VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the

PREPARED BY

Cannot be Excelled.

Yours respectfully, MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UP WITH

for ladies' orders when desirable.

The friends of
MR. R. F. McKINNEY

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

this 15th day of December, 1877. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

day, January 5th, 1878, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be

Anderson, S. C.

Judge of Probate.

23

WINDOW GLASS.

December, A. D. 1877. W. W. HUMPHREYS.

LAMPS.

Cheap for Cash.

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Rates of Board, \$2.00 per Day.

Every Week!

And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

July 19, 1877

ed, or called at any hour.

Dec 20, 1877 23

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Oct 25, 1877

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. the knell Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diurctic.

Vegetime is made exclusively from the unices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every tain of Scrofuln, Scrofulous Humor, Tumora, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Tumora, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomneb, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scintica, Inflammantory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spisni Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcera and Erspitive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Fimples, Elotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Risg-worm, Vegetims has never falled to effect a permanent cure. Of the departed year. No funeral train

Is sweeping past; yet on the stream and wood, With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest, Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is

Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form, And Winter with his aged locks—and

permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Com-plaints, Dropsy, Female Weakuess, Lencorrhea, arising from internal ulcera-tion, and utorine diseases and General Detion, and utorine diseases and General Debility, Vegerine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the seretive organs, allays inilammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsin, Habitual Costiveness, Pulpitation of the Heart, Hendache. Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System. no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegerine. It purfies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. wail, A melancholy dirge o'er the dead Year, Gone from the earth forever.

deep, Still chambers of the heart a spectre dim, Whose tones are like the wizard voice of

tem.
The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE And solemn finger to the beautiful And holy visions that have passed away, And left no shadow of their loveliness On the dead waste of life. That spectre lifts own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public. O'er what has passed to nothingness. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

The Year throng

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect the point of the perfectly harmless from any bad effect point he system. It is nourishing and strengt aning. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night, it is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every whild likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from inpure blood. Try the Vegette, you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me." t waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful, And they are not. It laid its pallid hand Upon the strong man, and the haughty form

Is taken and the husbing eye is difficult tool the half of revelry, where thronged The bright and joyous, and the tearful wail Of stricken ones is heard where erst the song And reckless shout resounded. It passed

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout Flashed in the light of mid-day—and the the United States than any other one medicine.
Why? Vegetine will Cure these Complaints. strength Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass, Green from the soil of carnage, waves above The crushed and mouldering skeleton. It

CHALLSTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1889.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Kheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully. Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air, It heralded its millions to their home Remorseless Time!

power Can stay him in his silent course, or melt His iron heart to pity? On, still on He presses, and forever. The proud bird, The condor of the Andes, that can sear Through heaven's unfathomable depths, My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE res-tored her health, strength and appearine. N. H. TILDEN,

brave
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And bathe his plumage in the thunder's

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. His rushing pinion. Revolutions sweep

Of dreaming sorrow; cities rise and sink THE TIMES THE undersigned hereby notifies the citi-

zens of Anderson and vicinity that he has moved his BOOT and SHOE SHOP from his old stand in the Benson House to new quarters on Main Street, near the Market. I am prepared to manufacture fine and substantial Boots and Shoes for ladies and gentlement of horsest potice and grantee the rear To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs, and bow Their tall heads to the plain; new empires

tlemen, at shortest notice, and guarantee the prompt delivery of work at the time appoin-ted. I will call at residences to get measures Glitter awhile in their eternal depths, And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train will find him at work in my shop, where he will be glad to see them, and continue to do

I have on hand a lot of substantial Kir Boots, of my own manufacture, suitable for winter wear, which I will sell cheap for cash. Give me a call, and examine my stock and career, Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and pauses not

Mary Grey's Mother-in-Law. By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, W. F. Davis has applied to me to grant him letters of administration on the Personal Estate and effects of F. M. Davis, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said F. M. Davis, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Tuesday, 8th day January, 1878, after publication bereat to show a grape of any they lication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should

not be granted. Given under my hand, ANDERSON COUNTY. make her home with us, and she has con-

By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge.
WHEREAS, W. W. Ford has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of Thomas E. Boggs, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Thomas E. Boggs, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Satur-

for peace, what difference can her com-

granted. Given under my hand, this 14th day of ting needles kept time to her shrill + Jes You will repent of your bargain before a

WILHITE & WILLIAMS, BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED,

MASONS' FRUIT JARS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. "Humph! you needn't twit me with being an old maid, Mary Grey! I thank PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES. DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY.

Corner Broad and Washington Streets, HAS been thoroughly Renovated, Remodeled, and Newly Furnished.
It is located in the centre of business.
Telegraph Office in the Hotel Building.
Express Office in the same block. Post
Office only one block off. All other public conveniences close at hand.

The Office of the Hotel will be open during the night, and guests will be receiv W. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

sure there are good and true women in WE are receiving additions to our large Stock of General Merchandise, which we will sell low for cash. Give us a call before you buy.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Dec 6, 1877

21 the world belonging to this class."
"Well, I'd just like to see one of them,





BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

"To-morrow evening." son t "So soon? Well, I'm sure, I hope you not!

will be able to get along with her," an-

swered Miss Susan, with a little sympa-

Often during the remainder of that day

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1877.

own way; mark my words, my dear, you warnings of a few weeks before came back

THE CLOSING YEAR. will rue the day you ever let that woman come into your house," said Miss Susan

'Tis midnight's holy hour-and silence now Is brooding, like a tentle spirit, o'er The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the winds
The bell's deepest tones are swelling. 'Tis

thetic sigh.

stirred
As by a mourner's sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through
heaven,
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand—

in mournful cadences, that come abroad Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching

For memory and for tears. Within the

Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold The coffin-lid of hope and joy and love, And, bending mournfully above the pale, Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters

Has gone, and, with it, many a glorious Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each Its shadow in each heart. In its swif

s fallen and the flashing eye is dim.

o'er The battle-plain, where sword and spear and

Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! what

home, Furls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks

To rest upon his mountain-crag. But Time Knows not the weight of sleep or weari And night's deep darkness has no chain to

O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the

rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche
Startling the nations; and the very stars,
You bright and burning blazonry of God,

Shoot from their glorious spheres and pass awny, To darkle in the trackless-void : yet Time ime, the tomb-builder, holds his fierce

Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path To sit and muse, like other conquerors, Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.

A Christmas Story.

"So your mother-in-law is coming to ive with you," remarked Miss Susan Skinner, contemptuously, giving her head a toss which set all the little pink bows on her cap a dancing.

Pretty, plump, little Mrs. Grey opened her brown eyes in mild surprise at her

visitor's tone. "Why, yes, Miss Susan, mother Grey's last child has married and moved away from her, and now she is left quite alone. Henry always was her favorite, and I knowing it would please him, suggested that she should rent or sell the farm, and

sented to do so."
"Humph! all the more fool you! You have got yourself into a pretty fix now, Mary Grey. She will never leave you as long as she lives; you can make up your

mind to that, and bid good-bye to peace for the rest of your days."

"Why, Miss Susan," said Mrs. Grey, regarding her old neighbor with surprise, "I don't understand you. I am sure I never want mother to leave us, and as

'Oh, you'll see," replied Miss Susan,

nodding her head wisely, while her knitwith a sharp click-click. "You'll see! month is over, mind what I tell you. Of all the mean, conniving, meddlesome women in the world, it is a mother-in-

Mrs. Grey began to feel a little an noyed. "What do you know about it?" she could not refrain from saying.

my stars that I'm not tied to any man, nor what's worse, to any man's mother. What do I know about mothers-in-law? More than I want to, goodness knows! Why, there was my cousin Lucinda, who was obliged to leave her husband, and go home to her father, just on account of her mother-in-law; and Alice Lawson, poor, little, weak creature, who used to live in this very house, was o imposed upon and ill used by her husband's mother, that they do say it killed her; anyway, she died just three months after her mother-in-law came to live with her. Why, I know of lots of such cases, and, f a woman isn't awfully strong minded her mother-in-law just runs right over her and rules the house, and if she is strong minded, they are continually jangling and quarreling, so you see that, altogether, a woman's best way is to keep entirely away from her mother-in-law. "But, Miss Susan, these are only ex-ceptional cases," said Mrs. Grey; "I am

and the next, Mrs. Grey found herself wondering what her husband's mother was like. He had always seemed so proud and fond of her, that she was predisposed to love her; to regard her with that reverence and affection which she had cherished for her own dead mother. She thought how nice it would be to have some one to whom she could go with all her little troubles and anxieties, some one who would sympathize with and counsel her; and how pleasant it would be for Henry to have his mother always near

They would make such a happy family Henry and herself, grandma, and baby

Then, in opposition to all these pleasant thoughts, would come up, in spite of her, the gloomy warnings and forebodings which Susan Skinner had uttered. Could Henry's mother be "mean, conniving, meddlesome," or disagreeable in any way? No, a thousand times no. And yet the sharply spoken words had left their sting, and she could not drive the memory of them from her mind.

When train time arrived, mamma and baby took their station at the window, to watch for "grandma." Soon the sound of wheels was heard, and Henry drove up to the door, and handed out a lady. 'Mother, this is your daughter, Ma-

Mary looked up and met a pair of gentle blue eyes looking out wistfully from a "Mary, will you let me be your mother

as well as Henry's?" asked the lady, holding out her hands; and Mary answered, embracing her warmly:
"Indeed, I will! Welcome home, mother." Miss Skinner, peeping from between

her blinds across the street, saw the act and understood it. "Oh, that's all very fine," she muttered, contemptuously. "A new broom sweeps Wait a few weeks, and then we

shall see." It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mary was busy preparing for the holidays. One evening, after putting baby to bed, she ran down to the parlor to get her sewing, which she had left on the table before tea. The door did not open readily, and she tried it again, but found it was locked. She was sure she had heard Henry's and his mother's voices within, and thinking the door had become fastened accidentally, called out to Henry to open it.

'Oh, is that you Mary?" he answered. "Run up stairs and get my cigar case, will you? Mary did so, and when she came down again, found the door open, and Henry

sitting by the table reading. Where is mother?" she asked. "Wasn't she up stairs with you?" re

olied Henry, keeping his eyes fixed on his book. "Why, no; I thought she was here." "Well, you see you are mistaken," he

answered. Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains

work and sewed away busily, her thoughts keeping time with her fingers. She was positively certain she had heard Mrs. Grey's voice in low toned conversation first time he had ever equivocated to his wife, and she could not overlook it lightly without knowing the reason. Why had "How white you are, child! The exhe done so? Was there anything secret between him and his mother from which said Mrs. Grey. she was excluded, and if so, what could

be the nature of it? Well, never mind; it might have been about Mrs. Grev's affairs, and had nothing to do with her; but then, why need Henry have equivocated about the mat-

The little affair troubled her considerably, and her uneasiness was very much augmented a few days afterward.

She was in the kitchen one morning.

putting the finishing touches to the preparations for breakfast, when she heard Mrs. Grey and Henry enter the dining-

"Are you sure Mary knows nothing about this matter?" Henry was saying.
"Yes, I am quite certain of it; and I think we have been so fortunate to keep "Yes, it would never do for her to find

it out now," Henry answered. Mary wanted to hear no more, but ran out into the back hall and up stairs, whence she appeared in the dining-room as the breakfast bell rung, looking a little flushed and excited, but not enough so to

cause comment. After breakfast Mrs. Grey went out to the sitting-room, and tried to reason herself out of her absurd fears and suspi-What was it that her husband and his

mother were trying to keep from her? Why did they treat her like a child, in her own house? she thought indig-nantly; it was shameful! Her meditations were interrupted by the entrance of Miss Susan Skinner, who

"had run over to have a chat with her," as she said: as she said:

"Why, my dear!" she exclaimed at first sight of Mary, "how poorly you are looking! What is the matter?"

"Nothing serious. I was very busy

yesterday, and am a little tired.' "Ah, one more in the family makes more work, I know. It won't do to wear yourself out this way; you must let your mother-in-law do her share of the work." "Ab, indeed she does," exclaimed Mary, quickly, "even more than I wish her to

"Well, it seems to me she goes out more than you do." "And so she ought. I have Harry to claim my attention."
"And she receives callers, too."

"I think you must be mistaken, Miss Susan. She has made no acquaintances since coming here." "But I certainly saw a gentleman come here, two days ago, when you were down

"A gentleman!" "Yes, and she met him at the door herself. Mr. Grey came home in about half an hour and took him away with "Oh, it was probably some friend of

Henry's." "Perhaps so," replied Miss Susan, doubtingly. She soon took her depart-ure, leaving Mrs. Grey's mind in a very troubled state. In vain did she try to reason with her-

self that all this was no concern of hers, it should not trouble her; still she could not help connecting the visit of this gentleman with the mysterious private conversations. Why was she not thought worthy their confidence? Why all this worthy their confidence? Why all this secret plotting and scheming? that's all! I see it's no use arguing with secret plotting and scheming? Both had a good common object you, Mary; you're too set on having your In spite of herself, all Miss Skinner's fered in the mode of procedure.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. The Closing Proceedings of the Methodist

in a tone of settled conviction. "When do you expect Mrs. Grey?" she asked, rising, and folding up her knitting work. Suspect her husband's mother, t sweet, gentle-faced woman, of any tr Suspect her husband's mother, that sweet, gentle-faced woman, of any treason toward her! No, indeed, she would Still almost daily Mary found herself

interrupting stolen conversations, and Secretary read the minutes of the last stumbling upon evidences of the secret, session, which were confirmed. and add to this Miss Skinner's almost daily "chats" with her, which always left her feeling uncomfortably with the world in general and her mother-in-law in particular, no wonder that she grew thin and pale, and lost her appetite. Mr. Grey and his mother wondered at it and tried in vain to raise her spirits. Her husband

took her out driving daily. The day before Christmas came, Mary pleaded that she was too busy when the time for her drive came; but Henry would not listen to it, and she put on her wraps and went. The air was clear and keen, and Mary felt much refreshed and nim, where he could watch over and care invigorated when a last they drew up before the door.

to her mind with redoubled force, until

she could have wished herself deaf before

"Run up stairs and take your wraps off, Mary, and then come right down; I want to show you something," said Henry, as he helped her out of the sleigh.

When she came down stairs, he was Johnson was taken from the supernume waiting in the hall; and, drawing her hand through his arm, conducted her to the parlor.

"What is it you wish me to Henry?" she asked, as they entered the "Find out for yourself," he answered,

playfully. She raised her eyes, and then gave a shrill scream of delight, and, with a bound, was across the room, standing beside a superb pianoforte.
"Oh, Henry, where did this come from?

What a perfect beauty! Is it really for me? Oh, how can I ever thank you?" "One question at a time, my dear; but will answer your last one first. have no right to thank me for this Christmas present. Here is the giver," replied Henry, going up to his mother, who had stood a quiet spectator of Mary's pleasure, and putting his arm around her.

"Mother! is it possible! Oh, you darling! how can I ever thank you?" cried Mary, throwing her arms, too, around Mrs. Grey, and giving her a raptuous

"I am well surrounded, I see," said she, miling on them proudly.

"I am glad you are pleased with your piano, Mary, and you shall repay me by getting all the enjoyment from it that

"It is something I have wanted ever since we were married," said Mary, "but Henry could not quite afford it." "And now you have your heart's desire," said Henry, "but at the expense of a little sinning, I am afraid. Do you re-

member one evening, about two weeks ago, when you found the parlor door locked? Mother and I were holding a consultation when you came, and I sent you after the cigar case to give her time to run away. I came very near telling a fib that night." "Yes," said his mother, "such planning

and plotting as we have had. The other when the man came to make the final arrangements about bringing the piano, you were down town, and I was so you would return unexpectedly; and this afternoon they came and put it up while you were out driving; but I quested to represent this Conference in knew Henry would not bring you home the International Sunday School Conventoo soon.'

Mary felt herself turning sick and faint. This, then, was the secret which had tor-mented her so; these innocent plots and plans prompted by loving hearts! What with Henry, and yet he had the same as a monster she was to have suspected this denied her presence there. It was the noble woman of any wrong! She felt

> citement has been too much for you," But Mary knew better. Still, she kept her secret locked in her own breast; not by a word would she let this gentle woman know how she had been tempted to

> doubt her.
>
> Mary has gradually dropped Miss
> Susan Skinner's acquaintance, and that
> worthy spinster often complains how
> "dreadfully uppish some folks have grown;" but Mary is only too glad to be ble to keep out of reach of her tongue; and finds her greatest comfort and delight in the society of her mother-in-law, than whom she thinks there is no better wo-

Mr. Schmidt's Mistake.

I geeps me von leedle schtore town Proadway, und does a pooty goot peesnis, bud I ton't got mooch gapital to vork mit, so I finds id hard vork to get me all der gredits vot I vould like. Last veek I hear aboud some goots dot a barty vas going to sell pooty sheap, und so I writes lot man if he vould gief me der refusal of dose goots for a gouple of days. He gafe me der refusal—dot is, he sait I gouldn't haf dem—but he sait he yould make some little purchases, and Mary sat deal on me und see my schtore, und den down in her husband's big arm chair in if mine schtanding in peesnis vas goot, berhaps ve might do somedings togedder. Vell, I vas behint mine gounter yesterday, ven a shentleman gomes in und dakes me py der hant und say: "Mr. Schmidt, I pelieve." I says "Yaw," und den I dinks to mineself, dis vas der man vot has dose goots to sell, und I musd dry to make some goot imbressions mit him, so ve gould do some peesnis. "Dis vas goot schtore," he says, looking roundt, "bud you don't got a pooty pig sthock already." I vas avraid to let him know dot I only hat 'bout a tousand tollars vort of goots in der blace, so I says: "You ton't vould dink I hat more as dree tousand tollars in dis leedle schtore, aint id?" He says: "You ton't tole me! Vos dot bossible!" I says: "Yaw." I meant dot id vas bossible, dough id vasn't so, vor I vas like Shorge Vashingtons ven he cut town der "olt elm" on Poston Gommons mit his leedle hadchet, und gouldn't dell some lies about id. "Vell," says der shentleman, "I dinks

you ought to know petter as anypody else vot you haf got in der schtore.' den he dakes a pig book vrom unter his arm und say: "Vell, I poots you town vor dree 'ousand tollars." I ask him vot he means py "poots me town," und den he says he vos von off der dax-men, or assessors off broperty, und he tank me so kintly as never vos, pecause he say I vos sooch an honest Deutscher, und tidn't dry und sheat der gofermants. I dells you vot it vos, I tidn't veel any more petter as a hundord ber ceut, ven dot man valks oudt of mine schtore, und der nexd dime I makes free mit sdrangers I vinds first deir peesnis oudt. - Chas. F. Adams.

John Welsh, new minister of the United States to England, was received with much demonstration by the municipal authorities on his arrival at Liverpool. There was a banquet with speed cs, and the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce took occasion to urge free-trade upon America. Welsh replied that England did what it considered beneficial for the English nation. In like manner America looked to

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION. The Conference met at the appointed time. The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. R. P. Franks. Bishop Doggett took the Chair.

Dr. Whiteford Smith briefly addressed the Conference, recurring in a touching manner to the changes which have oc curred since his connection with the Conference. He asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session, which was granted. Rev. J. B. Mickle, who has been as

elder of the Methodist Protestant Church was received as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his orders as elder recognized.

The character of A. Nettles was passed and his relation as a superannuate continued. Simpson Jones was placed on the su pernumerary list. The name of L. A

rary list and he was made effective. I F. Beaty, at his own request, was granted a location. J. Finger was placed on the superannuated list. A memorial to the General Conference asking that hereafter the power of grant ing license to local preachers and their recommendation for ordination be vested

in the District Conference, was submitted by Rev. W. C. Power. Referred to the Special Committee on Memorials. The Committee on Education sub mitted their report through their chairman, S. A. Weber. It shows that Wolford College at Spartanburg is in a pros perous condition. It has seven profes-

sors and a good number of students, and is in every respect a college of the very first order. Columbia Female College is shown to be taking advanced ground in grade of scholarships, to have introduced the latest and most approved modes of instruction, and appeals confidently to the

public for enlarged patronage. Cokesbury Conference School, under the rectorship of J. P. Pritchard, A. M. will enter upon its eighty-third scholastic session early in January, and is fully up to its well established character. The following resolution was, on me

tion of S. A. Weber, adopted by a large majority:
Resolved, That it is the sense of the Conference that our delegates to the next General Conference be instructed to use such means as they may deem proper to secure the removal of the Southern Christian Advocate to some point within the

The Joint Board of Finance, through

bounds of our Conference.

Rev. Thomas Mitchell, presented their report, which was adopted, and the amounts appropriated to the various Conference claimants distributed, amounting to 70 per cent, on claims. The exhibit of the Missionary Board was presented, showing that there has

been raised during the year, for foreign missions \$2,321.80, and for domestic mis sions \$4,519.45. Rev. J. M. Carlisle read the report of the Sunday School Board, which was

Dr. J. T. Wightman, Rev. R. C. Oliver W. C. Dibble and Charles Petty were retion to meet in Atlanta next May. A resolution was offerred by Rev. O. A. Darby in regard to a fuller publica-tion of statistics, which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Min utes was presented and adopted. The report on temperance was read

and adopted. Various notices were announced, and the Conference took a recess until 7.30

The Conference met at 7 o'clock p. m. Bishop Doggett in the chair.

The Committee on Memorials to the General Conference submitted their report through their chairman, H. A. C. Walker, which was amended and

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due, and are hereby tendered to the families of Columbia for the ele gant hospitality with which we have been entertained during our stay. Resolved, That we acknowledge the courtesy of the other churches whose

pulpits we have occupied during our session, and that we return them our thanks. Resolved, That we return our thanks

have passed us over their roads at reduced rates. The statistical secretary reported show ing the whole number of white members of the church to be 43,196; number of

churches 557; number of parsonages Suitable services were held in memory of Wm. H. Flemming, R. R. Pegues and T. S. Daniels, who have died during the

A tribute was also paid to the memory of Bishop E. M. Marvin, Dr. James A Duncan and Dr. A. S. Bledsoe. The Bishop then announced the following appointments:

CHARLESTON DIST-T E Wanamaker

Charleston, P E
Trinity—R N Wells
Bethel—Wm C Power Spring Street-G W Whitman Berkley ct-S D Vaughn Cainhoy ct—A G Gautt Cypress ct—G H Pooser St Paul's miss-To be supplied St George ct-P F Kistler Bamberg ct-W P Mouzon Colleton ct-C C Fishburne Walterboro ct-J L Sifley Allendale ct-W H Lawton Black Swamp ct-L C Loyal Yemassee ct—A R Duncan Hardeeville ct—B G Jones Summerville-S H Browne ORANGEBURG DIST-William Martin.

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(Columbia ct-L M Little

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Fairfield ct—John A Porter Chester sta—John E Carlisle

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Georgetown sta-W T Capers Black River ct-H J Morgan Johnsonville ct—G W Gatlin West Marion ct—J C Counts Mars Bluff sta—W D Kirkland MARION DIST-H A C Walker, P E Marion sta-R L Harper Marion ct-J T Kilgo Mullins' ct-S J Hill, J T Pate Little Rock ct-F Auld; JR Little, su Bennettsville ct-Thos Mitchell, J \ Carbeaux

Gourdin and Sampit ct-J C Russell

South Marlboro et -- G T Harmon North Marlboro et-J C Davis Waccamaw ct and miss-W Carson Little River ct-D W Scale Bucksville sta-A C Walker Conwayboro sta-L Wood Conwayboro ct-W W Jones Hebron ct-Lewis Scarboro COKESBURY DIST-M Brown, P E Cokesbury sta-E T Hodges Cokesbury ct-W A Clarke, J S Porter Abbeville sta-D J Simmons Abbeville ct-J C Bissell South Abbeville ct-S P H Elwell : O Rountree, sup Lowndesville sta—R P Franks

Tumbling Shoals ct—S B Traywick Greenwood ct—R D Smart, J S May-Newberry sta-A M Chreitzberg Meadows

North Newberry ct-L M Hamer Saluda ct-Jesse A Clifton SPARTANBURG DIST—H M Mood, P E Spartanburg sta—J M Carlisle; R C Oliver, sup Providence miss—To be supplied Union sta-J B Campbell Cherokee ct-I J Newberry Cane Creek ct-A P Avant Jonesville ct-G M Boyd Goshen Hill ct-R R Dognall Laurens ct—S K McCain North Laurens ct—J W Humbert Limestone Spring ct-J B Wilson Limestone Spring miss—E G Price Clinton ct—J F England Belmont ct-W W Mood Gowansville ct-J T Smith Rich Hill ct-W Hutto

Vanderbilt Un-A M Shipp

Wofford College-W Smith

Agt S Schools-R C Oliver

Wofford College-W W Duncan

Ed S C Advocate-F M Kennedy

GOING IN DEBT .- Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would "go into business," that is, debt, to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy to the various railroad companies that the merchant and manufacturer, whose his administration should be made a parlife is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shining," and who, from month to month, barely evades that insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieves be impossible for him, in view of his a pecuniary success. For my own part obligations to Mr. Patterson, to present -and I speak from sad experience-I would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass and it is now proposed, in order to rethrough life under a harrow of debt. Let lieve him from such an embarrassment, no man misjudge himself unfortunate or to amend the resolution of the House so truly poor so long as he has the full use as to send the report of the investigating limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than them all. I reliable is infinitely worse than them all. I reproach a such a shape the resonation will undoubtedly pass, notwithstanding telegrams from Messrs. Lamar, Stephens, Hill and Gordon, advising otherfamine. 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 have again been beaten in the United than owe a man a dollar! Of course, I States Senate by Republican votes, know that some men must often give the New York notes and other obligations, and I do not he sent in again, last week, having been consider him really in debt who can lay rejected on Wednesday. The supporters his hand directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes. I speak of real debt, that which involves risk of sacrifice, on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other; and the session they conceded everything to Mr. Conkling, knuckled to him in caucus and in committee, and helped him to debly pray God to preserve him ever more, of Judge Spofford. When at length the

> A LONG-WINDED SICK MAN .- At speak together.
> It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and as Sheri-

dan was a rattling speaker, it was the determination to give the night to him. The chairman of the meeting therefore, according to understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was "feeble," and could occupy but a few minutes. The Judge opened at five minutes be-fore 8, and became so absorbed with the subject he had in view, that he knew nothing of the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at nine min-utes after 11 o'clock—occupying only

three hours and sixteen minutes.

he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one The audience roared them-- "Jane it is eleven o'clock; tell that young man to shut the door from the Von Moltke; he was with me at the

Sheridan came forward and said that

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Hampton and Patterson.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14. Some utterances of Gov. Hampton to-day will be of interest to Senator Pattersince his return from Washington to have all criminal proceedings against Mr. Patterson dropped, and some of the baser class of Democrats have shown a disposition to help him. Previous to Gen. Butler's arrival, a resolution passed the State House of Representatives, without opposition, directing a certified copy of the report of the investigating committee touching Mr. Patterson's bribery of the Legislature of 1872 to be sent to Gen. Butler, with instructions to present it to the United States Senate. Before it could come up for concurrence in the Senate, General Butler had arrived here, and, when informed of the state of affairs, went himself to the Senate chamber and prompted Senator Crittenden to oppose action on the resolution. The result of two days' manipulation by Gen. Butler was that a new committee was raised in the Senate, under the appropriate title of Committee on Federal Relations. It was made up entirely of Democrats, and Butler Democrats at that. The Republicans being denied representation on it, of course the resolution was referred to this committee for the express purpose of

It has not been supposed that Gov. Hampton was a party to these intrigues, or would in any way sustain them, but it having been telegraphed to Washing-ton that he had determined upon a policy of general amnesty to Patterson and the like, some uneasiness began to be manifested among those who have most faith fully sustained his administration. It may be said with absolute certainty that Governor Hampton was favorable or un-favorable to an investigation of Mr. Patterson's case in the beginning, he says that since the proof of that person's guilt had been made apparent to the public authorities, to the State, and to the country, it would be a disgrace to South Carolina if criminal proceedings, based upon such overwhelming testimony, were not carnestly and energetically pressed the same committee which indicted Mr. Patterson, and the convictions already had, justify the existence of this admir istration in the eyes of even those who bitterly opposed its success, and has crushed out hostile criticism upon some of the methods employed to overcome an enormous majority. Merely to obtain the ascendancy of a political party, or win office for himself, no such campaign would have been entered upon by him. He sought to rescue the State, not from Republicans, but from plunderers: otherwise he would not have abandoned private life to enter upon the strifes, anxieties and responsibilities of such a campaign as that of 1876. To condone now the offenses of Mr. Patterson in re turn for mere political services, no mat ter how valuable, would be to abandon the high grounds upon which he con sented to make the effort to redeem the State when the task was well nigh hope-

Governor Hampton rejoices that Mr Patterson's vote secured a seat in the in annual instalments of \$25,000. United States Senate to General Butler. He has no doubt that it may be used hereafter to the advantage of the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would justify the charges and "spoil so much material that the re-which have been made by Mr. Patter-sult will be in every instance in practice, son's friends that the prosecutions against that they will involve the State in a him originated in political hostility and have looked solely to political results, and would place the Democratic party of this bad population in the different me-South Carolina in the position of buying chanical pursuits, as a hardship against a seat for a United States Senator by the condonement of felonies committed and black race. He also says under this against the people of the State. This would be a strain upon the integrity of

his administration. More than this, he would regard it as a dangerous argument to be placed in vestigation of crimes by legislative committees or the inauguration of criminal proceedings in the courts as the fitting for determining the right to service to General Butler, with or without a promise of consideration, Gov. Hampton is quite willing for Gen. Butler to reward Senator Patterson as best he may; but whatever settlement is to be made between the old Senator and the five convicts, and at the same time renew, Gov. Hampton does not think that

It is now certain that the resolution will not be killed in the Committee on Federal Relations, but will be reported in a day or two with an amendment. General Butler has declared that it would committe to the President of the Senate

- President Hayes and his policies nominations which I say, from all such let every youth hum- feat the Southern policy in the rejection question came up on the civil service reform policy, they found they had thor-Toledo, Ohio, Judge West and Gen. oughly wet their own powder, disgusted George A. Sheridan were appointed to and betrayed those who should have been their friends and thrown away every opportunity of advancement, either for the arty or for the country. Their timidity deserved nothing better, but it is a great disappointment and set-back to the country.

much solicitation obtained for him a patent of nobility. Thereafter the banker, who had so persistently striven for rank, affected to regard it as a bore. you only knew," he said to a friend, "what a nuisance it is to have honors and attentions paid to you incessantly! You can't even pass a guardhouse but the he was "somewhat feeble" himself, but troops turn out and present arms." "Surely you must be mistaken," said the

time and saw it all."

- Bleischroder, the German banker, is

Convict Labor.

The special committee appointed durresponded to our request for information on this subject. From the numerous reorts received we could, and have, comiled a large amount of information that night be interesting to the House, but in a practical point of view, from the great diversity of plans and opinions, it would be too voluminous and perhaps unsatisrespective penitentiaries, for in this particular they vary very materially. Some

After an examination of the whole

ubject, we have come to the conclusion

that the condition of our neighboring

hereafter. Governor Hampton has to-day declared himself firmly opposed to any bargain with Mr. Patterson. Whether Governor Hampton was favoral. victs for twenty years, entering into a suitable bond, to pay the State \$500,000

Gov. Brown's argument and experience is, that the convicts of this section of the penitentiary, will do their work so badly and "spoil so much material that the reheavy annual expense." He also takes ground against the policy of educating the honest mechanics, both of the white system "they will be as healthy and as cheerful as under the close confinement

system-indeed, my observation has been that they are more so."
When we remember our financial emthe hands of the opponents of the Dem-ocratic party in the next Presidential campaign. He does not regard the in-year, and the amount now asked for to support this institution, we think it would be good judgment to profit by the experience of our sister State—Georgia—and lease this labor to some responsible perseats in the Senate of the United States. son or company for at least one year, nor If Senator Patterson has rendered a more than five years, under such rules more than five years, under such rules and regulations as may be thought pru-dent and safe. We would also respectfully suggest that no person or company should be allowed to contract for this labor who will not take at least twenty-

quire them to give a suitable bond for their faithful observance of the contract.

From recent conferences and communications with persons interested in the phosphate works on the seaboard of our system of working them. We under the circumstances.

be a fellow of spirit. When he told his ministers that he wished to marry the Princess Mercedes of Montpensier, they objected, saying that the duke of Montpensier was so very unpopular. "What has that to do with it?" replied the youthful sovereign; "I mean to marry the duke's daughter, not the duke," and so he carried his point. This obstacle his pretty cousin will terminate in truly blissful fashion.

necessary stamps are transferences. ### We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents. ### All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURKAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

We print below the report of the special committee appointed last spring to examine into the management of convict labor by other States, and to suggest reforms in this respect:

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compelled

require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - - 2.00
Final Settlements, for insertions

Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00 TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Re-

ing our last session to communicate with Union, in reference to the management of convict labor, beg leave to report that they did communicate with every State in the Union, the most, if not all of whom, factory in reference to the cost of their make very large annual appropriations, some make small and others pay into their treasuries various amounts of money realized from their convict labor.

State, Georgia, is more like that of our own State in climate, population, wants and necessities than any other State, and think she is managing her convict labor with more than ordinary skill and profit, and would respectfully refer the General Assembly to the system of management in that State and recommends its adoption. About three and a half years since they entered into a contract with some responsible companies, to take charge of all their convict labor for a term of five years, the company to pay the State for employed at various branches of business some on farms, on railroads, making brick, working in coal mines, &c. Their Legislature has been pleased with this plan of working them, and recently entered into a contract with three different ompanies to take charge of all their convict labor for twenty years, for which they are to pay the State \$25,000 annually. The contractors pay all expenses from the time of conviction until released by the authority of the State. This contract regulates the number of hours they are required to work, including all the de-tails that may be necessary to provide for their comfort, protection and safe keeping. The State furnishes one general superintendent, one physician and one chaplain, whose duty it is to look after their various wants. There is not a single convict within the walls of the Georgia penitentiary. The contractors take cious and invalids. Ex-Governor Brown, who is one of the most successful business men of this country, and one who has had more practical experience in the management of convict labor, on a big scale, than almost any man South, was ne of the first contractors for this labor. His first contract expires in April, 1879. He, with two other companies, have contracted with the State of Georgia (to take effect after April, 1879) for all their con-

Our argument for this suggestion is, it would be necessary for the convicts to have strong, comfortable and commodious barracks or stockades fot their comfort and protection, including a liberal supply of reliable guards, that no person hiring less than this number would find it convenient to furnish; besides, it the report of the investigating committee to the Senate of the United States, which would make it more convenient and practicable for the State officers to look after their various wants and ne-

> state, I am convinced we will find no difficulty in making contracts with them that will be satisfactory to the State; at the same time, we think it would be advisable to favor as much as possible, all individuals or companies, working this labor on railroads, canals or any other public work in which the State has a general interest. In addition to the above, we think this system of labor will do more to accomplish the real objects of the law than to continue our present further suggest that this report be referred to the Committee on the Peniteniary, who, by the assistance of the Attorney General, be instructed to make such a report as they may think prudent The special committee, in closing this

report, ask the appointment of a com-mittee of four members of this House to meet a like committee of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report a scheme for the election by the Legislature of five directors of the penitentiary, in accordance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Gov-H. A. SHAW. Chairman Committee.

a bosom friend of Bismarck, who after The young king of Spain seems to friend, "those honors are only reserved being removed, there yet remains the for military officers of high rank." "I formality of asking the papal dispensabeg your pardon," said the banker, "I tion necessary for marriage with a rela-know it, because it was done to me today. If you don't believe me ask Count | pretty romance of the Spanish king and