolerant of sin anywhere but in a Christian. A Christian should be more intolerant of sin in himself than anywhere else. Difficulty is the nurse of greatness—a harsh nurse, who roughly rocks her fostering children into strength and athletic proportions. Let us all stop the progress of sin in our soul at the first stage, or the farther it goes the farther it will increase. The blush of a maiden is nature's signal of warning. National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square (one inch) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent. above. Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements. Special Notices in Local column 15 cent. per line. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till forbid, and charged accordingly. Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

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