Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executiv Committee of Pomona Grange.

Deep or Shallow Culture.

As that time in the life of our principai crops is at hand, when their roots are ramitying in every direction and filling the ground in search of food, it becomes those who practice deep culture to pause and consider whether that practice is best, and give a reason for their manner of this error. Let us heed the teachings of cultivating. Whatever those reasons may be, and however plausible, there is not a proposition connected with the whole science of agriculture more fallacious, or a practice more hurtful in its effects, than deep culture. To contend for deep culture is to ignore the very first principles of vegetable life. Roots are the feeders of the plant, through which it receives those chemical elements of the soil necessary to its growth and development. Nature supplies these feeders just as she furnishes arteries and voins to the animal organization, and precisely for the same purpose. Not a root is ever put forth by a plant that is not necessary for the growth and maturation of that plant, and required during its existence. Nature does no superfluous work. The roots of the forest oak, that lives for an age, continues during all this time to grow and ramify-permesting the soil, wide and deep, in every direction. The same fact holds in regard to minor plants-such as our annuals, that mature in one season. The little fibrits that spring out as the seed yegetates, continue to grow through the season, enlarging and extending themselves to the utmost depth of the pulverized soil. They ramify and spread themselves in every possible direction, and completely occupy the soil. Cut these tender fibrits and you destroy what are destined to be the main supporting roots of the plant during the season of fruiting. You stun the plant, inflicting an injury from which it does not recover.

Time is an important element with our annual cultivated crops. The season of growth is short at best, and crops need to be stimulated instead of retarded. Tearing and cutting the roots of a plant arrests its growth and shortens its season of maturation. Nature sets to work sfresh to repair damage done. This reparation process consumes time, and the second growth of roots is much less vigcrous than the original. Consequently, the plant does not recover from the injury, and its crop of fruit is proportionally shortened. The argument that nature more than compensates this loss by the multiplied number of roots put forth in lieu of the lacerated ones, but proves the extent of the injury and the mportance of time in its reparation.

What, then, do these facts teach us in , reference to the cultivation of field crops? If corn and cotton require roots, why do violence to the laws of nature by constantly tearing them off? Nature is our best guide. Assist, but never frustrate her designs. In this consists the policy of him who cultivates the soil, as well as the true philosophy of life. This principle holds in the vegetable as in animal life. As we dare not sever an artery or vein with the expectation of invigorating the health of an animal, so we must not lacerate the roots of a plant, expecting to promote its growth. In the one case we debilitate the animal, and in the

other cripple the plant. In both we do

of the deep system of culture. the source of more ill-success in farming

than ally other one mistake. It is contrary to the principles of reason and common sense, and not sustained by practical experience. It is an error both

in theory and practice, and cannot be justified by the liberal construction of ny principle in nature. Let us, then, as agriculturists, awake to a proper conception of the magnitude

of nature so long as we are dependent upon her productions; she is our best guide, and when we violate her precepts ve may not claim her blessings.

THE MICROPHONE.

ship for an entire vdyage. They subsist largely oh the waste matter thrown over-How Prof. Hughes Discoved the Means of Magnifying Sounds-The Tramp of a Fly Distinctly Audible.

A paper lately read before the Royal Society abhounces the invention, by Prof. Hughes, of this astonishing instrument or apparatus, which opeus to our ears a univese of sounds hitherto inaudible-just as the microscope revealed a world of minute life and structure un-known before. Like Mr. Edison, Prof. Hughes was one day employing the tele-phone for acoustic experiments. He wished to investigate the effect of sonorous vibrations upon the electrical behavior of conductors, led to this idea by the way in which selenium is known to become electrically affected by light, and also by the researches of Sir William Thomson upon the electrical conduct of strained wires. The Professor had a stretched wire on his telephonic circuit. and, though he talked and plucked at it, no effect followed until it broke. At that moment the telephone uttered a sort of "shh," which was very curious. He placed the broken ends together under a weight, and obtained again faint sounds, which were improved when the wires were connected by iron nails, or a steel watch chain-the more pieces and more diverse in substance from the conductor seemingly the better. Experimenting still further with his broken circuit, especially in the direction of this whisper from Science about "more pieces," he found metallic powder or fine metal found metallic powder or fine metal filings wonderfully augment the power of transmitting sounds; while shot, in a bright condition also while shot, in a bright condition, platinum, carbon, and

mercury also gave good results, particu-larly the last. Following up this clue, Prof. Hughes hit upon a plan of suspending finely divided mercury in a stick of charcoal by heating the latter and plunging it into quick later, whereupon the charcoal becomes infiltrated with the sensitiveness to sound, as well as power, of conveying it with the utmost fidelity, was displayed by the apparatus. A touch of the finger on the vibrating plate was conducted to the speaking end in volume of vibration like the rustle of a forest the streking of a samely here brush on a card was magnified into the sound of a loud whisper; the beating of Indian jungle. Sounds, in fact, totally inaudible before to human ears were arrested and reported by this simple and accidental expedient of interrupting the electrical circuit with a finely divided

The practice of deep culture is plainly violative of the laws of Bature, and is

when the war was in progess, a number of army officers left Boston in the new sail-ing ship "Merchant" for a voyage on Ship Islands. Amolig the passengers were Dr. Hook-er, Lieutenant Prince and Emerson, and the writer; and we all witnessed the scene I am about to describe.

The Vitality of the Shark.

Early one morning, Dr. Hooker called from the deck to us below that a shark was following the ship. We took this to be a practical joke and did not move But when we did go upon deck, about six o'clock, we looked over the stern of

the ship and there saw an enormous, shovel-nosed shark following us, but The old sea captain said it was no un-usal incident to have a shark follow a

board; and, as they are very fast swim-

mers, can always keep up with a vessel. It was proposed by Captain Lewis, one of the captains on board, to make an efpect of capturing this great fish was not very bright, until Captain Lewis pro-posed to make a noose and lower it down into the water, and thus entaugle him. But Sir Shark kept away from the rope. I then proposed to put a piece of pork big as my hand, on a common fish line, and by a little maneuvering of the bait induce the fish to pass his head into the noose. But he was very cautious and would not near the ship when I lowered the piece of pork, until two little pilot fish, that rode on his back, one on each side of the great fin, came forward and inspected the bait, then returned and took their places. They had barely time to finish this

action when the shark swam under the stern of the ship, and opening his pon-derous jaws attempted to take the bait. But I beld it just above his nose, noting he possessed no power to leap or jump up as many fish do. I also watched with curious interest

While Captain Lewis was preparing a noose which was to be slipped over the shark's head, I asked about the pilot fish. "Every shark has one," said the captain, "and sometimes two ; and when the

shark is without one he is shy and will seldom approach very near a ship." These pilot fish seemed to be five or six inches long, and of a yellowish-brown color, having longitudinal dark planging it into quart infitrated with the the charcoal becomes infitrated with the mercury in minutest but continuous par-ticles. Inserting a "transmitter" of this sort in his circuit an absolutely amazing sensitiveness to sound, as well as power, sensitiveness to sound, as well

The captain again lowered his rope, but the current of water drew it aside a forest; the stroking of a camel's hair and the attempt to entrap the fish was

again a failure. Then, some one suggested holding the a pulse or the tick of a watch was found to pass with perfect clearness through a hand, and when the shark put his head to pass with perfect clearness through a hand, and when the shark put his head resistance representing a bundred miles over the rope in order to get at the pork of space; and, when a fly happened to still dangling from the end of the little of space; and, when a fly happened to walk over the plate, the tramp of its feet was most distinctly caught, like that of some six legged horse trotting, and it was, moreover, heard to trumpet from its raised proboscis like an elephant in an Indignipuede so hungry that he immediately returned, and the maneuver was repeated, and with success, the second time

The moment Captain Lewis got the noose around his body, eight or ten persons pushed away at the rope, and it was hardly a minute before it began to tightno doubt that the perfected microphone will convey to us that hidden ripple of the sap rising in growing trees and plants, which Humboldt said might be a continuous melody in the auditors on continuous melody in the auditory or-gaus of earth's smallest creatures.—Lon-don Telegraph.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Funny Recommendation from a Lou-isiana Bulldorer-Straight Out Protest During the Spring of the year, 1862, Against Anderson's Appointment

> Among the letters transmitted by the President to the Potter investigating committee on last Friday were the folowing unique letters : WEST FELICIANA, LA., May 17, 1877.

Hon, Wm, M. Evarts, Secretary of Washington, D. C.: SIR-Understanding that Mr. James

E. Anderson, (carpet-bagger,) of New Orleans, is an applicant for a consulship, and that he would like letters from those who know him, I take the liberty to inclose this to you. I am the person who attempted to rid the State of him last fall (to see his testimony before the conkeeping his distance about two hundred feet. Every person on board was called to look at the huge fish. attempt the people of this State look to you for relief, and with one voice im-

plore you, if you have any vacant consul-ship at any earthquake-shaken point, any cholera-infected city, any yellow fever point, or any small-pox ridden community, or any vacant commission to the fiercest of our Indian tribes, to send him to one of these places at once, because we consider the said Anderson a person

fort to capture him. We threw into the ocean pieces of bread and other articles of food, and the party that pays the most money, and were greatly interested to see him eat them. The ship was searched but there their country by dying for it. Hopeful was not a harpoon to be found; there was not even a shark hook. The pros-pect of capturing this great fish was not Indorsed 25th of May, 1877: Charges against James E. Anderson, (La.,) pre-ferred by John W. Bulldozer. [During the reading of this letter and

its indorsement the Republican members of the committee indulged in a laugh of satisfaction, and even the chairman and the Democratic members smiled, as if in sympathy with the sentiment expressed

by the anonymous correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1877. HON. R. B. HAYES, PRESIDENT: As a friend of yours, and one who earnestly desires that your whole administration may be eminently successful, I asked you to withhold the appointment of James E. Anderson as consul to Funchal, who falsely represents himself as being from Ohio. He is blowing around among his acquaintances in my presence that he will "feather his nest" while he know him, evidently. His testimony be-fore the Louisiana committees is suffi-cient condemnation of the man, as he

tried to sell out to the Democrats, and did everything that was low and dis-bonorable. I will see you further about it if you wish, and show you proof of what I say. Yours, truly, J. A. STRAIGHT.

"We, the People."

It was said by Condy Raguet, in the Examiner and Journal of Political Econo-my, which he published during the Nul-lification controversy, that the phrase, "We, the people," employed in the phrase, "We, the people," employed in the pre-amble to the Federal Constitution, con-stitutes the chief ground upon which the consolidation school of politicians rely for the support of their theory. It is not a little singular that the areat events Con the

a little singular that the great cause of constitutional liberty should be endang-ered, purely by the imperfection of the English language; and that the descend-ants of the freest nation in Europe should be in danger of becoming slaves, merely because they speak the English language. The word "people" in all other languages has a plural. Thus in Greek, laos has has a plural. Thus in Greek, laos has laoi; in Latin, populus has populi; in French, peuple has peuples; in Spanish, peublo has peublos; in Portuguese, povo has povos, and in Italian, popolo has popoli. Unfortunately, in English we do not use a plural to people; but had the idiom of our language admitted of it, there can be no doubt that the language admitted of the Constitution would have he felt it getting uncomfortably tight he paid no more attention to the bait, but turning slightly gave one flap with his mighty tail that nearly took the whole of

gaus of earth's smallest creatures.—Lon-don Telegraph. BODY SNATCHING IN OHIO.—As has already been announced, there is intense

ted government.

- Economy consists in putting a ten-cent picture in a ten-dollar frame. A Chicago chap has discovered per-petual motion. It is his wife's tongue.
It is said that eating onions will

prevent the lips from chapping. It will certainly keep the chaps from girl's lips. Agents for the Celebrated Hook Cotton Tie. - It is absurd to suppose that a man can speak above his breath, since his

mouth is below his nose. - A young man sent sixty cents to a firm in Michigan who advertised a recipe to prevent bad dreams. He received a

slip of paper on which was written: "Don't go to sleep."

THE Exhibition in Anderson was one of The balance of the second seco

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

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HEINITSH'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS-For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dull Feelings, Loss of Appetite.

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THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the greatest Pharmaceutical product ever discovered for all disorders and dis-eases which have their origin in the blood. Health may now be regain-ed. Life prolonged. Beauty re-

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

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Columbia, S. C. Aug 16, 4877 5 1 y

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> Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs. All the above Pianos for less money than you pay by sending North. Colds, Whooping

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The reputation it has attained, in FURNITURE, FURNITURE. consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost eveny continue to In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES. LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson :even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it ac-knowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to re-lieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PEC-TORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder va-

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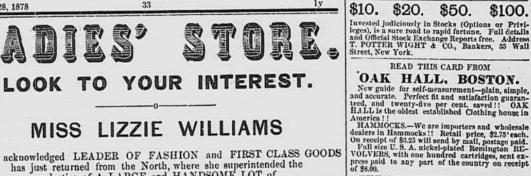
NEW SPRING PRINTS,

DRESS COODS. HATS.

And Other Desirable Goods Just being Opened ! And Sold at Very Great Bargains for CASH !

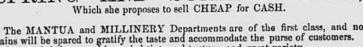
At the Emporium of Fashion, Leader of Low Prices !

THANKS for former patronage, and I only ask YOU ALL to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Z. D. CHAMBLEE, Proprietor. 33 Feb 28, 1878



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CREAT SOUTHERN MUSICAL HOUSE! FOREIGN NEWS embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe, together with unbiassed, faithful and graphic pictures of the great War in Europe. Under the head of ORGANS æ MASON & HAMLIN-The on-AMERICAN NEWS Parlor Favorite,

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POLITICAL NEWS, mbracing complete and comprehensive despatch s from Washington, including full reports of the peeches of eminent politicians on the questions f the h PIANOS, ORGANS, and all kinds MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

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THE HOME.

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for mak-ing clothing and for keeping up with the latest fushions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very la-test fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases f the business markets, Grops, Merchandize, &c. raluable feature is found in the specially report-prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

While all the news from the last fire to the Dis-overy of Stanley are to be found in the Weekly terald, due attention is given to

taught us in this study of nature's laws excitament in Cincinnut over the finding in their application to vegetation is an of the bedy of the Hon. John Scott Harseason. The roots of the planted crop will readily penetrate its depth, despite went to the Ohio Medical College, and will readily penetrato its depth, despite the impacting effects of the heaviest rains. To subsoil again and again is more than folly. No good can possibly result, and a great deal of harm will be the inevitable consequence, for it is non-sense to talk of ploughing corn, cotton or any other crop deep without cutting the roots. It cannot be done. The only rational course left the planter, who is disposed to observe the dictates of na-ture in this regard is to adopt a system of surface cultivatior, merely keeping out. The body was taken to an underof surface cultivation, merely keeping under the grass and weeds and letting his crops grow. He can no more make his corn grow by cutting off its roots than the surgeon cau make a wound than the surgeon cau make no wound that the surgeon cau make a wound heal by constantly leaving it open. Nature in both cases domands non-interference. She alone can make a bale of cotton or heal a wound, and her dictates

There are other facts connected with this subject that should not be overlooked in estimating the comparative advantages in estimating the comparative advantages of deep or shallow culture. These facts resolve themselves into the proposition, that surface culture husbands the mois-ture of the soil and allows it to be appro-priated by the growing crop, while deep culture promotes its evaporation and escape. Turn up the soil deeply in a hot summer day, and you expose it both to the action of the sun and wind, which rapidly carry off the moisture by evaporation, whereas, by using the winged sweep no such exposure is made. The moisture from the rains of winter and spring lies embedded in the soil, and his sides as if they were nailed there. cannot so readily escape, under the conservative operation of surface cultiva- could move his arms, but the joints tion. A certain degree of moisture of feed him with a spoon. His jaws are as the soil is indispensably necessary to the growing crop, in dissolving the fertilizing a space between his teeth that is just properties of the soil, and facilitating their assimilation by the plants. To col-lect a due supply of water is one of the lect a due supply of water is one of the

objects in deep breaking, and to preserve and retain it for the use and benefit of the growing crop is an important deside-the trouble to be sixty years old has spent seven months buttoning his shirt collar. Thirty years more ought to be added for ratum with the cultivator. It behooves hunting up the collar button.

taught us in this study of nature's laws in their application to vegetation is an-nistakably plain. The soil, properly en-riched and prepared, should be given to the planted crop. Let it have undis-suddenly Saturday night or Sunday growth and maturation, that its roots uny thoroughly permeate and occupy the soil. They are feeding the plant that is to produce the fruit, and oftimes run out to a considerable distance in search of food. Let not the plough-share in-trade this domain to disturb this quiet process of nature; its business is on the surface, attacking the grass and weeds that may appear there. Having once deeply subsoiled and pulverized the land, it will need no more breaking during the scason. The roots of the planted crop will reading mathematics. In the formit over the finding is to produce the fruit, and oftimes run of too. Let not the plough-share in-trade that may appear there. Having once deeply subsoiled and pulverized the land, it will need no more breaking during the scason. The roots of the planted crop will reading the state of the shard crop will reading the state that the state of the shard crop will reading the state state the state of the shard crop will reading the state of the shard crop will reading the state of the shard crop will reading the state of the shard the the state of the shard the state of the shard the state

moved, and the guard placed to watch the grave is nowhere to be found.

- Jonathan R. Bass of Cambria, Nicotton or heal a wound, and her dictates should be the guide of all who expect success. agara County, N. Y., has not a joint in his body. He went to bed in 1857 and has never been out of it since. He can-

not move even a finger. He ran as cap-tain of a canal boat between Buffalo and Rochester in 1850, and was getting stiff then. When he could not do any work menced with a pain shooting through the bottom of his right foot, that tumbled him to the ground. The foot com-menced to swell and got to be almost twice its natural size. Stiffness in the joints followed. Now Bass is literally a bone man. There is no more bend to his legs, arms and body, than there is to a marble statue. His arms are as fast to

- Somebody estimated that every man

raischief instead of good. The lesson already been announced, there is intense powerful was the fish that retard the movement of the ship, if not to drag her backwards.

A large number of men now got hold of the rope and succeeded in drawing him out of the water, and left him sus-

Scarcely was this done, when, instead of being dead, he was found to be so thoroughly alive that he cleared the deck of men in two moments; for as he com-menced his contortions and twisting about the deck, we all scampered to places of safety. His vitality struck us with wonder and alarm. He had hung on the outside

of the ship, in the broiling sun, during more than half a day. He had been de-spoiled of a portion of his vitalizing apparatus ; yet now, after we had suppos him dead for hours, we found him able to keep the whole ship's crew at bay.

The men soon commenced hostilities, but still for a long time he was able to maintain himself against great odds. He bent his body and with suprising strength threw himself from side to side; and, as he did so, he opened his huge jaws and barely missed from time to time, seizing our legs. He showed successive rows of sharp teeth, and by the aid of his cartilagenous tail, he turned forward and backward and obliquely along the deck, and really seemed empowered with

For two full hours did the battle con-

tinue. At last a thrust through the heart was the finishing touch. He gave one spring, twisting his body powerfully, and fastened his great jaws on a spar that was lashed at the side of the deck; and, Lerwards, we found it hard to disengage his grip, and could only do so by tearing out splinters from the spar. We found he measured fifteen feet in

ength. The two doctors on board were ardent physiologists, and they did not desire to

et such an opportunity slip to obtain an increese of knowledge. So they began their investigations by examining many parts of the shark, and

they finally removed his heart. The fact about to be recorded is prop-erly vouched for, and yet it seems almost

ncredible. Although the shark was dead and emptied of blood, yet his heart, when re-moved from his body and resting on the deck, kept up its contractions for a period of from twenty minutes to half an hour, just the same as when in place, and performing its office of pumping the blood to the various parts of the body. This wonderful power seems to be in harmony with the belief of some scien-

tists, who say the beart possesses a ner-rous centre and power over its own life, separate and distinct from the brain, for the protection of life in times of acci-dent.-Wide Awake.

need it in the approaching drought. To this end he must use the sweep instead of the shorel. Adopt the shallow instead

"We, the peoples," would unquestionably have been used, and there could have the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to been no reason for changing it, merely because in the amendment made in the phraseology by the committee appointed to revise the style, the enumeration of the names of the States was omitted, and in their places was substituted the shorter health.

lungs.

every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be with-out it, and those who have once used it neares will but equivalent phrase "of the United States." In speaking of several nations at the same time, a Frenchman would say, for example, "les peuples of Spain, Portugal and Italy are favorable to conit never will. Eminent Physicians throughout the

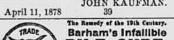
Portugal and Italy are invorable to con-stitutional government." We would say in English, "the people of Spain, Portu-gal and Italy, &c.," and yet uo one from this would infer that we supposed the inhabitants of those three countries con-stituted one nation. Had the Constitu-Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

tion been drawn up in Latin, it would have read "vox populi," and in that case we never should have heard of the docrine of an aggregate mass or consolida-

- Thomas D. Jones, a Syracuse (N. Y.) Welshman, has had a dream with "millions in it," for it has already secured him \$100,000 or so within ten The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISIR Books that any really fields and tell-instruction in all nat-ter pertaining to Heaked and Weinsched, and uppy immlong field. They are beautifully limitaristic, and implian ia-guage, easily understood. The two books embrace 460 begres, and contine values is information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment Head what our hom spapers as y: "The know idege imparted in Dr. Beite' new works is in no way of quertionable char-der, but is something that every one should have." The Yessis, the victim of early indirection; the Has, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning view in the prime of life, and the Weiman, in misser "DortLAR PillERS - 60 cits, each both in one volume, 81 in cloth and weight of price immany or stamp. secured him \$100,000 or so within ten months, and promises to yield other golden eggs in the future. Jones is a miller, and from boyhood has brooded over some means of improving flour by granulating instead of crushing the kerpels of wheat. He was poor, and it was slow, tedious work experimenting in other men's mills, but one night the idea

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Griginal and samp for book an Optum Rating, to W. B. Byttin, Optum Rating, to W. B. Byttin, Werklagesa, Orenz, Ge, Ha.

hotel. It is to apply diamond quartz to the mill-stones instead of picking them, the secret being in applying the quartz. Senator Bowett, an Ohio Quaker, gave Jones the opportunity to prove his method a success in his mills, but after LUMBER! LUMBER! receiving \$100,000 for its introduction A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept constantly on hand at my Lumber Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson, here, the inventor went to Great Britain, where he sold the right to use his patent by counties for hundreds of thousands and orders for large or small lots of any kind desired will be promptly filled at low prices. Mr. Rudoiph Kaufman is my agent for the sale of Lumber at Anderson, and will furnish any information desired to of dollars in the aggregate. Jones is now improving his patents at Utica and Rochester, but sails again in a week to introduce them in France and Germany.



Watches H to S7. Revol + 575 M.60. Over 100 later Norelites. Ag uvanid, Bo.Buply Co. Festiville. Tem

- The Chilian *Times* says: A singular discovery has been made on board of the Irvin, a full-rigged vessel, recently arrived at England from Peru. The body of a woman was found imbedded in the cargo, which consisted of nitrate of soda. The body was found in a good state of preservation, and is supposed to be that of a victim of an earthquake, which occurred many hundred years ago in Peru. The body is at present lying in the captain's bath room in crouching position Rings are inserted in the cars.

came to him in a dream at a Toledo

- A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife : "Get hold of a piece of

calico that will wash."

The Laboratory of the System. The stomach is the laboratory of the system, in The stomach is the inboratory of the system, in which certain mysterious processes are constantly going on. These result in the production of that wonderful vivifying agent the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the elements of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the storiach is semi-paralyzed by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the syscirculation grows thin and suggish, and the sys-tem suffers in consequence. Moreover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, rendering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sick headaches, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engen-dered. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms this

state of things, gives permanent tone and regularity to the stomach and its associate organs, the bowels and liver, and ensures complete nourishment and increased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic and tonic in America.

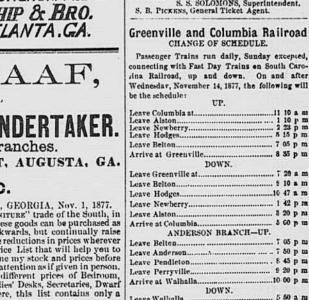


No charge for Drayage or for Packing. Nov 1, 1872 16

Wednesday, November 14, 1877, the following will ... 8 35 p m . 7 20 a m .. 5 10 10 47 a m 1 42 pm . 3 20 p m . \$ 60 p m ANDERSON BRANCH-UP. . 1 05 p m . 7 50 p m . 8 45 p m . 9 20 p m10 00 p m

DOW Leave Walhalla. Leave Perryville..... Leave Pendleton..... Leave Anderson..... Arrive at Belton.....

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sub't



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