It was on the afternoon of Thursday that Hoedel, who occupied a cell in the that Hoedel, who occupied a cell in the city prison, was informed that the law was to take its course. He bit his lips and turned deadly pale; then muttered to a keeper who stood by him, "They're only trying to frighten me." "Not so" said the keeper; "that's really your death sentence." He asked to be allowed to write an appeal for mercy, but was told that it was too late; then he asked that he might be executed on the Kreuz-berg, a well known hill in the suburbs, associated with the revolutionary pro-ceedings of 1848. He was told that he might order for his comfort whatever he pleased, but he declined to avail himself of the privilege of "the headsman's ban-quet," as it is called, though (for the first ne since his incarceration) he asked for cigars; subsequently he took a bottle of wine and some beer. At 6:30 p. m. the condemned man was

removed in a prison van to the penitenthere at Moshit, in the northwestern suburbs, and lodged in a strong cell. The Lutheran chaplain, Dr. Heinickes, accompanied and passed most of the night with him. Chatting is the proper word, for whenever the pastor attempted to turn the conversation towards religious subjects Hoedel interrupted him rudely. The condemned man spoke very freely, up differently I might have been another man." Then he added: "I must play man." Then he added: "I must play out my part to the end as I began it."
Towards morning he fell asleep, and was sleeping and as I began it."
Towards morning he fell asleep, and was sleeping and year as hurtful to society as are some of the lesser lights of the same brother-hood.

We are not now proposing to discuss this question in a national point of view; nor do we care to allude to the troubles created on the great trunk lines of the country by reason of the discrepancy they make in favor of "through" against the country by reason of the original proposes sub-

The scaffold was erected in the prison yard, where about fifty persons, magis-trates and lawyers, municipal officials, military officials and members of the police force, besides some reporters, were gathered. The prisoner, conducted by three wardens, walked with a firm step to the foot of the scaffold and stared imto the foot of the scaloid and stared impudently around at the assembly. Councillo: Hollmann, who was charged with superintending the execution, took his place at a table and read loudly the sentence of death and death warrant. At the conclusion Eccele spat upon the ground and cried, "Bravo!" The magis-trate now turned to a tall, strongly built man, about thirty or thirty-five years of ago, handsome, with a small moustache and neatly, indeed elegantly, attired in a fine linen shirt with waistcoat and trousers of black broadcloth. This was Herr Krantz, the executioner. Holding up the warrant that the heads-

man might see the Crown Prince's signature, Councillor Hollmann said to him: "Note this document, and now receive from me the tinsmith Emil Heinrich Mar Hoedel, delivered to you to be be-

"Come this way," said the headsman to Hoodel, who ran lightly up the three steps leading to the platform and threw off his coat and waistcoat. At this moon his coat and waistcoat. off his coat and waistcoat. At this moment the chapel bell began tolling; he gazed in its direction, then looked around upon those present with an ironical sneer.

Throwing down his braces, Hoedel began tolling, opinions here are like honors in whist, "easy." to unbutton his shirt, but could not unfasten one of the buttons. One of the wardens went to his assistance and turned it down beneath his shoulders, leaving the neck and the upper part of the breast bare. Meanwhile two other keepers had bare. Meanwhile two other teepers and tied the condemned man's arms and ankles. They then carried him, pin-ioned and helpless, to the block, which was of stout hardwood, with a hollow to receive the neck, and painted blood-red. Laying him on it face downwards, a strong leathern band was fastened over strong leathern band was fastened over the back of the head so that it could not be moved, and a clearly defined mark was offered for the headsman's blow.

Opening a leathern case, on which were in gold the figures "1878," Krantz took out the glittering new axe, and taking his aim, with an almost imperceptible glance, swung the weapon aloft and brought it hissing down on the band of blesh between the leathern fastening and the turned-back shirt. Only one blow was needed. The blood sprang out of the immense wound; the neck vanished, (so it seemed,) and there was left the trunk, which twitched spasmodically a few times, and the head, which looked as if it had been shorn off just at the chin. A very slight contraction or move-ment of the skin of the forehead was noticeable. The whole operation lasted about two minutes and a half. A coffin was brought out, into which the still bleeding remains were pitched; it was placed in a hole already dug in a corner of the prison-yard; the earth was filled in and all was over.

Too Hot for Him. As Confederate war reminiscences are the order of the day, here is one too good to lie buried. The hero of the joke we will call Jim. He was attached to Rosser's Cavalry, in Stuart's command. Jim was noted for his strong antipathy to shot and shell, and a peculiar way he had of avoiding too close a communion with the same, but at last all plans failwith the same, but at last all plans failed to keep him out of the "row" and he with his comrades under a lieutenant, was detailed to support a battery that composed a portion of the rear guard. The enemy kept pressing so close in fact, as to endanger the retreating forces and the troops covering the retreat had orders to keep the enemy in check, for a given period, at all hazards, and the order was obeyed to the letter though under a galling fire. Our friend Jim grew desperate. He stuck behind trees that appeared to his excited vision no larger than ram rods. He then tried lying down. In fact, he placed himself in every position rods. He then tried lying down. In fact, he placed himself in every position that his genius could invent, but the "hiss" of the bullet hunted him still. At last, in despair, he called to his commanding officer: "Lieutenant, let's fall back!" "I cannot do it, Jim," replied "Well, I'll be drat if we don't get cleaned up if we stay here!"
"My orders, Jim, are to hold this place and support that battery of guns," point-ing to the artillery close by. "If we fall back, the enemy will rush in and capture the guas." Just at that time a well-directed bullet impressed Jim with the fact that a change of base became necessary. Jim found another apparently sary. Jim found another apparently protective spot, and, as he recovered his mind, he sang out: "Oh! Lieutenant! what do you think them 'ere cannons cost?" "I don't know, Jim; I suppose \$1,000." "Well," said Jim, "let's take up a collection and pay for the d—d guns, and let the Yankees have 'em."

Transportation.

To our mind there is no more momentous question before the American peo-ple to-day than that of transportation. The fact that railroads have superseded and always will supersede, all other kinds of transportation, coupled with the further fact that transportation, and rapid transportation, too, affects materially in one way or another almost every citizen of the land, makes railroads most important and potent factor in the industrial and social economy of our Government. What would we be without railroads? And yet it must be questionable. tionable to every thinking man whether this necessity has not brought with it as many necessary evils as it has benefits. Without our railroads what would we have done with the unnatural increas of our population? Perhaps we would not have increased so rapidly, and would

have been that much better off. Without railroads we would not have opened up the great western domain of this country. Perhaps we would be bet-ter off if we had not opened it up. The ramification of railroads hastened

the coming of our great civil war, and enabled the North to conquer the South. In fact our country has been developed by railroads, and by their assistance the by railroads, and by their assistance the American people have been made the strongest and, perhaps, the most influential people in the world. The people built the railroads, and should to-day own them, but unfortunately they do not; and long-headed, far-seeing, able financiers have stepped in between the builders and their building, and taken processes on and today, own or control possession, and to-day own or control that enterprise, which, though not half as old as the government, and in nowise connected with it, is or holds a controling influence in the civil polity of the

Union.
Such men as Vanderbilt, Scott, Garrett, and other great railroad magnates exercise more influence and exert more power among the people and over the legislation of the country than does the President of the United States. That they are oppressors, can be heard on all sides; but that they are more malefactors than benefactors, we do not believe. subjects Hoedel interrupted him rudely.

The condemned man spoke very freely, while smoking. "Had I been placed under other circumstances," he said, "I might not have come to this; brought up differently I might have been another."

To the than benefactors, we do not believe. They are the representatives of capital, which though timid is always oppressive; and far more, they have that capital so invested that the investment is a necessity to the country. That they use their power and privileges wisely and well, we are not prepared to assert, but we doubt whether according to their opportunities they are as hurtful to society as are some

"local" freights. But we propose sub-mitting a few facts upon these points, in which our own people and the railroads that they have built, and are compelled to patronize, are vitally interested, and we do so free of prejudice and pro bono

publico.

The railroads of South Carolina are in trouble, and two of our most important and most cherished are about being taken from those who really own them, but perhaps who never lent a hand in con-structing them. We feel sorry for them, cause we always sympathize with the under dog in the fight, but we are pre-pared to believe the time has arrived, yes, and has long since arrived, when these roads should have been put under different administrations. We have different administrations. We have never had any experience in managing railroads, but like every other man we have always had our opinion as to how they should be managed, and have always believed that the South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Railroads have not been managed to the interests of those who patronized them. We say nothing about the passenger travel, though we have and do differ with the management of those roads, in the idea that a reduction of fare will not produce an increase of travel. We believe it, as certainly as we do that a reduction of

We do propose, however, to say some-thing upon the freight arrangements of those two roads, and what we do say shall be simply a recital of facts; and if they are not incontrovertible arguments in favor of our position we would most gladly be set right by wiser heads. Let a start in the mountains:

us start in the mountains:

Recently we met a man in Oconee who was buying up cattle for the Charleston market, who told us he was collecting cattle to be shipped from Seneca City probably by way of Atlanta, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., because the freight was about the same and accommodations was better. From Seneca City to At. were better. From Seneca City to At-lanta the distance is 121 miles, thence to Augusta 171, and to Charleston 137, or total 429 miles. From Seneca to Columbia is 156 miles, and thence to Charleston 180, or total 286.

While beating about the bush in that upper end of the Third Congressional District, we encountered wagons hauling merchandise from Central on the Air Line Railroad (the Blue Ridge Railroad is managed by the Greenville and Co-lumbia Railroad administration) to Pendleton and Anderson, two points on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and respectively, we believe, 14 and 25 miles below Seneca City, where these two railroads cross each other. At Seneca the Blue Ridge has no depot, though the Legislature nearly one year ago passed a law requiring them to build one there. They have one, however, at Perryville, two miles below Seneca, at which we have seldom if ever seen passengers, or freight received or discharged. In fact, the last trip we took up that road, arriving at the Perryville depot a little after 9 at night, we saw the conductor get off and walk around the depot lantern in hand, and give a yell or two, which we suppose was a sort of admonition to the absent agent

that the train had arrived. Two days ago we saw three wagons passing our plantation going northward with cotton. Hailing them, we found they were three friends from within four miles of Greenwood taking their cotton fifty-five miles on wagons to Greenville. Why do you do this, we inquired? The simple answer was, because the freight on our cotton to Charleston, the commissions for selling and the freight on supplies returning is a pretty fair hire for our teams for a trip to Greenville. We are safe in saying that hundreds of bales of cotton are hauled annually from Anderson, Abbeville and Laurens to Augusta and Greenville that should go

by rail to Charleston.

There can be no question that Abbeville County has grown this year a surplus oat crop amounting to 100,000 bushels. With near 2,000 bushels for sale, we have lost the sale ourself of a large portion of our crop because of the unreasonable tariff of freights from this point to the coast counties of the State. With many letters from low-country farmers on our table, complaining that the freight prevented their buying oats the freight prevented their buying oats from us, we attempted to ship 1,000 bushels to a distributing agent in Charleston, but were prevented by the freight. A grain merchant writes us from Charleston that freight on oats from St. Louis to Charleston is 27 cents per hundred pounds, or 9 cents per bushel; from Cokesbury to Charleston it is 14 cents per bushel. A car coming from St. per bushel. A car coming from St. Louis to Charleston passes 137 miles over the South Carolina Road; the same over the South Carolina Road; the same car from Cokesbury passes 130 miles over the South Carolina Railroad, and Columble over the South Carolina Road; the South Carol

As we have said, we never had any experience in railroad management, and erhaps our ignorance prevents our comrehending the science of the thing; if so, we will surely be thankful for en-lightenment, and if ever convinced that the present is the better policy, we will advocate and defend it with all our power .- D. Wyatt Aiken, News and Cou-

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS. What aBishop Accomplished for Louisians
An Episode of the Electoral Crisis.

While Major Burk was on the witness stand before the Potter committee, Gen. Butler called his attention to a dispatch from Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana. It was sent from Columbus, O., in the height of the popular excitement over the Presidential count, to Maj. Burke,

who was in Washington. Its words

Peace not to be disturbed in Louisiana. General Butler asked why the bishop was so far away from his flock at that time. Maj. Burke answered that the bishop went to Washington about that time to represent to President Grant the critical state of affairs in Louisiana. Then he journeyed to Columbus, to make it clear to Mr. Hayes that strife must result from the recognition of the Packard government. Maj. Burke infarred from the telegram that the bishop had learned that there would be no at-tempt to establish the Packard government. He thereupon telegraphed that afternoon to Gov. Nicholls. Gen. Butler, feigning great dullness, then asked, "But how was Gov. Nicholls to know from the mere expression, 'Peace not to be disturbed in Louisiana,' that the Packard government was not to be estab-

"I am sure, sir," Maj. Burke replied, stiffly, "that there was no misapprehension of the meaning on his part or on

By a singular coincidence, Bisho Wilmer, who had just returned from England, where he attended the Pau-Anglican council in Lambeth palace, entered the crowded committee room at the beginning of this testimony, intendng to have a chat with chairman Potter. He saw at once that he would be called o testify, which he did not wish to do f the committee became aware of his presence. He retired to an ante-room, and sent a note to Mr. Potter, whom he could trust, on the strength of a warm personal friendship, not to betray him.

Mr. Potter soon joined the bishop, and
there was a pleasant conversation. Mr.

Potter urged the bishop to give his testimony as to his mission to Mr. Hayes, but the latter declined to do so. The bishop then returned to the New York Hotel, dined early, and took the next train for a quiet Virginia town. After the adjournment of the Potter committee, he returned to this city. A Sun re-porter obtained yesterday from an unof Bishop Wilmer's mission to President Grant and Mr. Hayes.
"When it became evident," the gentle-

man said, "that President Grant was de-termined to foist the Packard ursupation upon the State with the bayonets of the United States troops, the long-suffer-ing Louisianians began to believe that their only resources were to arms. It has been said that they would have hesitated to turn their arms against the soldiers of the United States, but I have every reason to know that they would not. They had, in their opinion, endured all that it was possible for men to submit to without sacrificing every claim to manhood, and they saw that they were to be thrust under the yoke of the negroes and their villainous allies. In a word, their State was to be Africanized. If their last hope of escaping this doom, the installation of a State government of their election, were cut off by armed interference by President Grant, they felt that they must strike boldly, without regard to whom they struck, for their very existence as freemen. I know that they earnstly deprecated conflict with the United States troops, but I am sure that they would have accepted it as the alternative to submission to the Packard alternative to submission to the Packard with the Conflict with the Confli that they would have accepted it as the alternative to submission to the Packard usurpation. On the other hand, I do not believe that the soldiers stationed in New Orleans would have aboved New Orleans would have obeyed an order to fire upon the citizens, for they seemed to sympathize with them. When the citizen soldiers marched past the

United States troops to take possession of the courts, they were loudly cheered. "Bishop Wilmer, knowing well the temper of his flock and of Louisianians generally, firmly believed that blood-shed and possibly sectional strife must result from an attempt to install Packard. Representatives of the Nicholls government had an interview with him, and re-Grant in its behalf. He was high in the confidence of Louisianians, they argued, and his sacred office must give him a claim upon President Grant's considera-tion that other prominent Louisianians would not have.

"Bishop Wilmer positively declined to act for the Nicholls government. He was a price a said; not a politician. If it was made clear to him, he said, that the people of Louisiana desired that he should go to Washington as a priest and their representative, to endeavor to avert bloodshed, he would gladly go. The representative of the Nicholls government made the bishop's determination known to other leading men. Soon afterward the Judge of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and the President of the Cotton Exchange formally requested the bishop to go to Washington to secure

peace if possible.

"The bishop went to Washington and called upon President Grant in the White House. President Grant was poite of manner, but grim of face. Seeing this, the bishop spoke in his most straightforward way. 'Mr. Prsident,' he said, 'I do not come to you as the agent of any government, but as a peace maker. I belong to no party, and I never voted. You have enough chivalry in your nature to make you sympathize with men of your own race. The Louisianians have borne all that they can, and they must now submit to the oppression of negroes and their white leaders or resist. Bloodshed must follow. You entered the White House with the words 'Let us have peace' on your lips, and you seem determined to go out with 'Let us have war' on them. Your san will set in a sea of blood, and you will leave only a heritage of obloquy to

your successor.'
"President Grant was apparently touched, but he was silent, as though he were revolving in his mind what the bishop had said. 'What do you recommend? he then said, with characteristic revity. 'The Louisianians ask only that the United States troops be restrained from interference, the bishop answered.

They will soon settle the matter of Gov--An Alabama man has discovered that ants will not cross a chalk line, and proposes to protect things from the pest by drawing a chalk line around them.

The South Carolina Kaiiroad, and Columbia is as much a terminal point of that there would be simply shifting of cars at either point proposes to protect things from the pest by drawing a chalk line around them.

The said that he was indifferent as to the presidential count, because the had trusted his interest in it to be simply shifting of cars at either point friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not fidence. The bishop put before Mr. Hayes the imminence of a bloody strugton placed upon the large from the pest that the President 2t one time consulted a distinguished alienist, with a view to have him ascertain and report upon his friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the pest that the President 2t one time consulted a distinguished alienist, with a view to he had unlimited condition. It was not the proposes to protect things from the pest and no handling of cargo. Why should there be an embargo placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the proposes to protect things from the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the proposes to protect things from the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the proposes to protect things from the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the proposes to protect things from the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition. It was not the pest placed upon the large friends in whom he had unlimited condition.

claimed suddenly, seeing that Mr. Hayes was not convinced, 'that you have counselors who advise you differently. you, on the honor of my sacred office, that they are deceiving you. Your sun will rise over a sea of blood!"
"Yet Mr. Hayes hesitated. He asked

What in your opinion, would have been the rasult of the election in Louisiana if there had been no intimidation of the negroes?' 'I'll give you some light,' was the bishop's ready answer, 'that your advisers may not have given you. The only intimidation of negroes was by negroes. They would not allow other negroes, when they could prevent them, to cast the Democratic ballot. If there had been none of this kind of intimidation W. Tilden would have been elected. tion Mr. Tilden would have been elected by a majority of twenty thousand instead of ten thousand. Then followed conversation under the implied pledge of secrecy according to the bishop's understanding, that the bishop declines to reveal. The upshot of it was that Mr. Hayes gave the bishop to understand would ignore the Packard government and recognize the Nicholls gov-ernment. He also expressed an inten-tion to consult the best interests of Lousianians in other respects, and the bishop felt justified in sending his telegram."-New York Sun.

H. W. BEECHER ON POLITICS. The Plymouth Pastor a Grant Man and also an Evolutionist.

From an Interview in the San Francisco Chronicle "You are interested in politics, Mr. "I am interested in everything that concerns the welfare of the human race."
"And a Grant man, I believe?"

"Yes, I am a Grant man-first, middle and last. I always have been a Grant man. I have never swerved from that faith. I think him to have the very genius of common sense. When called to power he made the mistakes natural to a man brought up in the army. He undertook to manage the Government as if it were an army. Later in our history he will be looked back to as one of our greatest men. We never had a Presi-dent who was not called a scoundrel, and criticised as imbecile, corrupt, incompetent, foolish and everything else, but as soon as they went out of office the clamor all died out. Fifty years later they loomed up on the horizon as great men, and people began to make pilgrimages to their tombs. I think it will be the same way with Grant. I think he will not be shown to be one of the wisset will yet be shown to be one of the wises and on the whole most sensible Presidents we have ever had."

"What do you think of President Hayes and his policy?"
"Mr. Hayes seems to me to be a most excellent gentleman—a man with the very best intentions, with a great deal of quiet persistence, but without that big power of brain by which he can make his will coerce the will of other men. I think that in a time of comparative peace, when there were questions of only ordinary importance to be settled, he would make a model President. He is not for a time like this, when there are eddies, and conflicts, and tides; when it is necessary for a man, by force of disposition, to make other men do right." "Do you believe in the methods which some of his party have used to thwart or

oppose his plans?"
"Mr. Conkling and his friends seem to me to be harsh in the course they are pursuing. I have not liked their temper, although I am a Republican. As for Mr. Conkling, I have always held him personally in high esteem."

"Do you hope for a speedy return of good feeling in the South?" "I think the Government has done all that it can do at the South. Some peo-ple think that the feeling in the public mind in that locality can be allayed by outside influence. I do not think so. When the present generation dies out

men in the church who are well informed agree in this, sharing the opinion with such 'eminent scholars as Dr. Mc-Cosh, of Princeton College, in whom the church has confidence.'

"Taking Agassiz's view, perhaps?"
"Yes; or Cope's or Wallace's. As to
the general facts there can be no manner
of doubt among thoughtful and religious
men who have reached forty years of age. The theory is going to revolutionize theology."
"What will be its effect on religion?

"I don't think, in the long run, religion will be injured. On the contrary, it will be helped; that is, man viewed from the moral side will be better when all these scientific truths shall be surely known. Theology I deem to be an attempt to account for all the moral facts of the universe. The method of accounting for these facts which we call Calvinstic seems to be less and less appli-

cable. "Will not what is called orthodox re-ligion suffer by these onslaughts of science?" Mr. Beecher paused, looked a little

loubtful and then said: "I think not. My impression is that the New Testament contains more scientific truth than we give it credit for. Were Paul alive now I think he would shine as an evolutionist."

ORVILLE GRANT'S MONOMANIA.

His Mother's Account of His Sickness.

From the New York Times. Mrs. Grant, the mother of Orville and the President, was found at the elegant residence of the Corbins, and spoke very frankly of her son's monomania. She is a gentle-mannered old lady, with an abundance of silver-gray hair, and a face as kind and motherly as it is delicate and finely cut. Mrs. Grant said that her son Orville had been a trouble to the family for some time. If he could have been persuaded to remain quietly at home, no restraint would have been put upon his actions, for he was a kind husband and father, and there was no apprehension that his mania would take a violent turn. His insanity consisted in a monomania for immense transactions without any capital, and if he could not obtain the money for his traveling expenses any other way he would borrow it. his mind was so unsteady that they did not like to trust him on long journeys alone. Last Fall he went to California to attend to what he called large milling interests of his, and to push the fortunes of an invention for cleaning wheat, from which he expected great things. He re-turned in June, and since then his mania promised to do what he could to prevent strife in Louisiana. Then he went to his desk and wrote a long letters find. prises nearly or quite all the \$50,000 he duction for Bishop Wilmer to Mr. Prises nearly or quite all the \$50,000 he Hayes. In it he called the bishop 'a had formerly made in the timber busininister of peace,' and explained that ness, and she did not think there would ness, and she did not think there would his mission was to secure a pledge that would pacify the Louisianians. The bishop traveled direct to Columbus, and presented his letter himself to Mr. Hayes in his own home. Mr. Hayes in his own home. Mr. Hayes in his own home. Mr. Hayes cles to the extent of more than \$100,000. was courteous, and seemed disposed to His friends went on to Boston, canceled listen attentively. The bishop was soon induced to believe that he was a thor-

shipment of our own products to our own gle in Louisiana if the people were quiet surveilance of friends was resorted thwarted in their purpose of seating the Nicholl's government. 'I know,' he extient's mind had been for some time affected, but the family had hesitated to send him to the asylum, and had tried every means to keep him at home. Strangely enough, he had gained in flesh rapidly since his monomania took a de-cided form. He appeared to be a man of very robust temperament, and the only physical symptom observable was that he got tired very easily, and would complain of extreme weariness. At such times his malady showed itself in its most pronounced form, and he would walk the floor for hours at night, talkin to himself about his wouderful projects for making a fortune. It was useless to give particulars as to the ravings of a monomaniac. At one time it was one thing; at another something else equally marvellous. Sometimes he had received 40 telegrams, and so on. Dr. Morton defines the disease as a monomania for commercial operations, but ventures no opinion as to his ultimate recovery.

Gen. Horace Porter was found at his

office in Broad street, yesterday afternoon. He was not surprised, he said, that such measures had been taken. They ought to have been taken long ago. He had not seen Orville D. Grant for some months.

- Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, states that the Congressional delegation from his State will be solidly Democratc-a gain of one member in the lower

The Stepping Stone to Health.

The acquisition of vital energy is the stepping stone to health. When the system lacks vitality, the various organs flag in their duty, become chronically irregular, and disease is eventually instituted. To prevent this unhappy state of things, the debilitated system should be built up by the use of that inimitable tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates the di-Stomach Bitters, which invigorates the di-gestive organs, and insures the thorough conversion of food into blood of a nourish-ing quality, from whence every muscle, nerve and fiber acquire unwonted supplies of vigor, and the whole system experiences the beneficial effect. Appetite returns, the system is refreshed by healthful slumber, the nerves grow strong and calm, the de-spondency begotten of chronic indigestion and an uncertain state of health disappears, and that sallow appearance of the skin pe-culiar to habitual invalids, and persons de-flicient in vital energy, is replaced by a more icient in vital energy, is replaced by a more

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Agents for the California Vinegar Company.

Agents for the Georgia Grange Fertilizers.

Agents for Old Crow Whiskey.

In addition to our Cotton and Naval Store Department, we have established a Country Produce Department, for which we solicit shipments.

April 18, 1878

40

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE,

ACID PHOSPHATE.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE TO BE SOLD ON A Cotton Option at 15 cents per pound for Middling Cotton.

Call in and get our terms before buying elsewhere. WILSON & REED, No. 7 Granite Row.

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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, SHOES and HATS, BUGGY MATERIAL and IRON.

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WILKINS, WILLIAMS & CO., Main Street, Greenville, S. C.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

Fine Table and Formal AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Bar Iron and Steel,
Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Mechanics Tools,
Builders' Hardware, of every description,
Wagon and Carriage Materials, &c.
A full line of best quality Leather and
Rubber Belting always in stock.

AGENTS FOR—
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
The Hall Safe and Lock Company,
The Taylor Cotton Gin,
Tucker's Patent Alarm Money Drawers,
Also, for the Celebrated Shoenberger Horse and Mule Shoes.
We are prepared to sell Swedes Iron at the lowest quotations from any market, and still propose to duplicate Invoices from Northern Jobbing houses—adding only actual freights.
WILKINS, WILLIAMS & CO., Greenville, S. C., sow6m

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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES. LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson :-

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$3.00; without Slats and Castors, \$2.50.
Towel End and Drawer Washstands, \$1.35. Large Wardrobes, \$11.00.
Large Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00.
Good, strong Rocking Chairs, \$1.40. Cane Bottom Chairs, per set, \$5.00.
Painted Chamber Sets, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand and Table, \$15.00; with four Chairs and Rocking Chair, complete, \$21.00.
Walnut Chamber Suits, consisting of high head-board Franch Bedstead, Bureau, with Arch Standard and Glass, Washstand and Table, \$23.75; with four fine Walnut Chairs and Oval Back Rocking Chair, \$32.75.

And everything else in proportion.

I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can be bought there. G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.

Price of Carolina Fertilizer and Palmetto Acid Phosphate Reduced for 1878.

CAROLINA FERTILIZER-A Ton for 475 pounds of

PALMETTO ACID PHOSPHATE-A Ton for 350 pounds Middling Cotton.

All expenses paid by us, and the Cotton to be delivered by the first of November next. We are still the Agents also for the Celebrated Wando Fertilizer.

We have a large Stock of GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., on hand, to sell Cheap for the Money, or on a credit to those who are good, and pay their debts promptly. Come on, pay us up, and buy Supplies and Fertilizers from us. We will be received. BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

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John Alexander, Proprietor. Reduced Prices Vertical Cane Mill.

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills,
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Of all kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasons

REDUCED PRICES. Gin Gearing constantly on hand of the following sizes: 8 feet wheel and pinion \$21 00

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.

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wantions felt. They are beautifully litestrated, and in plain
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ean make meney faster at work for us than at anything clae. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept constantly on hand at my Lumber Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson, and orders for large or small lots of any kind desired will be promptly filled at low prices. Mr. Rudo;ph Kaufnam is my agent for the sale of Lumber at Anderson, and will furnish any information desired to persons wishing to make an order.

April 11, 1873

30 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line R.R. Passawoen Trains will run as follows on and af-ter Sunday, June 9th, 1875:

> Arrive at Seneca..... Leave Sexces .. GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Costly outfit and terms froe. Address True & Co., Aggusta, Maine.

Son a week in your own town. So outfit free.

Warehes S3 to S7. Revolvers

\$2.50. Over 100 latest Novelites.

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Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Domirion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 acording to the last census, together with the name of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, the Religious and Agricultural Journals, very complete lists, and many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising is various newspapers, and much other information which a beginner in advertising would do veil to possess. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Sprue St., N.Y.

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PIANO Beautiful Sq. Grand Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Magaifeent Upright Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Magaifeent Upright Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Elegant Upright Pianos, price \$300, only \$175. Pianos, 7 octave, \$125, 75, \$135, New Styles. ORGANN, \$35, Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50, Church ORGANN, \$35, Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50, Church ORGANN, \$37, Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50, Church ORGANN, \$38, Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50, Church ORGANN, \$38, Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50, Only \$155. Elegant Uprice \$300, only \$105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price \$340, only \$355. "Fraud Exposed, \$590 reward." Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of Pianos and Organs, sent Free. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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AMERICAN NEWS are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful re-port of

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giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper,

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GREAT WAR BOOK. The most Comprehensive, Reliable and Ascurate History of the late conflict between the RUSSIAN and the TURK, with its 500 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. For Circulars and Liberal terms, address, JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA

May 23, 1878 9 South Carolina Railroad. CHARLESTON, March 3, 1378,
On and after Sunday, 3rd Passenger Trains
will run as follows:

FOR CHARLESTON.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. ina Railroad, up and down. On and after Wednesday, November 14, 1577, the fellowing will be the schedule: UP. Leave Columbia at.... .. 2 21 p m

..... 5 15 p m

Leave Newberry

Leave Hodges.....

Leave Belton Arrive at Greenville 8 35 p m . 7 20 a m Leave Belton Leave Newberry 1 42 p m . 5 CO p m ANDERSON BRANCH-UP. 7 05 p m ...10 00 p m

Leave Belton..... Leave Anderson...... Leave Perryville Arrive at Walhalla ... THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sub't