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## The Road Law.

In compliance with requests from several of our subscribers, we publish the law of this State relative to the repairs of the public highways and bridges, passed at the special session of the Leg-

An Act to amend Chapter XLV of Title XI, Part I, of the General Statutes, relating to the repairs of Highways and Bridges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate

and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting or South Caronna, now met and sixing in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Chapter XLV of Title XI, Part I, of the General Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following substituted as such Chapter.

SEC. 2. That the County Commission ers of the several Counties of this State shall divide their respective Counties into highway districts, each district to contain not less than ten miles of public high-ways, nor more than thirty miles, to be convenient for repairing highways, and from time to time to alter the same.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of keeping in repair highways, the County Commissioners of each County shall divide the persons liable to road duty in each highway district into convenient companies, and appoint an overseer of road in each and appoint an overseer of roads in each highway district, whose duty it shall be to have the persons before named warned out to work the said roads whenever he may deem it necessary to repair the same. He shall determine the number of days for working at each warning: Provided, That not more than six days are required in a year. When the Commissioner having oversight of such sections gives orders to the overseer to work the road, and he neglects to do the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, npon conviction thereof in a Trial Jus-tice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars. SEC. 4. Any person liable to road duty,

who shall have been duly warned two days before the day fixed in his notice for such working stating the hour and place of working, shall be subject to the direction of the overseer in charge. If any person of the legal age refuse to work upon the highways and roads (hav-ing no justifiable excuse) according to the direction of the overseer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in a Trial Jus-tice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, or be imprisoned in the County jail for a period of not less than five nor

more than twenty days.

SEC. 5. That on any extraordinary occasion, when any highway shall be suddenly obstructed by storm or otherwise, so as to require immediate labor to remove such obstruction, it shall be the duty of the overseer in whose district such ob struction occurs to proceed forthwith to have such obstruction removed, and for this purpose shall summen to his aid a sufficient number of workmen to open and repair such highway. If any person shall, in such case, perform more days' labor than is required by law for the year, he shall be paid for any such overplus, at the rate of one dollar per day, by the County Commissioners, upon the certificate of the overseer showing that such overplus of labor was performed. If on any such extraordinary occasion the overseer shall, for the space of a day purpose by any citizen residing in his district, neglect to call out a sufficient number of persons to speedily open and repair such highway, he shall forfeit and pay to the County Commissioners of his County, to be expended in the repair of highways, when and where necessary in his district, the sum of fifteen dollars, unless the overseer shall show sufficient reason for such neglect, the said fifteen dollars to be collected by an action of debt, in the name of such County Commissioners, as plaintiffs, before any Trial Justices in said County. If on any such to work on highways, after being summoned for the purpose of removing such obstruction by the order of the overseer, shall neglect to turn out and assist in opening and repairing such highway, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any Trial Justice's Court shall be fined three dollars per day, said fine to be collected and

expended as hereinbefore provided in the matter of forfeitures of overseers. SEC. 6. If any person receive bodily injury or damage in his person or proper-ty through a defect in the repair of a highway, causeway or bridge, he may recover, in an action against the County, the amount of damages fixed by the finding of a jury. If such defect in any road, causeway or bridge existed before such injury or damage occurred, such damages shall not be recovered by the person so injured if his load exceeded the ordinary ght of the County where such injury

SEC. 7. If, before the commencement of an action provided for in the foregoing Section, the County Commissioners ten-der to the plaintiff the amount which he might be entitled to recover, together with all legal costs, and the plaintiff refuse to accept the same, and does not re-cover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount so tendered, the defen dants shall recover costs and the plaintiff dants shall recover costs and the plantant be entitled to the results of no verdict. If the Commissioners of any County neglect to have repaired any of the highways and bridges which by law are required to be kept in repair, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be find in a sum not the the conduction of the shall be find in a sum not the state of the shall be find in a sum not the state of the shall be find in a sum not the state of the shall be find in a sum not the state of the shall be find in a sum not the state of the shall be find in a sum not the state of th less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court. The County Commissioners shall authorize the overseer of any district to allow a man working one day, and also furnishing a horse, plow or cart, two days' labor; and one working himself one day and furnishing a wagon and two horses mules or oxen, three days' labor. SEC. 8. All able-bodied male person

between the ages of eighteen and fortyon the public highways and roads not less than three nor more than six days, under the direction of the overseer of the district in which they may reside. In warning men to work upon the public roads, the overseer shall make out a list for the warner, requiring him to give notice to each person the kind of tool he shall use in working upon the highways

SEC. 9. That if any person, having been notified or warned as hereinbefore provided, shall pay to the County Treasurer of the County in which he may reside the sum of one dollar per day for each day's work required, the same shall be received in lieu of such labor, and shall be applied the construction and repair of the high-ways in the districts to which they be-

SEC. 10. The overseers in their respec-

the same, as to them shall seem necessary, making just compensation therefor, should the same be demanded; overseers should the same be demanded; overseers shall not authorize the cutting down of any timber trees reserved by the owner in clearing his land or planted for the purpose of shade or ornament, either in the fields, around the springs or about the dwelling houses or appurence or appropriate the dwelling houses or appurence or appropriate the springs of the springs or about the dwelling houses or appurence or appropriate the spring of the the dwelling houses or appurtenances, nor the cutting down of any rail timber when other timber may be procured at or near the place, or take stone or earth from within the grounds of any person replaced for cultivation without the conenclosed for cultivation, without the con-

sent of the owner of the same. If any person or persons shall by any means hinder, forbid or oppose the said overseers, or either of them, from cutting down and making use of any timber, wood, stone or earth in any or near said wood, stone or earth in any of Pear said roads or causeways, for slight repairs of bridges, for the purpose of making or repairing the same, or shall in any man-ner obstruct the passage of said road, causeways or bridges, by gates, fences, ditches or any other obstructions, except where authorized by law, or shall hinder,

forbid or threaten any traveler from trav-eling any public road, and every person for such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in a Trial Justice's Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

more than ten dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person liable to perform such labor shall remove from one County to another who had, prior to such removal, performed the whole or any part. of it, or in any other way has paid the
whole or any part of the amount aforesaid in lieu of such labor, and shall produce a certificate or receipt of the same
from the overseer of the district from which such persons have removed, such certificate or receipt shall operate as a complete discharge for the amount there-in specified. The residence of any person who has a family shall be held to be where his family resides, and the resi-dence of any other person shall be held to be where he boards in any County of

this State.
SEC. 12. That the County Commissioners in this State are hereby authorized and empowered to have special supervis-ion of the building of new bridges over the rivers and creeks of this State; also of extra and expensive repairs of old bridges. When the work is to be accom-plished, the Commissioners shall give fifteen days' notice in the County paper and in writing duly posted in the neigh-borhood in which such work is to be performed, giving notice that the Commissioners of the section in which such work is to be performed will be at such a place, on such a day and hour, with suitable specifications to let out such work to the lowest bidder, and to take from the successful bidder sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty. When the work is done it shall be inspected by the Commissioner letting it out, whose duty it shall be to report the result of his investigation to the full Board, who shall accept or reject the same accordingly as they may determine, whether or not the constructor has or has not complied with the terms of his contract. If any bridge over waters of this State which constitute a boundary line between Counties snan be necessary to be erected or repaired, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of such Counties to cause the same to be erected or repaired in the manner afore-erected or repaired in the manner afore-erected or county hearing an equal share words, and the Pope took his stand on words, and the Pope took his stand on be necessary to be erected or repaired, it Leo XIII hesitated one moment. Fransaid, each County bearing an equal share of the expense so incurred. And when any such bridge already exists, or shall both the church and the piazza were hereafter be built, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to divide the same, by measurement from the centre; and each Board shall be responsible for the good condition of the half next adjoining the County in which there was a great rush plause rose from that laboring applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the county in which there was a great rush through the county in which there was a great rush through the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the doors, and a thundering applicable to the county in which there was a great rush through the county in which the county in ing the County in which they exercise the functions of office. And when it becomes necessary to build a new bridge, or be the duty of the Boards of the two

same are hereby, repealed.
Approved March 19, 1874.

Counties to do the same as aforesaid.

Pickled in a Boiling Spring.

Tom Collette is a miner, teamster, coal burner, or anything else that is necessary when he finds that his pocket is growing and highly manured. A very thin soil two friends, Joe and Jake, was making a painful journey from Pine Grove, in Emeralda county, to Eastern Nevada. They camped one afternoon by some hot springs near Walker lake, and discovering a hole half full of cold water near one of the hottest springs, turned the hot water, as it flowed out of the spring, into the hole until the hot and cold water blending, made exactly the right temperature for a bath. Then they plunged in and enjoyed the delicious water as only those can who have traveled over dusty alkali roads for several days. When they had eaten their supper and lighted their pipes, the theme of conversation for a long time, while they smoked, was their bath and the wonderful refreshment it had brought them. They spread their blankets on a grassy spot behind some willows, a few yards away from the springs, and soon fell asleep.

Tom was up with the dawn. The memory of the bath was fresh in his mind, and so he bounded from his blankets, and, with a skip and a jump, plunged into the clear water and sank to his neck. Then came a howl of anguish, and he sprang upon the bank with all the agility of a wild cat. In the meantime, his fair skin had changed to the color of a pickled lobster. The hot water had been running all night; and the cold water had been neutralized hours before the dawn, and now the water in the hole was almost of the same temperature as the water in the boiling spring from which it flowed. Tom was in a terrible state: ought I was pickled." But he did not hesitate as to the course he should

pursue.
With infinite care he drew on his pants and boots. Forcing back tears of au-guish, he managed to walk back to the camp. Though it wrung his heart, he put on his old-time frank smile as he neared the rendezvous, for Jake was just then sitting up in his blankets, gaping and stretching. Seeing Tom approach, and stretching. Seeing Tom approx Jake asked where he had been. T replied that the recollection of the magnificent bath of the previous evening was so vivid in his memory that he could not think of breaking camp without repeat-ing it, and added: "It's just lovely, Jake."

Jake did not want to hear more, but sprang from his bed and rushed away toward the spring. As swiftly as Tom could be followed, and from behind the willows kept covert watch. He saw Jake throw off his clothes, spring into the water, heard a yell of anguish, and then saw him with wonderful haste emerge and spring upon the bank, and vainly try, by swift applications of his hands to different parts of his body, to arrest the intolerable pain, swearing and

crying all the while. At last Jake managed to get into his Tom, he began with fierce invective to upbraid him for his deception. But Tom cut him short in an instant. "Hush up," said he, "would you bawl like a calf and give us both away when I want to cook

Soothed by this, Jake grew quiet, and both leisurely proceeded to camp. By this time Joe had commenced to rouse up, and seeing the others approach, asked them where they had been. Tom answered cheerfully, (he was bolding his pantaloons away from his body in the rear at the time,) "Do you think we could break camp without one more magnifi-cent swim? Not much."

In a few seconds Joe did come. He was trying and cursing furiously, and never stopped until he caught up his pistol.
"Drop it," said Tom. "I have a dead

morning, and, to spare the mules, they did not ride much during the succeeding three days. - Virginia Enterprise.

THE NEW POPE.

Leo XIII in the First Moments of his

Of the energy which distinguished Pecci, both as a delegate and a bishop at Spoleto and Perugia, he gave proof, as a Camerlengo, as soon as Pius 1X, upon the removal of the cloud under which the Archbishop of Perugia was in Antonelli's lifetime, called him to Rome and invested him with the important and invested him with the important office. I have already told you that the determined and, as his colleagues said, "impetuous" manners of the Camerlengo had struck dismay among the Vatican functionaries accustomed to the extreme lenieucy of the late Pontiff in his declining years, and has raised against him an outery of unpopularity during the va-cancy of the See which very nearly cost him his chance of an election. To several of the well-known courtiers

of Pius IX, Pecci very plainly intimated that he would not put up with the liberties they had been long allowed to take with the supreme authority, and in a signal instance, when the body of the deceased Pontiff was being removed from the death chamber to the Basilica, where it was to lie in state, espying among the few distinguished persons, whom he had allowed to attend the ceremony, one or two ladies to whom he had given no tickets, he summoned the master of the ceremonies, upbraided him in very strong terms for his presumption in departing from his instructions, and before the very body of Pius IX told him emphatically,

"I am not Pio Nono."

The clerical papers had predicted with great assurance that the new Pope should be Pius X, a hint that the policy of the new Pontificate should be based on that of the one which had just come to an end. Pecci, upon his election, declared that his name should be Leo XIII, a clear determination that the new reign should usher in a new era, being thus conveyed in the mere choice of his name. A few hours after his proclamation when the Cardinals crowding round him were silently watching his movements, he suddenly rose and, without consulting them, said, "Andiamo alla loggia," and proceeded to the balcony whence, according to custom, a newly-elected Pontiff is expected to give the benediction to the multitude assembled on the piazza to acclaim him. There is another looking out upon the church and front-ing main altar. Had he chosen the outer balcony the ice would have been broken, and the accession of the new Pontiff would have been attended by all the cer-emonies which surrounded the Papacy before the fabled captivity which eclipse

already swarming with an immense mul-titude, but, when the Pope's mind was heedless of the sacred locality. Little accustomed to exhibitions of that nature the Pope stretched out both hands to comes necessary to build a new bridge, or to entirely replace an old one which has been carried away or destroyed, it shall be the duty of the Boards of the two be the duty of the Boards of the two tinctly by all the hushed and awed as SEC. 13. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the semblage.-London Times.

Strawberry Culture.

A fair crop of strawberries can b raised on almost any soil not affected by surplus water. A very large crop can be soil, whatever may be its composition, will hold neither moisture nor fertility sufficient to perfect a large crop. I think one having land which he can plow two feet deep without penetrating a stratum sufficiently coarse to produce an audible sound of grit on the plow when passing through it, may conclude that he has land suitable for strawberries, although the degree of strength may be affected by the kind of rock from which it came. The matter of depth is an essential one. I never set a strawberry plantation without first plowing as near as possible two feet in depth. To do this, a sub-soil plow must follow in each surface furrow, not to invert, but to disintegrate and lighten the sub-soil. Sub-soil plowing more than doubles the cost of plowing, but it is an economical expenditure, and, for strawberry culture or any other market forgotten what was done in hours of exgardening, it probably is essential to profit. Perhaps the time has arrived with strawberry growers in many sec-tions, when none but those who adopt scientific and practical methods of cultivation can find profit in the business Perhaps no other crop is more susceptible to drouth, or will so well repay precau-tions against it. Probably 2,000 quarts per acre is above the average crop, while it might be made 5,000 quarts or more. I have repeatedly raised 9,000 quarts per Now, as the same number o plants is required on an acre of poor land as on an acre of rich land, and

about the same number of hoeings, it is evident that the profits are very much in favor of the large crop.

Perhaps no question relating to straw-berry culture is more frequently asked than "What kind of manure should be used?"-a question equally pertinent respecting any other crop; yet an idea seems to be more or less prevalent that there is a specific manure for this crop There may be but it is unknown to me My answer to the question is, "any good nanure." The quantity of manure necessary to produce a profitable crop may be set at not less than twenty cords of good stable manure, or, such quantities of other manure as shall produce an equal effect. Let one-half of it be plowed in and one-fourth harrowed in, and one fourth reserved for top dressing after the plants are set, just before Winter sets in It is especially desirable that this Au-

tumn top dressing shall consist of some fertilizer other than stable manure-of something free from foul seeds. Bear in mind that this writer speaks from an experience on old, long worn

soil.—Ed. Recorder.]
It may now be inferred that for a successful strawherry crop a deep soil thoroughly enriched is essential. The thoroughly oughness in working produces such a soil as will allow almost all the water of rains to gently percolate through it in-stead of running off. This carries ele-ments of fertility from the upper stratum down far below the effects of the severes drouths, and the roots are sure to go there after them. I will add that it is not prudent to set strawberry plants on an in-verted sward for fear of the ravages of the cut worm. Any one desirous of ducing berries enough for family use, may make use of the above suggestions, substituting the spade for the plow.—

-"Well, I'se ben notissin dat de white folkes sense de wah don't hab haf'es much time to wurk in az dey used ter?" nent swim? Not much."

At this Joe, getting up, cried: "Not much, you bet!" and dashed away toward gers in de land, roosters is powerful skase gers in de land, roosters in white fokes nebber rez till de rooster the spring.

As he disappeared behind the willows,

As he disappeared behind the willows,

an' when der white man ress' onder de As he disappeared behind the willows, down and make use of any timber, wood, earth or stone in or near the road, bridges or causeway, for the purpose of repairing or causeway, for the purpose of repairing the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Jake, "Get your gun quick; it will be or causeway, for the purpose of repairing or causeway, for the purpose of repairing the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and when der white man ress' onder de Justine that the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and said to Justine the disappeared behind the willows, and the disappeared behind the willows and the disappeared behind the will

The Confederate Archives.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Confederate archives which the Government purchased some years ago. played a conspicuous and important part in the legislation of the House of Representatives to-day; and as the case stands at present, resulted in the saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury. The subject under con-sideration was a bill to pay mail contrac-tors for service in the Southern States before the war, and which has been pending since the extra session of Congress. The Republicans have resisted the passage of the bill, mainly on the ground that it was the entering wedge to open-ing the door for other Southern claims. In the course of the discussion, from time to time, party feeling has run very high; and when the bill was last under consideration, two weeks ago, Conger, of Michigan, and Rengan, of Texas, had quite an animated debate, the former affirming, the latter denying, that the Southern Confederacy had taken possession of postal property of the United States in the Southern States prior to May 31, 1861, the date up to which the bill proposed that the contractors should be paid. It was also used as an argu-ment against the bill that no evidence had been produced to prove that these claimants had not been compensated by the Confederate Government for the very service for which they now asked the General Government to compensate them. The idea that there was any force in that argument was indignantly repudiated by Southern men, who said these claimants had not been compensated one dol-lar's worth by the confederacy. To-day, when the bill came up again, Conger rend from the Confederate archives a proclamation issued by Reagan, from Montgomery, Ala., on May 20, 1861, and directing all Postmasters in the South to hold possession of locks, bags and other property of the United States for the benefit of the Confederate Government. Money and stamps were not included in the proclamation. Following on the heels of this came Willetts, of Michigan. He, too, had been delving among the Confederate archives, and to some purpose, for he made a discovery which ex-ploded with surprising effect among the Southern members. He read extracts to show that the Confederate Government had not only seized the property of the United States, but presented undoubted proof that the Confederacy had paid railroads and individuals for the very service which it was proposed to pay for

under the pending bill.

Mr. Reagan was the first to express surprise. He declared that what had been read has passed entirely from his recollection, if he ever knew it. He would not vote to pay a dollar to any man or corporation that had been paid by the Confederacy for this service. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, declared the revelation entirely new to him, and affirmed that he never conceived that the Confederacy had made these payments. In view of what had been read he would not vote for the bill unless it was so guarded as to exclude from its provisions any man who had ever received a dollar from the Confederacy for that service. Mr. Randolph Tucker was also surprised. He said that which was read was from the Confederate archives, which had lain concealed for thirteen years. Southern men had not had access to them, but he thought he had a key to the whole matter, and would have more to say at some future time. For the present, however, he could not vote for the bill. He wanted it recommitted until further examination could be made, and he had no doubt that the bonor of the Confederate Government in the matter, and of those who acted with that Government, would

be vindicated.

The result of the whole affair was that Southern men abandoned the idea of passing the bill at present, and an attempt was made to take it from the Committee of the Whole, and recommittee of the Whole, and the W mit it the Committee on Post Offices. This was, however, resisted by the Republicans, who seem determined to make as much political capital as possible out of the matter. - The bill remains in Com-mittee of the Whole, and it cannot be got out of there for two weeks except by unanimous consent, or by suspension of the rules, neither of which is likely to be obtained. Of course the Radical Republicans will claim that the Southern men knew of these things all the time, and were practicing deception to get the money out of the Treasury; but in spite of their assertions, no honest man will doubt that Reagan, Blount, Tucker and others spoke the exact truth when they said they did not know of the existence of the facts brought out to-day, or that, if they ever did know of them, they had forgotten them entirely. Cox, of Ohio, took occasion to say that, speaking for himself and for others around him, notwithstanding what had been read to-day, they could not doubt the candor and good faith of Rengan. His conduct in the House had proven his worth, and justicitement fifteen or sixteen years ago.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.-"Sir." said % lad coming down to one of the wharves in Boston, and addressing a well known merchant, "Sir, have you any berth for me on your ship? I want to

earn something."
"What can you do?" asked the gentle-"I can try my best to do whatever I

am put to do," answered the boy.
"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's wood for nigh two years."
"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a

questioner. questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after a moment's pause, "I have not whispered once in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you master of her, some day. A boy who can master a woodpile, and bridle his tongue, must be made of good

stuff." THREE THINGS .- Three things to love -courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate-cruelty, arro-

gance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in-beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for-health, friends and a contented spirit. Three things to like-cordiality, good

humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and humor. Three things to contend for-honor,

country and friends. Three things to govern-temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think of-life, death and eternity.

- The Maine Farmer says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hav, and presented a sickly ap-pearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw it out to them, about a shovelful each day. They all ate as if with evi-dent relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cat-

mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonder-

DRTUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is the most genial balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases.

It is composed of herborn the throat and lunes; detached from the air coils all irritating and according to the contracting and atomic cheeks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose which produces the cough. A single dose relievos the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness, and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

What others say about Tutt's Expectorant. Had Asthma Thirty Years. "I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect." W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ONLEANS, November 11, 1576.

"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house.

My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molassea candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydres St.

"Six, and all Croupy."

"Y have been six children all of them have

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tut's Expretorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

A Doctor's Advice. "In my practice, ladvise all families to keep lute Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."

T. P. ELLIS, M.D., Nowark, N. J.



THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT." "Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."
REV. I. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. "Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."-REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.
"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver.
They are superior to any medicine for biliary dis-

orders ever made."

1. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusts, Ga.

1. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusts, Ga.

"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family.

They are unequaled for costiveness and biliousness."

They are unequaled for costiveness and biliousness.

"I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit."

W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register. W. W. MAIN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We seil fifty boxes Tutt's Pills to five of all others."—SAYRE & CO., Carlorsville, Ga.

"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."

W. H. BARRON, 96 Summer St., Boston.

"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of billous disorders as Tutt's Pills."

JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia. AND A THOUSAND MORE.

Bold by druggists. 25 cents a box. 35 Murray Street, New York.

INDORSED. HIGH TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.

AS CREAT INVENTION
which restores youth turn, of the York,
which restores youth at the hair.
That emines that but succeeded in
producing that by which imitates
nature to reflection. Old bachelors may

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Cooking Stoves at \$11 50 to \$25.00.



AND

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

## **COOKING STOVES**

Ever brought to Anderson,

WHICH I will deliver in my Wagon at any place on the Greenville & Columbia Ran'road, from Williamston down to Cokes-

Price your Greenville Stoves, and be con vinced. And as for TIN WARE, I will sell just as cheap, and pay more for RAGS and RAW HIDES than any one else. A large and well-selected stock of Printing and Wrapping Paper always on fland at bottom prices.

JOHN E. PEOPLES. Jan 24, 1878 12 Charleston Fertililizer Co.

PURE POUDRETTE! PURE POUDRETTE! PURE POUDRETTE!

Price Reduced, \$20 Cash per Ten! OFFICE 86 BROAD STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PENDLETON FACTORY, S. C., Jan. 9, '78.

Ma. D. D. COHEN, Charleston—Dear Sir: I used 200 lbs. of your Poudrette on one acre of cotton land last Spring, which suffered very much from the severest hailstorm that I ever witnessed; yet with all of this I am pleased to state that the result was more than satisfactory, having made 900 lbs. of seed cotton on land that would not, without the aid of fortilizers, make more than 500 lbs. per acre.

W. WALKER RUSSELL.
Feb 7, 1878

30

3m

Feb 7, 1878 REILWEIN, THE UNEQUALLED IAS, LEFFEL DOUBLE THE WHEEL PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

SAW, TLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MACHINE MODEDED MILL CEARING. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS Of Improved Designs, A Specialty Address, POOLE & HUNT. SCHOOL THE DESCRIPTION OF MICH.

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John C. Whitefield, Administrator of C. L. Gaillard, deceased, Plaintiff, against Ale-tha L. Gaillard, L. L. Gaillard, and oththa L. Gaillard, L. L. Gaillard, and others, Defendants.—Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, Injunction, Relief, &c.

PY virtue of an order from the Court aforesaid, to me directed, all persons having claims against Charles L. Gaillard, deceased, are hereby notified and required to establish their several and respective demands before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 6th day of June next, or he barred all benefits under any decree made barred all benefits under any decree m

be barren an oscillation in this action.

JOHN W. DANIELS, c. c. p.

Clerk's Office, Anderson C. H., S. C.,

March 6th, 1878.

3m

CONGAREE IRON WORKS COLUMBIA, S. C.

John Alexander, Proprietor. Reduced Prices Vertical Cane Mill.

Above prices complete with Frame. Without Frame, \$10 less on each Mill.

HORIZONTAL-3 Roll Mill, for Steam or Water Power. \$150 00

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills,
AND SAW MILL, GEARING,
Of all kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasona-

REDUCED PRICES. Gin Gearing constantly on hand of the following sizes: 

With Bolts, \$3.50 extra for each set.

Anti-friction Plates and Balls for Cotton Press, \$10 and \$12 per set.

Would respectfully call attention to ten new patterns of Patent Iron Railings; can be run any length without posts. Also ten new patterns of Bannisters, got up expressly by J. Alexander for the Fair. I have a great many different patterns at my shop of old style; will be pleased to show any one around who may call.

Terms Cash on delivery at Railroad Depot in Columbia. Works foot of Lady Street, opposite Greenville Railroad Freight Depot.

SULLIVAN & CO., Agents, Anderson, S. C.

## G. V. DeGRAAF,

FURNITURE DEALER & UNDERTAKER. Undertaking in all its Branches.

147, 147 1-2 & 149 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

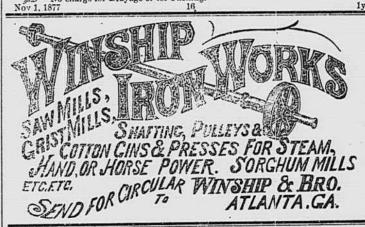
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, Nov. 1, 1877.

MY customers know that I have heretofore led the "Furshture" trade of the South, in style, quality and prices. The time has some when these goods can be purchased as cheap from me as in the North and West. I do not go backwards, but continually raise the standard of my goods, and add new styles. I have made reductions in prices wherever possible, and spared no expense to place in your hands a Price List that will help you to purchasing clawhere. Orders by mail will receive as much attention as if given in person. purchase goods. I respectfully have Journal will receive as much attention as if given in person, purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will receive as much attention as if given in person. It won! make the list too large to describe and copy all the different prices of Eedroom, Parlot adits, Dining Room, Office, Standing, Parlot and Ladies' Desks, Secretaries, Dwarf Libraries, and Book Cases, manufactured by me, and therefore, this list contains only a few of the prices of goods kept by me.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours respectfully,

G. V. DeGRAAF.

## No charge for Drayage or for Packing. Nov 1, 1877 16



New Advertisements.

PIANOS Retail price \$900 only \$260. Par-Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington,

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, IO SPRUCE STREET, . NEW YORK.

GEO, P. ROWELL & CO. conduct an agency for he reception of advertisements for American the reception of advertisements for American newspapers.

The most complete establishment of the kind in the world.

8,000 newspapers are kept regularly on file open to the inspection of customers.

Every advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or

commission.

An advertiser in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A book of 120 pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices is sent to any address on receipt of fen ceuts.

Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order.

he order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for List; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger um. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., also publish the American Newspaper Directory (price 50 cents,) a complete list of all American Newspapers, and a Gazetter of the towns in which they are issued.



Sewing Machine is the easiest selling and best sallsfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle;
makes the lock-stitch; is simple in construction;
very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is
almost impossible for other machines to sell in direct competition with the WHITE. AGENTS
WANTED. Apply for terms to WHITE SEWING
MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cts., pest paid. L. JONES & CO., Nas

Greenville and Columbia Railroad CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted connecting with Fast Day Trains on South Caroina Railroad, up and down. On and after Wednesday, November 14, 1877, the following will be the schedule:

Leave Alston ...... 1 10 p m

...11 10 a m

Leave Newberry ..... ..... 2 23 p m Leave Hodges..... Leave Belton..... Arrive at Greenville ... Leave Greenville at ..... ... 7 20 a m Leave Belton ..... Leave Hodges .... ....10 47 a m ..... 1 42 p m Leave Newberry ...... Leave Alston..... Arrive at Columbia..... ... 5 60 p m Leave Belton ...... ..... 7 50 p m Leave Pendleton .. Arrive at Walhalla ... Leave Wolhalla .. . 5 50 a m THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't

South Carolina Railroad. CHARLESTON, March 3, 1878.
On and after Sunday, 3rd Passenger Trains

FOR AUGUSTA. (Sunday morning excepted.) FOR CHARLESTON.

(Sunday morning excepted.)
usta at.......8:30 a m and 7:40 p and Atlanta trains,
S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent,
S. B. Pickens, General Ticket Agent.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections whi arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely falls to cure the severest cases of **Chills** rarely falls to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in mainrious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinne or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disyears in the treatment of these distressing dis-orders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infalli-ble. It can, be safely recommended as a sur-remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Nou-ralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bow-els, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedler remedy than Aven's Ague Cune, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Agus prevails, communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the

torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.. Practical and Analytical Chemista, LOWELL, MASS.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. WILLIAMSTON

FEMALE COLLEGE, PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

A Live Up-Country School for Girls.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President, WILL leave Branchville at 8 a. m. on W Saturday, Feb. 2, and pass Columbia at 11, escorting pupils to Williamston for the Spring Session, which opens on Monday, Feb. 4, 1878.

RATES, per Session of 20 weeks:-TERMS-One-half of the Session's expenses must be paid in advance, the re-mainder at the middle, April 12. This

LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant. Community, moral, orderly. No grog-shop within three miles. Chalybeate Spring in 200 yards. Pupils attend three Churches in turn.

COURSE OF STUDY-Semi-Annual, on the "ONE-Study" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin, required for graduation. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

PREMIUMS.—Every pupil who averages 75 or more is entitled to a discount of 10 to 50 per cent. on next Session's regular tuition. PHYSICAL EXERCISE receives systemat-

ic attention. Daily practice in Calis-thenics. Regular use of Health-Lift. Morning and evening walk, &c. 32 Send for a Catalogue. Jan 3, 1878

A New Life in the Land!

THE Exhibition in Anderson was one of the most remarkable events since the war. In point of numbers, talents and dis-tinguished ability, nothing could have exceeded it. At every stage of its proceed-ings it was manifest that a new life is in the land.

The celebrated Dr. HEINITSH was there, and advocated Southern Medicines for Southern people. His Family Medicines are household remedies.

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT purifies the blood. HEINITSH'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS—For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dull Feelings, Loss of

Appetite. HEINITSH'S ROSE CORDIAL - For

Bowel Complaint, STANLEY'S COUGH SYRUP—Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the great-

QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Scrofula, Swelling of the Glands, Goitre.

Liver Complaint.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Consumptive
Patients as an invigorating pordial.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For General Pros-

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. PREPARED BY E. H. HEINITSH & SON,

NEW CONFECTIONERY!

POPULAR GOODS.

THE undersigned having opened a fresh and complete line of CONFECTIONERIES, Candies, Raisins,

Bananas, Oranges, &c., Fogether with the best brands of Ci-Toys and Fancy Articles,

And many other things, respectfully invite the visits of the trading public and z share of patronage. Our goods are nice, fresh and cheap. They will certainly please you. We also receive FRESH OYSTERS regularly. SLOAN & CO., Under Store of B. F. Crayton & Sons. Dec 13, 1877 22 8m

T. C. GOWER & CO., Greenville. S. C., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS. MANTELS and SHINGLES. STAIR WORK, NEWELS,

> HAND-RAILS and BALUSTERS, LIME,

> > CEMENT and

GLASS, in any quantity. TEMPLE'S IMPROVED PORCELAIN LINED PITMP

Sewer and Drain PIPING. The most complete establishment in the

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES. Send lists for estimates. Thankful for past favors from the people of Anderson, we respectfully request continuance of the same.

T. C. GOWER & CO. Nov 8, 1877 \$2500 a Year.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS WAIITED

On Our Grand COMBINATION PROSPECTUS

150 Distinct Publications! 100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments ! Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous

Works of universal interest. Novel Feature in Canvassing 111 Sales made from this Prospectus when all ingle Book fail. It centains something to uit every taste. We are also offering special inducements on our

Premium Family Bibles. English and German, Protestant and Catholic. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Bindings, at the Grand Centennial Exposition, 1876. Also General and Local

AGENTS WANTED ON OUR GREAT WAR BOOK, The most Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the Great Contest between the RUSSIAN and the TURK. With its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful Book now published. Liberal Terms. Particu-lars free. Address

10HN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA Sept 13, 1877 9

BARNARD'S 263 King St., Charleston, S. C.

THIS is one of the largest and finest Gal-L leries in the South. New and costly instruments have been obtained; also, fine instruments have been obtained; also, fine Photographic Furniture and Scenic backgrounds. The work turned out of this Gallery cannot be surpassed, either in finish or in faithfulness of copy. Mr. Barnard has had thirty-four years' experience in the art, and is now prepared to do all styles of work. He attends personally to all sittings, and is determined none shall go away dissertified. determined none shall go away dissatisfied.

| Prices have been reduced 25 per cent.

A large assortment of Frames and Fittings for Photographs on hand.

Sept 20, 1877 10 6tn

A. K. Long. R. L. GILLILAND. New Firm! New Goods. LONG & GILLILAND.

rule will be rigidly enforced in every 103 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., BOOK BINDERS, STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers,

> Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY. GENERAL NEWSDEALERS,

For Orders for Music promptly filled. Oct 4, 1877 12 1y DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. A All persons having demands against the Estate of Mrs. Nancy Harper, deceased, are bereby notified to present them, proper-ly, proven, to the undersigned, Administrars, within the time prescribed by law: and

all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.

J. M. ACKER, I. C. HARPER,

February 27, 1878 Administrators.

MOTHER DARLING'S INFANT COR-DIAL-For all complaints incident to Teething, Sour Stomach, Crying.

est Pharmaceutical product ever discovered for all disorders and dis-cases which have their origin in the blood. Health may now by regain-ed. Life prolonged. Beauty re-

QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Nervous Debility.
QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Indigestion,

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For all Cutaneous Diseases, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, &c., &c.

Columbia, S. C. Aug 16, 4877 5