

Capt. W. C. Coker, the Democratic nominee in Darlington County for State Senator to succeed Whittemore, was elected almost without opposition. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will be a valuable addition to the Democratic ranks in the State Senate. He is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and practiced law in Darlington for a few years after the war, but has since been merchandising at Society Hill in that county.

The United States still manifests a disposition to acquire territory, and now has its eye on Cuba and part of Mexico, in both of which plans we sincerely hope our government may make a complete failure. Neither Cuba nor Mexico is worth the trouble which would be incident to its government, and we are firm in the belief that no government ought to acquire additional territory until it governs what it already has in a proper manner. Let us give our attention to protecting the States and Territories we now have, and after that has been accomplished it will be soon enough to speak of annexation.

The News and Courier intimates that the late act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor to select judges in favor of the State was intended to enable Governor Hampton to secure the presence of Niles G. Parker in South Carolina to testify against D. H. Chamberlain, and also intimates that a movement is on foot to bring the ex-Governor back to Columbia for trial on important charges. We presume the special investigating committee are looking into Mr. Chamberlain's history, and when they progress a little further perhaps the Governor may feel constrained to insist by a requisition, upon the return of his predecessor. We would be glad to see the departed Daniel return under such circumstances.

Mr. Key, the Tennessee Democrat who went into Mr. Hayes' Cabinet to help build up the much talked of "third party," has proven himself rather a poor disorganizer of the Democracy, and as a result of this disclosure, he will be provided with another place, probably the Supreme Court Judgeship, to make room for a more useful man in the Cabinet. The President has the elephant in the appointment of Key. He cannot dismiss him from office, for that would be to acknowledge the sham of his pretences in the appointment, hence he has to look out another office for him, and no doubt thinks a judicial office the best to sacrifice, as the judges are not, as a class, useful politicians. Mr. Key has to be gotten out of the Cabinet at any cost, to make room for ex-Postmaster General Tynor, who is a very fine Republican reform wire puller.

The true inwardness of the last campaign is gradually coming to light. It has transpired as an open secret in Washington that two certificates of deposit for \$5,000 each were made payable to R. B. Hayes out of the Republican campaign fund, and that they were drawn by his endorsement. It has also been said that Mr. Hayes received other sums from the same source, and thus, for the first time in the nation's history, we have a President who has helped to spend the campaign fund raised to elect him. We have no right to conclude that Mr. Hayes appropriated this money to his own use, but then it raises questions which ought not to be asked concerning our President. Was the sum spent in helping to buy his election under one form or another? Whether Mr. Hayes spent this money properly or not, he showed by handling it a disregard for the etiquette of former canvasses, and brought himself down to the level of the ward politician, who is entrusted with large sums of money to advance the interests of the party to which he belongs. Mr. Hayes was pushed to carry Ohio, but he should never have consented to take part in the expenditure of money to advance his election to the Presidency.

Some time since, John B. Hubbard, the notorious Revenue Detective and United States Marshal, on a raid into Pickens County, behaved, as usual, in a most outrageous and defiant manner, breaking up guns without cause, cursing and abusing persons, and finally got into a difficulty with Mr. J. M. Potter, who he greatly abused by personal violence. A warrant was issued for him on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, but the Sheriff of Pickens County was prevented from arresting him by a United States Lieutenant, who stated that as Hubbard was a revenue officer he could not be arrested by the State authorities, and thus the rascal was allowed to escape. The warrant, however, was forwarded to Columbia, and Trial Justice Marshall had him arrested, and, in default of bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, committed him to jail. He will be brought to Pickens and tried for his outrageous conduct, after which he will no doubt learn that the time for such high-handed defiance of law and propriety as he has been living from for the past eight years has ended. Public officers are as much bound to obey the laws as any individual, and Hubbard is a capital subject to give the first lesson to. We congratulate him in getting at last on the road to the place where he has so long deserved to have his abode which is inside of prison doors.

Lieutenant Governor Dorseheimer, of New York, informs the Democracy of the Union that Mr. Tilden was opposed to the Electoral Commission Bill, but the general verdict of the country is that Mr. Tilden is rather late about making his opposition known. Indeed, we believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats think now that they were opposed to the Electoral Bill, but such posthumous opposition is not apt to accomplish much. If Mr. Tilden had at the time of the passage of the bill announced his opposition to the measure, and assumed the high and correct position that he was elected and intended to have the office, Mr. Hayes would never have obtained the appellation of the Fraudulent President, and Mr. Tilden would have been in the White

House to-day. A little of such talk at Washington as was indulged by Governors Hampton and Nichols, and their followers in South Carolina and Louisiana, would have reaped for the Democracy the fruits of the national victory they won. We do not blame Mr. Tilden and every honest man in America for denouncing the infamy of the commission, but if they expressed no opposition to the commission before its organization it is folly to say now that they were opposed to the bill creating it. The Democratic party has been swindled and cheated but it is not dead by any means. On the contrary it is marching on to at least certain victory in 1880, at which time we will have a presidential nominee who knows the rights of his party and who will dare maintain those rights despite the machinations of weak kneed Democrats and crafty Republicans. Mr. Tilden would make a magnificent President, but before he can ever get another nomination he must convince his party that he will find out his opposition to measures in future before they are executed, and further that he will not cringe from asserting and maintaining the rights of the party which nominates him.

The administration of President McMahon in France is determined to carry the country against the Republicans. The Prefect has discontinued the Council of one of the towns of France and substituted a commission for the purpose of carrying the election in it. There is every indication that fraud and tampering with the ballot boxes will be resorted to to secure an administration victory. The republic is on trial, and if the administration is sustained, it is only a question of a short time, for the organization of the De Broglie Cabinet means the erection if possible of some form of monarchy. The Council of Ministers on last Saturday decided upon a time for holding the elections, but refuse to make their decision known, though it is thought they have agreed on August the 5th as the day of election, and only desire to withhold its publication in order to prevent the organization of the opposition. The friends of the Republic, however, are led by the great and illustrious M. Thiers, and are organizing for a determined stand against the administration. The sympathy of all Americans, and indeed, of all advocates of self-government, should be with M. Thiers and his party, who are striving to avert the evils threatened by corrupt and ambitious leaders.

Nothing decisive has occurred during the past week in the Russo-Turkish war. Fighting has been indulged in to a considerable extent, and many in both armies have been killed. About sixty thousand Russians are over the Danube, and a fight has been progressing at Sistova, with disadvantage to the Russians. The latter have destroyed Ratschuck by bombardment, and the Turks are said to be laying waste Bulgaria, one of their own Provinces, for the purpose of falling back and leaving the Russians a barren country to subsist upon. The Russians are more active and better officered than the Turks, and their progress into the Ottoman dominions will probably be rapid. Although "Holy War" has been declared, the Sultan of Turkey has not up to this time assumed command of his forces. The Russians are elated by victory, while the Turks are depressed by defeat. There is very little prospect that any of the European powers will at present interfere. They will allow Russia to whip Turkey if she can, but after the war is over if Russia attempts to take any territory she will have a harder fight for it than that which is now going on with Turkey. The policy of Russia will probably be to divide Turkey up into small independent governments, and trust in the future to be able to annex them to her territory.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Charleston papers have been urging the necessity of closer connection between Charleston and the interior of the State in point of the time consumed in travel, with a view of increasing the business of that city. The News and Courier of last Saturday contains a very excellent article in advocacy of quick time, and if the business men of Charleston would rally to its assistance, we have no doubt that sufficient influence could be brought to bear upon the railroad authorities to induce the desired short schedule. If the trip from the up-country to Charleston only required from twelve to fifteen hours, the advantages would soon be ascertained. Places are not measured so much by distance now as by the time between them, and, in this respect, even Richmond is as near to us as Charleston. This distance in time has done much to divert trade to other places, and almost amounts to a prohibition of subscription to the Charleston daily papers, for Columbia, Atlanta and Charlotte are from twelve to twenty-four hours ahead, while Richmond is as near, and New York is only fifteen hours later in getting its papers to us than Charleston. There is no doubt that the business of our City by the Sea would be greatly benefited by securing a circulation of their papers throughout the whole State. If the city of Charleston can induce the adoption of a short schedule to Wallaha and intermediate places, and then get favorable freight rates for all points, its business with the interior could easily be doubled. We speak what we know from daily observation in this section, and do not flatter when we say that our people have the kindest feelings for Charleston, and desire to trade with her merchants as far as possible. State pride and self-interest prompt us to this course, but the business of the up-country has in a large measure been transferred to other points on account of the injudicious railroad policy, which, by slow connections and high freights, has amounted to a most serious restriction of this trade, and which should be so valuable to Charleston, and so advantageous to us. We hope at no distant day to see a policy adopted by the South Carolina Railroad which will be broad and just to all sections, and would keep our interests of Charleston, so as to bring about as far as possible the thing most greatly needed to secure a return of the greatest possible prosperity to our State, which is the establishment of trade wherever it is practicable between Carolinians, which would keep our money at home in many cases where it is almost gratuitously transferred to Northern markets.

FENCING "IN" VS. FENCING "OUT."

The fact that we are soon to vote in Anderson County upon the proposition to change the system of fencing which has been pursued in South Carolina from its early settlement to the present time, induces us to present a few thoughts to our readers this week in advocacy of the change. We do not expect nor desire our citizens to support the measure without first carefully considering its advisability, and therefore we believe there ought to be the fullest and most unprejudiced discussion of its merits and demerits. A system which has prevailed for more than a century ought not to be lightly overthrown, but if after mature deliberation a better plan of fencing than our present one can be discovered, every one ought to be not only willing, but anxious to adopt it. Many of the old customs of life have given place to modern progress. A traveler would scarcely go from here to New York by stage because that was the old way of locomotion; neither would he take passage across the ocean on a sail vessel because it is the ancient manner of navigation. The same principle is applicable to every department of human action. Men are always willing to do what is best, and old systems are constantly giving place to new and improved ones. It should apply to our fencing as well as to any other subject, and if it is shown to be better to fence in stock than to fence them out, every voter should assist in adopting the change in the law necessary to secure the advantage. Assuming, then, that every voter is actuated by the desire to ascertain what is best for the whole County upon this important subject, we shall endeavor to address whatever we may have to say on it to the reason and not to the prejudice nor passion of our readers.

The original settlers of South Carolina came, as is known by all, from England, where the enclosure of lands to prevent the trespassing of stock has not been practiced for very many years, if it ever was done, and when they reached American soil they would no doubt have enacted laws requiring the fencing up of cattle had they been allowed to frame their own legislation, but on arriving here they found themselves under the dominion of a British Lord, who gave such local laws as suited his interests, and we may rest assured that these laws were framed, not for the interest of the poor man, but for the rich and more influential. Only the wealthy at that time had cattle, and as they were not engaged in agriculture to any considerable extent, they were willing enough to make their tenants fence in all crops in order to allow their stock to run upon the fine pastures the country then afforded.

At the time when the Revolution set Carolina free the system of fencing was continued as it was established in colonial days, because the cultivated fields were ready fenced, and there was an abundance of timber to maintain fences for a long time, and the pasture lands were at that period in their original prairie. Thus the system arose, and has been continued to the present time. Is it wise longer to maintain it? We think not, for several reasons. First, the physical benefits to be derived from a change of system are very valuable. The abolition of our long strings of useless fencing would allow our woodlands to grow up, and the fencing of cattle would give our old fields a luxuriant carpet of grass within two or three years, the result of which would, as science teaches us, in a few years increase the rainfall of our country, and thereby add to the fertility and productiveness of our soil, as well as tend to prevent extremes of temperature. That all may comprehend this we have but to illustrate by a simple example. If a person blows his breath, which is a hot current of air, upon a pane of glass, which is a cold substance, the result is that moisture is formed and settles upon its surface. So, if large forests are growing in our country, when the hot currents of atmosphere are passing over in the summer they will, by coming into contact with the cold surface of forest leaves, be condensed into showers; and when our fields are growing up with grass much of the rain which falls will be retained instead of rolling off to the creeks, and the tendency of its retention and evaporation will be to lessen the extremes of heat, which we sometimes have in summer, and which have been noticed to increase as the clearing up of the country has progressed. This would be of advantage to all planters by securing to some extent an increased productiveness of the soil planted. Another of the physical benefits would be the increased healthfulness of our climate. Persons who imagine that malarial fevers arise entirely from unditched creeks and ponds make a very great mistake, for it is a matter of experience that these fevers have been gradually extending as the country has been cleared. If they were not caused by the clearing of timber, why is it that the mountain creeks, which frequently accumulate large quantities of debris, do not cause fevers? The correctness of this position is attested by science, which teaches us the connection of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Men in respiring give off carbon, which, if taken into the lungs again in quantity, is destructive of life. Trees and vegetable growth absorb this noxious gas, and give off in large quantities oxygen, which is most necessary for man. Of course, we do not mean to say that malarial fevers cannot exist where there is a growth of forest, but we believe that they would be very rare, and only to be found where evident causes overbalance the proper equilibrium. We believe it would pay to change our fence system in order to take care of our timber, for the purpose of protecting the health of our Country, if for no other reason.

Secondly, we favor the change because we believe the necessities of the country demand it. Another century, yes, another fifty years, of such destruction of timber as has been practiced in the same period of the past to keep up our present system of fencing, will place this State in a very deplorable condition. There will be very great scarcity of timber, and it will be almost impossible then either to keep up a pasture fence or to obtain firewood. If we are wise these things must be considered. We have no cold fields convenient to our section of country, and if our timber should give

out, fires would become a very expensive item. Even if coal for fuel could be had at reasonable figures along our railroad lines, our farmers would find it very expensive and troublesome to haul it to their homes. The injudicious destruction of timber has already made this County almost destitute of board trees, and a few more years of waste will render the purchase of boards a shingle to cover houses a considerable item to our farmers. The present land-owners may have enough timber to last during their life time, but do they wish to use it all up and leave their children and grandchildren nothing but land, without even firewood or a board tree on it? If we wish to provide for the future prosperity of this country, the stock law is a necessity, and the sooner it is put into action the better it will be for all our citizens.

Thirdly, we favor the law because it will advance, we believe, the interest of landlord and tenant, of the rich man and of the poor man. It will benefit the landlord by saving his timber and enabling him to improve his land. It will also enable him to have more land cultivated than he now has, and thereby increase his yearly income, and at the same time lessen his expense about fencing. It will benefit the tenant in several ways. He will be saved the rail splitting, hauling and mending necessary to keep up a long string of fencing on the landlord's premises, and can spend this time in preparing compost and more thoroughly preparing his land for the crop, and if this time is properly occupied he can make enough additional crop for each field hand to support one cow for a year. He could also select the best ground on the plantation without regard to having a fence around it, and thereby be greatly the gainer in many instances. He would also find that by cultivating the land now occupied by fencing he would be able to realize very handsome yields for two or three years, even without fertilizing. By the best of estimates it is said that if the land now occupied by fences in this County was planted in corn it would yield enough to supply the whole County. Another way in which the tenant would be benefited is, that he would be able to sow a larger amount of small grain, for as he could plant without fencing he could put in wheat and oats to a larger amount in the fall months, and oats in the spring, and then work a full crop of corn and cotton besides. The result of this would be to advance the interest of both landlord and tenant. The fear expressed by some that rent would advance is without any foundation, for the amount of land that could be cultivated would be increased, and as the number of tenants would be the same, the tendency would be to rent lands cheaper. The pasture question is not so serious as it first appears, for one acre to the head of cattle properly cultivated would keep them in splendid order, and the increase of butter and milk, or of meat, would pay for the cost of keeping them up. An ordinarily good cow, if allowed to run at large, does not give more than a gallon of milk, and will not keep up to that amount long; but if put up and cared for it will give about three gallons a day, which would furnish milk and butter for a large family, thereby saving meat and affording better living, which would pay for itself for the trouble and cost of keeping up. Cows which run at large in a great measure exhaust themselves in hunting up poor food. If the change is adopted, the amount of stock will be reduced probably at first, but the half of what we now have would be worth a great deal more than all as they are.

THE FENCE LAW.

In some sections of our County the text of the late act of the Legislature, familiarly termed the fence law, has been made the subject of considerable comment and objection. That the law is defective in several respects cannot be denied, but it is no more so than the former legislation on the same question. In our opinion, however, a great deal more stress is laid upon these defects than they deserve, for if the provisions of the act are adopted by the people these defects can, and no doubt will, to a very great extent, be corrected by the next session of the Legislature, which meets in November, giving ample time to make needed changes before the first of January, when the new law will go into effect.

But as the law stands now it would be as good as the old law; and to prove this we propose to answer the principal objection to the form of the new act, which is, that the penalty clause is not sufficient to afford redress for the trespassing of stock, or, in other words, that if a man is not worth more than the home-made judgment against him for damages would be worthless. Those who urge this objection to the law overlook the fact that they still have the right to impound stock for trespassing upon their lands. Now, the new act, in its sixth section, provides:

The laws now in force in regard to the erection and maintenance of fences shall apply to any fence erected in pursuance of the foregoing section; and all persons disturbing or injuring said fences shall be punishable as provided in said laws.

From this it will be seen that all the provisions applicable to the present fence shall be applicable to the county or township fence.

One of these provisions is set forth in the following, contained in the General Statutes of South Carolina, part first, chapter 50, page 273, section 2:

If any horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep or goats, shall break into or be found in any field, in which shall be growing, or ungathered, any grain, cotton or vegetable production, raised for market or domestic consumption, the said field or enclosure shall be a lawless field according to the provisions of this chapter, it shall be lawful for the owner of such field to seize such horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep or goats, and to keep them in confinement until he shall have notified, within six hours after such seizure, the owner, or his or her agent, of the same, and to pay to the owner of such field all damages which he or she may have sustained thereby; but if it should appear that the fence inclosing such field is not a lawful fence, then the verdict shall be for the defendant.

Hence, as this provision is made applicable to the county fence, all horses, &c., which break into that county fence, or are found upon any of the lands enclosed by such county or township fence, can be seized and held until the owner pays the damage they have done; and then if he refuses to pay such damage judgment can be obtained and the cattle sold just as can be done now, with this advantage, that the boundary line would be a lawful fence, provided the county or township fence was properly erected; and most of our fences now are not legal, and if cattle break into them we have no redress whatever. Again, a person violating the provisions of the new law would be liable to indictment for malicious trespass. Thus, it will be seen that so far as the remedy for trespass is concerned, it is as complete under the new as under the old law; and, indeed, it is practically more complete.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The election in Charleston County for members of the Legislature to succeed the Mackey delegation, who were refused seats on account of the intimidation, fraud and corruption practiced in the election last fall by the minions of Bowen and Mackey, came off on Tuesday, the 26th of June last, and resulted in a complete Democratic triumph—all of the Democratic candidates being elected almost without opposition. This shows the correctness of the decision of the House of Representatives, declaring the last election void on account of the frauds practiced, for if there had been a legitimate Republican majority of eight thousand in the County last November, it would certainly have made some effort to elect the Republican ticket this time. Much credit is due the people of Charleston for the energy and decision with which they have conducted this election, and we congratulate them upon their unparalleled success. When such counties as Charleston, Darlington, Orangeburg and Richland go Democratic, the Republican corpse may indeed be said to have been buried.

L. CASS CARPENTER.

Another carpet-bagger has come to grief for practicing the vices which are inherent in most South Carolina Republicans. Senator Cochran, as chairman of the special investigating committee, took out a warrant for the individual whose name heads this article, upon a charge of forgery which will no doubt put Carpenter where we have long thought he and his accomplices belong. It is the same old cry of altering figures in a check so as to obtain more money than was due him. He only got three thousand two hundred dollars more than was due him for advertising in the infamous Columbia Union some years ago, and the committee are not generous enough to pass the matter over, so this sweet Radical luminary has to face offended justice, which is a terror to men of his stripe. The following dispatch to the News and Courier is a condensed synopsis of the testimony taken on the preliminary examination:

COLUMBIA, June 29. The preliminary examination of L. Cass Carpenter came off before Trial Justice Marshall to-day. Mr. Louis E. Looney appeared for the State, and Messrs. Melton and Wilkes for the defence. The members of the investigating committee were present in court. Treasurer Leaphart testified as to the identity of the warrants upon which the charge was made, which was the original one as appearing in the altered warrants were \$655 and \$695 respectively.

H. L. Tappan testified that he was clerk in the treasurer's office in 1872, at the time the warrants were paid. They were paid to Carpenter or his agent, and were for the benefit of the State. The receipts are in his name.

Woodruff and Jones testified to the genuineness of their signatures in approval of the accounts upon which the warrants were paid. They could not testify to the original of each either; but admitted that they would not have signed them if they had known of the approval of the accounts in such a form for

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The action of the Des Moines (Iowa) Convention, has been closely watched. The financial plans are as follows: 4th. The public credit should be secretly maintained and all obligations of the government honestly discharged, and that we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate a gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps. 5th. The silver dollar, having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the Federal Government until 1873, the law under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day and silver made with gold a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction. At the present juncture the reading a resolution endorsing the President and his policy was offered by Mr. Reily as an amendment to the first resolution. This created an indescribable uproar and was received with tumult, in which were mingled vociferous protests and hisses. The Chair ruled the resolution as presented, and the same was then adopted. After this all the rest of the resolutions of the committee were adopted. Mr. Cutts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the so-called Southern policy which has been inaugurated and pursued by the present conditional administration is in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. This was moved amid general tumult. Dr. Bardsley offered that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Merriam, of Keokuk County, moved, amid great excitement that the resolution be adopted, and was adopted by about a three-fourths vote.

The Democratic Majority in Congress. WASHINGTON, June 26. A copy has been made of the party certificates for the Forty-fifth Congress, as furnished by Clerk Adams to Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and constituting his vouchers in account with the United States Treasury, and given to some Republican papers as the roll of the next stands precisely as it did when an abstract of it was published the first week in April, showing a Democratic majority of sixteen, with seven members to be heard from. No further changes have been made, and now will be the time for making up the roll. What that will be no one yet knows. In the Colorado case the law is all against Delford, and Patterson's title to the seat turns on the construction of an enabling act. The Supreme Court of California has given Pacheco, Republican, the seat in the Fourth District of that State, and Wright has been expelled. The contest in the courts over the Third District in Missouri is in much the same shape. The record of Florida and the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Louisiana are covered by conflicting certificates from the rival Governors. Adams will probably follow the example of the late Secretary of State, and recognize Nichols and the Democratic Congressmen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26. The National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened here to-day. The following cable dispatch was directed to be sent to ex-President Grant:

"General Ulysses S. Grant, care of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, London: Your comrades, in annual encampment assembled, at Providence, R. I., send hearty greetings to their old comrade, and desire through you, to England, to thank England for the noble services of the late General Grant's reception." (Signed) "JOHN F. HARTBANT, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R." BOSTON, June 26. The review occupied over half an hour. The streets and sidewalks along Washington street were thronged with people, crowding and pushing, and windows were filled with every available space had occupants. All along the route cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from windows, hoist and every point of observation greeted the President.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27. In the House a resolution was introduced by Mr. Sinclair (Dem.) that the acts of the national administration in the removal of United States troops and the restoration of self-government in the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, and the order of prohibiting officers' holders from holding any connection with the machinery of politics for the purpose of controlling political organizations and declaring that no assessment for political purposes on office holders should be allowed, receive our unqualified approval. The resolution created a lively discussion, and finally, on motion of Stevens (Rep.), was referred to a committee on National Affairs.

One of the best acts passed by the Legislature (and we find upon examination that a great many wise acts were passed) was that which provides for the investigation of the indebtedness of the counties in the State. As regards Newberry, there are undoubtedly many claims against the county that have been audited and approved by Radical administrators that are fraudulent either in whole or in part. Bridges have been built across creeks and branches and work done on public buildings at enormous prices, with such facts in view, it is not surprising that the poor house has been managed in a manner that calls for the severest condemnation. Careful calculations show that it would have been a saving to the county to board the inmates of that institution at a first class hotel.

FOR SALE. A SIXTY GALLON COPPER STILL, in good order, will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, the 10th July, at Anderson County, at 12 o'clock. Terms cash. J. W. NORRIS, Adm'r. July 5, 1877. 51

SORGHUM! SORGHUM! WE ARE the only Agents in this County for the Celebrated VICTOR CANE MILLS AND COOK EVAPORATORS. These are pronounced everywhere TO BE THE BEST. All who wish to buy will do well to see at once. Terms liberal and prices very low. Circulars and price list furnished on application. SULLIVAN & CO. June 24, 1877. 49

BARGAIN! A LOT OF BACON SHOULDERS for sale low. If you wish to bargain in Bacon Shoulders, call once on A. B. TOWERS. June 28, 1877. 50

WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session will open on TUESDAY, Rates per session of 30 weeks; due half in advance, the remainder October 15; Board, \$70.00; Tuition, \$10.00 to \$20.00; Books, Stationery, \$20.00; Greek, French, or German, \$10.00. For Catalogue, address Rev. S. L. ANDER, President. July 6, 1877. 61

Notice to Contractors.

THE contract for building a Stable at the Anderson County Jail will be let to the lowest bidder at Anderson C. H. on MONDAY, the 6th day of AUGUST, 1877. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. For further information, apply to H. F. ANT, Clerk, SAMUEL BROWN, County Commissioner. J. L. TRIBLE, Clerk County Com. July 5, 1877. 51

SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, For all the People!

WE will soon have in Store and for sale the celebrated Keokuk Mills and Chapman's Perpetual Evaporator; not a picture on paper, but a Mill and Evaporator in fact. The quality and capacity cannot be surpassed by anything within the reach of our cash or on time. Come see, and then you will know. Give me your order, and save money. JOHN B. WATSON, Grange Agency, No. 3 Benson Block, Anderson, S. C.

CERTIFICATES.

ANDERSON, July 2, 1877. This is to certify that I purchased from J. W. Chapman & Co., 1st Summer, No. 4 (9 feet) Perpetual Evaporator, (galvanized iron), with which I made over eight hundred gallons of Syrup from Sorghum and Lemons, in about 1874, under favorable circumstances, as high as ten gallons per hour, and think that I could make with suitable mill from 75 to 100 gallons per day. The Evaporator is simple in construction, easily operated, and makes an article of Syrup unsurpassed by any other that I have seen. The cheapness, (as compared with the cost of sugar made by boiling surface, and the simplicity of construction, certainly give it the pre-eminence over all others. JULIUS R. EARLE.

ANDERSON, June 28, 1877. JOHN B. WATSON, Agent Pomona Grange, Anderson County, S. C. Dear Sir:—Yours of the 28th inst., respecting the merits of the Chapman Evaporator, is received. In reply, I will say that I have used the Evaporator for several years, at a cost of fifteen dollars, with which I made one thousand and fifteen gallons of molasses, equal in quality to any I have seen. I made from about 80 gallons per day, (i. e., in ten hours). The labor of making was light and pleasant. It is so constructed that in operating requires but very little water, much less than that of "Cook's Evaporator." In fact, I feel warranted in saying that from observation and information of others, that the "Chapman Evaporator" has no superior, if an equal, and at less than half the cost of any other. I commend it in preference to any other, being fully convinced that a trial will satisfy any one, however skeptical. To Farmers of Anderson:—If we practice our professions in economy and reform, you will buy "Chapman's Evaporator"—the cheapest and the best. Respectfully yours, PETER R. BROWN. July 5, 1877. 51

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases in most every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary diseases. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its use, the small ones are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are so numerous and so complete. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Assessment Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the County Auditor's Office will be open on and from the 10th day of August, 1877, and including the 28th day of August, 1877, for the reception of the Returns of Personal Property in Anderson County for the year 1877. Deputies will be at the places hereinafter named to receive Returns of Personal Property for the said year 1877: Brushy Creek—At W. D. Sitton's, 10th and 11th July. Garvin—At Bethany, 12th and 13th July. Hopewell—At Carpenter & Anderson's Store, 14th July. Williamston—July 16th and 17th. Bolton—July 18th and 19th. Broadway—At Neal's Store, 20th July. Hall—At Milford's Store, 23rd and 24th July. Martin—At Reuben Clinckens's Mill, 25th and 26th July. Honea Falls—At W. T. Grubb's Store, 30th and 31st July. Savannah—At Holland's Store, 1st and 2nd August. Bartow—At Shepard's Store, 3rd and 4th August. Pendleton—August 7th, 8th and 9th.

After the 28th day of August next, all Returns received are Additional Returns, and a penalty of fifty per cent. is added, except in cases where tax-payers have a lawful excuse. Property is valued at its worth on the 1st day of June, 1877. Parties having bought and sold Real Estate between the 1st day of June, 1876, and the 1st day of June, 1877, please have a note of it made on their blank. Auditor Anderson County. June 28, 1877. 50

Williamston Female College.

THE Fall Session will open on TUESDAY, Rates per session of 30 weeks; due half in advance, the remainder October 15; Board, \$70.00; Tuition, \$10.00 to \$20.00; Books, Stationery, \$20.00; Greek, French, or German, \$10.00. For Catalogue, address Rev. S. L. ANDER, President. July 6, 1877. 61

Notice to Contractors.

THE contract for building a Stable at the Anderson County Jail will be let to the lowest bidder at Anderson C. H. on MONDAY, the 6th day of AUGUST, 1877. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. For further information, apply to H. F. ANT, Clerk, SAMUEL BROWN, County Commissioner. J. L. TRIBLE, Clerk County Com. July 5, 1877. 51

SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, For all the People!

WE will soon have in Store and for sale the celebrated Keokuk Mills and Chapman's Perpetual Evaporator; not a picture on paper, but a Mill and Evaporator in fact. The quality and capacity cannot be surpassed by anything within the reach of our cash or on time. Come see, and then you will know. Give me your order, and save money. JOHN B. WATSON, Grange Agency, No. 3 Benson Block, Anderson, S. C.

CERTIFICATES.

ANDERSON, July 2, 1877. This is to certify that I purchased from J. W. Chapman & Co., 1st Summer, No. 4 (9 feet) Perpetual Evaporator, (galvanized iron), with which I made over eight hundred gallons of Syrup from Sorghum and Lemons, in about 1874, under favorable circumstances, as high as ten gallons per hour, and think that I could make with suitable mill from 75 to 100 gallons per day. The Evaporator is simple in construction, easily operated, and makes an article of Syrup unsurpassed by any other that I have seen. The cheapness, (as compared with the cost of sugar made by boiling surface, and the simplicity of construction, certainly give it the pre-eminence over all others. JULIUS R. EARLE.

ANDERSON, June 28, 1877. JOHN B. WATSON, Agent Pomona Grange, Anderson County, S. C. Dear Sir:—Yours of the 28th inst., respecting the merits of the Chapman Evaporator, is received. In reply, I will say that I have used the Evaporator for several years, at a cost of fifteen dollars, with which I made one thousand and fifteen gallons of molasses, equal in quality to any I have seen. I made from about 80 gallons per day, (i. e., in ten hours). The labor of making was light and pleasant. It is so constructed that in operating requires but very little water, much less than that of "Cook's Evaporator." In fact, I feel warranted in saying that from observation and information of others, that the "Chapman Evaporator" has no superior, if an equal, and at less than half the cost of any other. I commend it in preference to any other, being fully convinced that a trial will satisfy any one, however skeptical. To Farmers of Anderson:—If we practice our professions in economy and reform, you will buy "Chapman's Evaporator"—the cheapest and the best. Respectfully yours, PETER R. BROWN. July 5, 1877. 51

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