his mind." In such instances, silence is chiefly used as a protective power, and that is no doubt its most obvious, though by no means its only use. Our readers may be aware that in former days the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, were forbidden by statute to marry, but the violation of the rule, which in fact they seldem observed was convived at so loss. seldom observed, was connived at so long as they maintained a discreet reticence in their connubial arrangements, and their wives bore their maiden names in public. One of these wedded celibates was asked by a friend, who had been was asked by a friend, who had been much perplexed on discovering the state of the case, how he managed to hold his fellowship? "My dear sir," was the reply, "a man can hold anything who can hold his tongue." It follows, of course, that a man who wears his heart on his places will het avanthing all. on his sleeve will let everything slip through his fingers. This gift of silence is characteristic of the "canny" Scot. A Scotchman will never "tell a lee," but he will make it next to impossible for you to discover what he wishes to conceal. The surgical operation, which is said to be requisite for getting at joke into him, is equally required for getting anything out of him when he prefers, as he very frequently does prefer, to keep his own counsel. He is an adept at beating about the heat, which is another ways of saving the bush, which is another way of saying that he knows how to hold his tongue. But silence is not merely a protective power. If it often serves to conceal what there might be an indiscretion in betraying, it may also prove a positive means of influence. The Greeks thought it so difficult to "speak good-omened words" that they used the phrase as equivalent to what the Romans more directly termed a "sacred silence." And, great as is the repute which their philosophers, orators and poets have won by their writings, it is difficult to determine how much of the still grander reputation of Socrates is due to his having written nothing. In one sense certainly he was the reverse of silent, but he did not commit his thoughts to paper, and he has been crediteddo not say undeservedly—with more than the highest wisdom of those who undertook to report his utterances, while their weaknesses are attributed to themselves. How much again of influence and reputation in ordinary life is due to a judicious silence. Nor would it be hard to show, on the

other hand, how lofty reputations and brilliant prospects have been blighted by too open-mouthed frankness. It matters what opinions an aspirant for political or clerical promotion may hold, so long as he understands when to hold his tongue about them; but a single slip may mar a whole career. It is not uncommon, again, to hear people say that they had rather not meet some famous personage for whose character they have conceived a high admiration of reverence, for fear the spell should be broken. This means that they are afraid of his saying something that would jar on their preconceived notions about him; and, preconceived notions about him; and, considering the immense diversity of tastes and methods of judgment, such a result is certainly likely enough. But no previously formed estimate, though it may not be raised, can well be endangered by silence. Moreover, for most men, even the ablest, a noviciate of silence, so to cell it is profitable before they enter. to call it, is profitable before they enter

on the business life.

Thomas Aquinas was unquestionably one of the greatest intellects of the middle ages, yet so silent was he through all his earlier life that he was esteemed exceptionally stupid, and when at last he began to speak, his auditors exclaimed, "Bos locutus est." His brain had been working the more active while his tongue

It would not be difficult to illustrate on the other hand the disadvantageous results of forgetting that there is a time to keep silence as well as a time to speak. Thus christian apologists have been often, and only too plausibly, taunted with their premature eagerness to come forward with explanations of scientific objections urged against Revelation, which the next step in the advance of scientific discovery may, in a few years later, render either irrelevant or superfluous. But history supplies one pecu-liarly prominent illustration of the point we have been dwelling on, with which we must here conclude. We quoted just now the saying of a successful dignitary of a former age, that a man could hold anything who knew how to hold his tongue. The reverse side of the picture is conspicuously exhibited in the career of a very high dignitary of our own day. Pius IX has shown himself equally incapable of holding his tongue on his dominions. During his long pontificate, as he has himself reminded us, he "has never ceased to speak," and up to this moment he is pouring forth copious streams of exhortation, denunciation and complaint in reply to the addresses of French pilgrims; but the results of all this eloquence can hardly be considered encouraging. His predecessors, on the contrary—and this is the point to which we specially referred—have generally, though not always, understood that the interests of the Papacy would be most efficiently secured by the golden rule of silence. They knew how to hide their silence. They knew how to bide their time, and, as a distinguished champion of their cause has admiringly observed, have even suffered controversies to re-main unsettled for eight centuries, which zealots of opposite schools were alike eager to have decided out of hand. Some great theological disputes, like that be-tween the Thomists and the Molinists on grace and free will, have been left unde-cided to this day. It is precisely this silence of the Papacy which has made the Vatican definition possible, while at the same time helping to prove its un-wisdom. For silence is consistent with infallibility, and is even capable of being ingeniously represented as an instance of it, but not error. And accordingly the most fatal flaw in the infallibilist argument has been supplied by those Pontiffis who have so far forgotten the tradi-tional policy of their See as to commit themselves irretrievably to definite mis-

takes. We may be sure, though they would never confess it, that the astute advocates of the new dogma would give much to purchase the silence-were such a posthumous bargain still possible to be a postnumous bargain sain possible to be achieved—of a few such inconvenient exponents of dogmatic infallibility as Liberious, Honorious, Boniface VIII. and Eugenius IV. But the injudicious out-spokenness of a few in the long line of Pontiffis only brings out into clearer light the more politic reserve which has been the general characteristic of their See, and to which it has owed so much of that mysterious awe acknowledged alike by the reverence of one-half of the chris-tian world, and the perplexity or indig-nation of the other.—London Saturday

"Economy."

"He said unto His disciples, gather up the frag-ments that remain, that nothing be lost."—John 6th ch., 12th v.

In the application of the term economy, I wish not to be understood as meaning that contracted and parsimonious principle usually called stinginess, that closes up the heart, and stifles every generous and noble impulse, but that more enlarged and comprehensive principle that prompts the farmer to husband all the resources of the farm, and apply them to the best advantage.

The cardinal virtue of economy is one

of universal application, and capable of great expansion. There is scarcely an operation on the farm, or an item of domestic or household management, in which it cannot be applied, and the diligent, practical farmer will find occasion every day for its profitable exercise. Our Saviour, when on earth, took occasion to set us a notable example, in the applica-tion of this great principle, when "He commanded His disciples to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."-

Many of our farmers have energy, and work hard, and make good crops, too; but at the close of the year's operations fail to realize any profit, because they neglect "to gather up the fragments that remain;" for it is in the fragments, mostly, that the profit is to be found.

There are so many ways and occasions for the profitable exercise of this important virtue, that it is impossible to enumerate them all. I only propose to mention a few of the most important, and the first, is that of labor.

Here, in the South, there is more money lost in the improper application of labor than in any other way whatever, and the present stinted condition of our people is due, in a great measure, to this cause. Much of the land cultivated here does not pay one-half the cost of its cul-tivation. It is strange, indeed, that they should persist in a habit that is so obviously unwise and ruinous. This habit was acquired when labor was abundant and cheap, and our people are so much wedded to their old habits, that they have not yet realized the necessity of an entire change of these habits-or rather they change of these habits—or rather they have not wrought themselves up to the point of making the change. Talk to them about these things, and they will acknowledge the truth of everything said, but will still pursue the old beaten track. They say that their land is all poor, and what else can they do. The answer to this excuse is, you must either confine your cultivation to such land as will pay. your cultivation to such land as will pay, or you must use the fertilizers on the poor land, so as to make a paying crop, and go on and adopt a good system of improvement, and permanently improve the poor land; and this can be done mainly by clovering, and by saving and applying everything on the form that can applying everything on the farm that can

converted into manure. Labor is money, or the equivalent of money, and we should exercise as much economy in its expenditure as in the ex-penditure of our dollars and cents. Our aborers should receive our constant attention, and be made to discharge their duties faithfully. The duty and interest of the master does not lie so much in laboring with his own hands, as in controlling and directing the labor he employs; though it would not be amiss to lend a helping hand occasionally, just to et the hands know that he is not above doing it. There is necessary, on every farm, a directing, controlling, and superintending power, without which, business will not progress satisfactorily. An in-telligent, practical business man can accomplish a good deal more in this way,

than by working constantly himself.

Time is the next item in the account of economy which I propose to notice. Time is also money, or the equivalent of money. Ah! it is very often a vast deal more valuable and important. It is so precious, indeed, that our beneficent Creator has given us but a moment at a time. How important, then, to "husband the time," and "count the moments as they fly," and how criminal to waste or kill time.

In order to a proper economy of time and labor, the practical farmer should maintain order, system and discipline on the farm. He should exercise forethought, and his plans should be well ligested and matured in advance. Generally, there are special seasons, opportune moments for each separate work on the farm, and when each is done at its own appointed time, everything goes on harmoniously. On the other hand, when the farmer gets behind-hand with his work, and one operation begins to crowd upon another, confusion and embarrassnent ensue, sometimes involving the loss of much time and labor.

of much time and labor.

Early rising is another requisite for the proper economy of time, and the master himself should, generally, be the first to rise. It is all a delusion to think that the laborers are going to rise up early whilst he remains in bed; and it is equaly delusive to suppose that he can jump up and blow a horn, as a signal, and then return to bed, and expect his hands to get up and go directly to their work, as if we were present. "He rose up early in the morning," is an expression from the Bible, and whenever the old patriarchs had any important work to do, they always got about it early in the morning. Early rising is indispensable to successful farming.

Much time and labor may be saved by

the proper location of the buildings, farm pens, and roads of the farm. When the buildings happen to be located at one end of the farm, a great deal of time must necessarily be lost in hauling and passing to and from the daily work. These buildings, if practicable, should always be located in the centre of the farm, and as convenient as possible to wood and water. On many farms a great deal of time is lost in hunting up tools that have been misplaced. No suitable place is provided for them, and when the laborers happen to stop using them, they are care-lessly thrown aside, and when they are again needed, very often a day is con-

on every farm there should be provided a safe and suitable place for storing away the agricultural implements and tools of every kind, and the master should see to it that the laborers lodge them there whenever they stop using them.

There are many other items to be brought into the account of economy.—
There is the saving of everything that can be converted into manure-such as ashes, bones, &c. Dead animals should always be put into the compost heap. A dead he se will make some eight or ten loads of excellent manure, if composted with stable manure, woods-mould, muck, etc. Every bone should be saved for a similar purpose—for bones when com-posted with strong stable manure, and allowed to remain in bulk two or three months, may be as effectually decomposed as if subjected to the action of phosphuric

In conclusion, allow me to admonish our people to heed, and treasure up the beautiful text at the head of this article— "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."— W. Holman, in American Farmer.

A Remedy for Sleeplessness.

Mr. Butterwick, of Roxborough, had fit of sleeplessness one night lately, and after vainly trying to lose himself in slumber he happened to remember that he once read in an almanac that aman could put himself to sleep by imagining that he saw a flock of sheep jumping over a fence, and by counting them as they jumped. He determined to try the expurite the saw and the saw and the saw after the saw periment, and closing his eyes he fancied the sheep jumping, and began to count. He had reached his one hundred and fortieth sheep, and was beginning to doze when Mrs. Butterwick suddenly "Joseph!"

supposed that when a young fellow does his best (which is generally set off with a

about speechless by the time he arrives at the "old man's" mansion. After dis

mounting from his pony he takes his po-

takes it for granted that he is welcome

peech, which at the furthest amounts to

three grunts. His success depends very

father of the courted lass. If the "old man" has any respect for him he lights his pipe, and after taking a whiff hands

altogether on the esteem the father has

for the beau. After a certain number of

such visits he finally musters up courage

she gives a grunt the preparations are

On the day appointed for the wedding

the bridegroom arrives on a pony, and leading another that has a side-saddle for

the bride. On arriving at the house, without dismounting, he fastens her pony to the fence, and then rides off a short

distance in the direction they are to go. Presently the bride steps out, dressed in

the height of fashion—a new calico dress, a white pocket-handkerchief around the neck, and a large red one over her head

mounts her pony the man starts on, and she follows from fifty to two hundred

yards behind. On arriving at the par-

performs the ceremony in English, which is about as intelligible to them as Greek;

but when the minister stops talking they

All Serts of Paragraphs.

poets of America. So were we-before

- A Granger writes to a rural paper to

ask "how long cows should be milked?"

Why, the same as short cows, of course.

— Dupes, indeed are many; but of all dupes there is none so fatally situated

as he who lives in due terror of being

his property to the girls who had refused him: , For to them I owe all my earthly

woman, from the creation, as a side is-

The largest feet known to history must be those of a Maryland editor, who writes: "We black our boots with 15,-

000,000 boxes of domestic blacking

— A little boy, whose conduct made his mother say she feared he did not pray, replied: "Yes, I do; I pray every night

replied: "Yes, I do; I pray every night that God will make you and pa like my

ways better."

— The lady who sees that \$30,000

necklace on exhibition in Philadelphia

tled to one new silk dress as soon as she

reaches home.

— Shun the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken

flies never to be recalled.

— A Western editor met a well educated farmer recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him \$9.75 for it.

— Here is a soliloquy of a Parisian in-ebriate, addressed to his hat, which had fallen off: "If I pick you up, I fall; if I fall you will not pick me up—then I leave you." And he staggered proudly

- At a medical examination a young

aspirant for a physician's diploma was asked: "When does mortification en-sue?" "When you propose and are re-

sue?" "When you propose and are rejected," was the reply that greeted the

— A merchant went home the other night and said cheerfully to his wife: "Well, my dear, I've failed at last." Oh,

that's good !" exclaimed the wife with a

- A woman who went to a concert to

hear Blind "om "play by ear," writes that she was swindled, and wants us to

expose the fraud. She says that instead

of playing by ear, he played with his fin-

gers, just like other performers.

— It is not work that kills men, it is

the revolution that destroys the machine

- Never disregard what your enemies

of view; so far as that goes, attend to

- A writer in the London Daily News

says: "It is not, unfortunately, generally known that in the case of fire in build-

ings containing horses, if the harness

be merely put on, however roughly, the horses will quit their stables without dif-

ficulty. A knowledge of this fact may be the means of saving many a valuable animal from a horrible death."

- A little four year old remarked to

her mamma, on going to bed. "I am not afraid of the dark." "No, of course you

little afraid once when I went into the

pantry in the dark to get a cooky."—
"What were you afraid of?" asked her

- "A sick bed," remarks the Danbury

News, "is a good place for observation.
We learn some things there which we could not very well acquire elsewhere.—
One of them is that two women whisper-

ing in the next room can be plainly heard, while you might lay there and yell at the

namma.

the cookies."

know it is so."

"I was afraid I couldn't find

love and trust are sweet juices.

radiant face; "now we can go to the Centennial, sure."

without wishing she had it will be enti-

A batchelor made a will; leaving

"That was very greedy of you

we went into the newspaper business.

- Dom Pedro is anxious to meet the

Cheyenne (Wy.) Leader.

duped.

sue.

vear.

devil.'

questioner.

happiness."

much upon an invitation to smoke by the

and goes into the house, which generally consists of one room, and contains all the "I believe that yellow hen of ours family, and therein he has to make his wants to set.' "O, don't bother me with such nonense as that now! Do keep quiet and go

to sleep."
Then Butterwick started his sheep again, and commenced to count. He got up to one hundred and twenty, and it to the young man, who in turn takes a whiff, and so they proceed, whiff about. The length of time they smoke depends was feeling as if he would drop off at any moment, when, just as his one hun-dred and twenty-first, sheep was about to take that fence, one of the twins began enough to say "Che-te-ha-li-de-la-li-um-mi?" which means in English, "Will you have me." If she says, "Ky-yo," which means "No," he takes himself off. If

to cry.

"Hang that child," he shouted at Mrs.
Butterwick; "why don't you attend to it
and put it to sleep. Hush up, you little
imp, or I'll spank you!"

When Mrs. Butterwick had quieted it,
Butterwick although a little paragraph and

Butterwick, although a little nervous and excited, concluded to try it again. Turning on the imaginary mutton, he began Only sixty-four sheep had slid over the fence, when Butterwick's mother-in-law knocked at the door, and asked if he was awake. When she learned that he was she said she believed he had forgotten to close the back shutters, and she though: she heard burglars in the yard.

Then Butterwick arose in wrath and went down to see about it. He ascer-tained that the shutters were closed as usual, and as he returned to bed he re solved that Mrs. Butterwick's mother would leave the house for good in the morning, or he would. However, he might as well give the almanac plan another trial, and setting the sheep in mo-tion he began to count. This time he reached two hundred and forty, and would probably have got to sleep before the three hundredth sheep jumped, had not Mix's new dog in the next yard suddenly become homesick, and begun to express his feelings in a series of prolonged and his feelings in a series of prolonged and

exasperating howls.

Butterwick was indignant. Neglect ing the sheep, he leaped from bed and began to bombard Mix's new dog with boots, soap cups and every loose object he could lay his hands on. He hit the animal with the bust of Daniel Webster, and induced the dog to retreat to the stable and think about home in si-

It seemed almost rediculous to resume those sheep again, but he determined to give the almanac one more chance, and as they began to jump the fence he began to count, and, after areing the eightysecond sheep safely over, he was gliding gently in the land of dreams when Mrs Butterwick rolled out of bed and fell or the floor with such violence that she waked the twins and started them crying, while Butterwick's mother-in-law came down stairs, four steps at a time, to ask if they felt that earthquake.

The situation was too awful for words Butterwick regarded it for a minute with speechless indignation, and then seizing pillow he went over to the sofa in the oack sitting-room and lay down on the

He fell asleep in ten minutes without the assistance of the almanac, but he dreamed all night that he was being butted around the equator by a Coltswold ram and he awoke in the morning with a terrible headache and a conviction that sheep are good enough for wool.-Max

RUNNING IN DEBT .- I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering that place of torment. Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better, would go into -that is, into debt-to-morrow if they could. Most poor men are so ig-norant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer, whose life is an incessant strug-gle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who, from month to month, barely evades the insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business, so that it has been computed that but one man in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part I would rather be a convict in the State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties and is substantialy free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either one of my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them, is "never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it rather these are a deliart. Of course I know than owe a dollar! Of course I know that some men must do business that involves some risk, and must give notes or other obligations, and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt that which involves risk or acrifice on one side, obligation and de pendence on the other-and I say from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.—Horace

WATERING HORSES.-We think both man and beast are generally watered too much. Men and horses at hard work in warm weather, perspire just in proportion to the quantity of fluids taken into the stomach. Frequently drinking in hot weather, according to our experience, emasculates instead of refreshing. Some years ago, being at Cape Island, in driving out in one of the stand coaches years ago, being at Cape Island, in driving out in one of the stand coaches of the place, on a very hot day, we asked Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the driver how it was that his horses perspired so little, while the horses of private ry but friction. Fear secretes acids, but carriages, going at a slower speed, were covered with foam. He replied that he watered his horses three times a day only, though hesponged their mouths frequently, while the private drivers watered their horses whenever they stopped. He said, and it seemed to us very sensible, that the frequent watering of horses effected no good purpose, while it made them very uncomfortable and lethargic. Horses, no matter what their work was, did not need watering oftener than three times a day. Our own experience with horses all our life is to the same effect.

 Senator Foote, of Vermont, once went to a party to Mr. Seward's escorting his two nieces of the same name as his own. One of the State Department messengers, who stood at the door of the drawing-room to announce the guests, undertook to be very grammatical, and as the trio entered he shouted: ator Foote and the two Misses Feet.'

- Death is the wish of some, the relies of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were a punishment without it.

- "Have you seen my black-faced an telope?" inquired Mr. Leescopc, who had a collection of animals, of his friend Bottlejack. "No, I havn't. Whom did your black faced aunt elope with ?" — A judge in sentencing a man to death, observed, "Prisoner at the bar, you will soon have to appear before and only the property of the prope you will soon have to appear before another and perhaps a better judge."

MONEY MUST COME! Choctaw Courtship and Matrimony. The Indians talk little under any circumstances. Thus it is naturally to be

WE NEED EVERY DOLLAR DUE US,

AND YOU MUST

sition on the fence, and sits there till he sees his fair one at the door, when he grins audibly, and if she does likewise he CALL AND SETTLE YOUR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

AT ONCE, OR

PAY THE COSTS.

PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS CAN CONTINUE TO BUY GOODS AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

OUR STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDIZE IS COMPLETE.

GIVE US A CALL.

LEWIS & CO.,

NO. 2 BENSON HOUSE PLACE. Jan 20, 1876

and ears, and a pair of new shoes across her arms, which she puts on just before reaching the parson's. As soon as she

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

sonage he gets off, ties his horse, and goes into the house and makes his business WE desire to call attention to the fact that we have on hand a LARGE and well-selected stock of known. By this time the lady arrives, dismounts, secures her horse and goes to the house, leans herself on the side of it

Heavy Groceries, Dry Goods, near the door, and patiently waits till some one discovers her and bids her en-Boots, Shoes. Hardware ter. All things being in readiness, the minister, who is usually a white mission-ary, motions the couple to stand up, and Crockery Ware, Etc.

We have just received a large lot of Bacon Sides, Shoulders, Sugar-Cured Hams Cheap Grades of Syrups, Muscovado, Demerara and New Orleans Molasses,

100 BARRELS CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

depart, leaving the poor clergyman without fee or thanks. They usually go to the husband's parents and stay about a year before attempting the arduous duties of "housekeeping." After getting married a Choctaw does as they do in Indian and the stay of the sta A complete assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, Pickles, Canned Goods, &c. A very large stock of Iron, Steel, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, and farming Implements generally. In short, we have everything that the farmer or man of family nseds.

We are selling the foregoing articles at the most reasonable cash prices. Call and be convinced of this fact. Indiana-that is, if he doesn't like the squaw, he gets a divorce, which is granted on the most frivolous pretext.—

And now a word to those that we have supplied with Goods during the year 1872, 1873 and 1874. Unless you come forward and pay up, your Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

BYRUM & McGRATH.

Important to those Indebted to Us.

To those indebted to us on Accounts for last year, we will give one-half cent above the market price for Cotton, in payment of such Accounts and Notes, at any time between the 1st of November next. We must have the money on them, and do not wish to add any cost. So come forward at once and settle up.

BYRUM & McGRATH, Mechanics' Row.

Oct 7, 1875 C. A. REED.

REED & STEPHENS.

Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of cake!" "You told me, ma, I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

— It was Prentice who declined to dis-BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, ROCKAWAYS, CARRIAGES, cuss the question of woman suffrage in his journal, because he had considered

WACONS, &C., &C. W. J. HIX, Agent, Fair Play. A. J. STRINGER, Agent. Belton, S. C.



ESPECIAL at-REPAIRING, and all work ful-ly warranted. We claim the most thorough Ironwork, Wood work, Painting and Trimming, Painting as we employ on ly the best work



None but well-seasoned lumber used in the manufacture of our work. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to call at our Manufactory, (at the muildings formerly owned by John A. Reeves, Esq.,) and inspect the work for themselves.

BUGGIES always on hand at our REPOSITORY, (near the Railroad Bridge, on Main Street,) where Mr. Joseph Martin can always be found, ready to sell a new set of HARNESS, or to repair old ones.

Anderson, Sept. 9, 1875

THE ALABAMA GOLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. E. THAMES, President.

T. N. FOWLER, Secretary.

Gen. S D. LEE, Superintendent of Agencies.

away.

— When a California woman defeated a lion in a hand-to-hand combat, the neighbors were greatly astonished, but her husband quietly remarked; "Oh, that's nothing, that woman could lick the CASH CAPITAL PAID IN. - - \$200,000 GOLD. Assets, \$759,084.79. Surplus in hand, \$266,921.47.

THE above statement is based on examination of Company by the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland, on admitting Company to work in Maryland. The Company has paid from 17 to 27 per cent. dividends per annum since organization. Policies issued in Gold or Currency, and non-forfeitable after two years. BOARD FOR ANDERSON COUNTY.

J. L. ORR, Secretary, C. A. REED,

B. F. WHITNER, President.
J. L. ORR, Secretary,
C. A. REED,

F. C. v. BORSTEL,
G. F. TOLLY,
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J. B. LEWIS,

The above gentlemen are insured in Company, and will take pleasure in giving nformation as to obtaining policies, and any facts as to Company. WM. WATIES, Agent.

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NOTHING conduces more to GOOD HEALTH than PURE WATER. Such is furnished by the DOUBLE ACTING STONE FORCE PUMP.

Manufactured by J. C. Nichols & Bro., Atlanta, Ga., which brings the water pure and fresh from the bottom of the well. No slime or filth collects on the pump or in the well. No snails, worms or green moss gets about the water. It is free from rust or other impurities, and can be operated by a small child with ease, and brings the water fresher than any other Pump. It is of stone, glazed inside and outside, and never will decay. It improves the water beyond a doubt by ventilating the well, and keeping it like a moving stream of water. With a hose attached, it becomes a good fire-engine, ever ready at your door to extinguish the flames in case of fire. It is better and cheaper than insurance. Its working gives complete satisfaction, as those acquainted with it will testify.

It is a home enterprise, permanently established, and relies on its own merits, upon which it asks your patronage. This Pump is represented in Anderson and adjoining Counties, together with the Counties of Hart and Elbert in Georgia, by say. They may be severe; they may be prejudiced; they may be determined to see only in one direction; but still that direction they see clearly. They do not speak all the truth, but they generally they are not point. ally speak the truth from one point

ALONZO L. WELCH. Anderson C. H., S. C. Send in orders at once for Pumps, and they will be delivered and put in immediately.

are not," replied her mamma, "for it can't hurt you." "But mamma, I was a CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY COODS, TOYS.

J. R. FANT. CONFECTIONER, - - ANDERSON, S. C., KEEPS constantly on hand a well-selected stock of CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds, such as French and Plain Candies, Canned Goods of every description, Pickles, Jellies, Dried Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Dates, Crackers of all styles, Fruits, &c. A large selection of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Such as Toys, of every kind, Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Fine French and Bohemian Vases, Perfumes of the very best quality, Toilet Sets, Fine Silk Flowers, Musical Instruments of different kinds, Wax Dolls of every kind, from 5c. to \$7.00. I have one of Mathews' splendid SODA FOUNTAINS for dispensing pure Soda Water. Tickets will be sold cheap. Any one buying three dozen tickets at a time will get them at 90c. per dozen.

J. R. FANT, East End Masonic Building.

THE CRANCERS' LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY

United States of America.

Authorized Capital, - \$4,500,000, Of which \$100,000 is to be owned in

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA F. E. DAVIDSON, President. M. G. HUDSON, Vice President. R. W. FORT, Secretary.

South Carolina Department, Colum-

bia, S. C. Capital Stock, - -

THOS. B. JETER, President.
THOS. A. McCREERY, Vice President. H. P. Green, Secretary.

McMaster & LeConte,
Attorneys, Columbia, S. C. J. H. EVINS, Attorney, Spartanburg, S. C. Dr. B. W. TAYLOR, Medical Director.

Security | Economy | Liberality | | Are the leading principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued. Also, Term Policies of one, three, five or seven years. All Life Policies non-forfeiting after annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a Paid-up Policy, or cash surrender thereof

der thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect Policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the non-forfeiting and cash surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men. ng men. Good Agents wanted.

B. F. MAULDIN, Jr., Agent,

CHEAP GOODS.

AM now offering my entire Stock of Merchandize at

VERY LOW PRICES

CA SITTO

On hand, I have-

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Crockeryware, Buggy Material, etc.

The following Goods I will Sell at Cost for Cash, viz: Clothing, Hats,

Boots, Jeans, Cassimeres, Etc.

FERTILIZERS,

And the justly celebrated "CHEATHAM COTTON SEED."

Call and see me, for I mean what I say.

C. A. REED,

Waverly House Corner. N. B.-Those who have not yet settled their accounts are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or close their accounts at once by well secured notes

Feb 3, 1875

DOORS, SASHES, Blinds, Flooring, &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR The National Mixed Paint Co. Great American Fire Extinguisher Co.

Page Machine Belting Co. send for Prices.

OFFICE ND W AREROOMS, Nos. 20 & 22 Hayne & 33 & 35 Pinckney Sts. FACTORY and YARDS, Ashley River, West End Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sept 23, 1875 Encourage Home People and Home Enterprise.

GEORGE S. HACKER, Charleston, S. C.



FACTORY owned and managed by a Carolinian in this City. All work guaran-Carolinian in this City. All work guaranteed. Terms Cash.

Always on hand a large Stock of Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll
and Turned Work of every description.
Glass, White Leads, and Builders' Hardware, Dressed Lumber and Flooring delivered in any part of this State.

March 16, 1876

33

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SIMPSON & SADLER.

DRUGGISTS,

BENSON HOUSE CORNER.

A RE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL supplies of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every day, and also a large lot of WHITE LEAD,

Of every description, which they are offer-ing very low for the cash. They still have a small lot of Chemicals, and plenty of Garden Seeds to supply their April 20, 1876

PAINTS AND OILS,

Feb 10, 1876

Feb 10, 1876

The state of the s \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, A GREAT OFFER | —During this dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS at lower prices than ever before offered.

New 7 Octave Pianos for \$200 Boxed and shipped. Terms, \$40 cash and \$10 monthly until paid.

New 5 Octave 4 Stop ORGANS, with book closets and stool, warranted, for \$100—\$20 cash, and \$5 monthly until paid.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, #100 AGENTS WANTED.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, \$45 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

New Advertisements.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.
Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the nuwspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on Advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

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"The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machine made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability."—(The Electro-typer, Chicago.)

"The ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength.

"These machines have always taken the highest stand. It is the only machine to which is applied the patent Movable Cutting Board. This device has a reputation of itself; by it, the cutting board can be instantly and accurately moved, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in this machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued."—(Rowell's & Co.'s Monthly Reporter and Printer's Gazette.)

The LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD The LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the MOST DESIRABLE CARD CUTTER in the market, for the general uses of a printing office.

None genuine but these having my full address lettered in the castings.

ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS. I will buy of those that buy of me. Feb 10, 1876 30

TALBOT & SONS,

M ANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines and Boilers, Agricultural Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Grist, Bark and Plaster Mills,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Albert J. Clinkscales, Plaintiff, against The Pendleton Manufacturing Company, Wil-liam Perry and others Stockholders, Wil-liam M. Ramply and others, creditors of the said Company, &c., Defendants.—Com-plaint for Injunction, Appointment of Re-ceiver, Sale of Property, Relief, &c.

To all and singular the Creditors of The Pendleton Manufacturing Company: TAKE NOTICE. That by an order of the

Court in the above stated cause, you are required to establish your several and respective claims against said Company before me, at my effice, on or before the FIRST DAY of JULY next.

JOHN W. DANIELS,

Special Referre Special Referce.

Clerk's office, April 26, 1876. WM. ETTENGER.

ETTENGER & EDMOND, RICHMOND, VA., MANUFACTURERS PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES Boilers, of all kinds,

Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting. Pulleys, &c. American Turbine Water Wheel,

Cameron's Special Steam Pumps. Send for Catalogue. Oct 14, 1875 M. GOLDSMITH.

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

GOLDSMITH & KIND, FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS.

HAVE always on hand Stationary
Steam Engines and Boilers for Saw
Mills, etc., Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton
Presses, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies, etc
Castings of every kind in Iron or Brass.
We guarantee to furnish Engines and
Boilers of as good quality and power, and
at as low rates as can be had in the NorthWe manufacture also the Gaddy Im-We manufacture, also, the Gaddy Im-proved Water Wheel, which we recomproved water wheel, which we recom-mend for power, simplicity of construc-tion, durability and cheapness. We war-rant our work, and assure promptness and dispatch in filling orders.

GOLDSMITH & KIND,

Columbia, S.C.

THE ANSON HARDY COMMISSION HOUSE.

Orders for every description of

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May 28, 1874 46

Eastern Manufactures and Importations, Promptly filled, strictly upon commission. Send for circulars. ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS

THE ANSON HARDY PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

Every article in the Publishing and Print-ing business bought at the lowest market Strictly upon Commission. Send for circular.

ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Commission House.

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A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 pages just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cents. Apply (inclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavillon, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co., New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS; IT.

Lublishers & Brinters

Can buy direct of the Manuf'r on favorable terms.
"The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES

The well-known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines. Newspapers in want of advertising, from first parties, should send for my circular proposal.

I can also supply the Farmers with first-

SHOCKOE MACHINE WORKS, RICHMOND, VA.

Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, Improved Turbine Water Wheels. Oct 14, 1875