SIR—In carrying out the instructions directing me to ascertain from personal examination whether sufficient justification existed for the arrests recently made in the State of South Carolina for alleged violation of the enforcement laws, I have the honor to report that abundant testimony is at hand showing that sufficient justification does exist for the arrests thus far made, and that the number of these arrests is not commensurate with the violations of law that appear to have prevailed at every polling precinct throughout the State at which there was a contest between the opposing political

The circumstances surrounding the elections in South Carolina on the 5th instant, taken in conjunction with the sworn statements of the Republican supervisors of elections, and of other sworn estimony, give evidence of a preconcerted, as well as consummated action upon the part of the Democratic managers of elections, looking to the accomplishment throughout the State of results favorable to the success of the Democratic ticket, without regard to the number or character of the ballots cast, and without scruple as to the means employed.

From the statements and the circumstances above alluded to, it appears that the Democratic voter had two distinct forms of ballot tickets at the polling pre-cincts in the State, except in counties known to be Democratic and in counties where no Republican nominations had been made; that one form of these tick-ets was used openly and the other secretly, and that both contained the names of the Democratic nominees; that one form of these tickets was from three to five times larger than the other, being of plain, white paper, with the names of Democratic nominees for Congress and other offices printed in bold type, and that the second form was of tissue paper, about three inches long by one and a half inches wide, the names of nominees being the same as on the larger tickets but printed in fine type, and commonly known as "kiss-joke," or tissue tickets, specimens of which will be found upon Page 30, Exhibit "A" annexed.

Concert of action in placing the "kiss joke," or tissue tickets, seems to have prevailed at all voting precincts in which they were used.

The testimony is uniform that no such

tickets were in circulation about the polls, but that at the close of the polls they were found in large numbers in the various ballot-boxes, and it then became apparent that they bad been voted in quantities of four to seven at a time by means of folding them within the larger Democratic ticket, or that they had been placed in the ballot-boxes previous to the opening of the polls. The testimony is to the effect that both these illegal methods were adopted. [See statements of Supervisors Thorne.

pp. 1 and 2; Ryan, pp. 2 and 3; Field, pp. 6 and 7; Young, pp. 10 and 11; German, pp. 17, and Parris, pp. 19, of Exhibit A, herewith annexed; also pp. 3 and 4, of Exhibit B, herewith annexed.

This method of procedure made in every instance an excess of bullots in the boxes greatly outnumbering the names on the poll lists, reaching, in one instance, to the number of thirteen hun-In some instances the ballots found in the boxes were counted by the Democratic managers without regard to the poll lists and against the protests of

the Republican supervisors.

In other cases where the ballots in the boxes were found to be in excess of the number of names on the poll lists, the managers directed that all the ballots be returned to the boxes. One of their number or the clerk was then blindfolded and told to draw out one ballot at a time, until the number in excess had been taken out and destroyed, the num-ber so taken out and destroyed being uniformly Republican tickets.

The manner of effecting this result as

pears to have been as follows: The polls having closed the ballotboxes were opened, and their contents taken out for the purpose of counting the votes. The count then took place, not in accordance with the law, which provides that the ballots shall be counted before being opened, but by opening or unfolding all the ballots before counting

This method was practiced with great unanimity at the various polling pre-cincts in the State, and the managers of elections were thus informed of the character of each ballot as they were counted. The Republican ballots were placed in one parcel, the Democratic ballots in other, and the tissue ballots in a third.

This entire proceeding was in direct violation of the local laws of the State, providing that: "Each box being opened, the ballots contained therein shall be taken out and counted unopened, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single; and if two or more ballots shall be found so folded together as to preserve the appearance of a single ballot they shall be destroyed, if the whole number of ballots exceed the whole number of votes, and not otherwise." Statutes S. C., vol. 14, p. 140, sec. 18.]

The proceedings in question were also in violation of Section 5,515, Revised Statutes United States, which makes any and every unauthorized act performed by an officer of election a crime against the imprisonment, or by both.

in favor of the Democratic ticket, and against the Republican ticket, the ballots were so cunningly refolded as to admit of

lengthwise, this giving them the form of were folded "over and over," this giving for his arrest, had been exhibited, and them the form of a paper two-and-a-half that he had been taken into the country inches in length, by three-eights or one-half inch in width. The Democratic ballots of the small size were thrown back promiscuously into the boxes, in These were the "kiss joke" or tissue tickets, whose character could be readily detected, whether they were folded or

This proceeding was also in violation of the local election laws of the State, especially of Section 19, R. S, of South Carolina, page 140, Volume 14; and in violation of Section 5,515, R. S., United

States. These provisions of law appear to have been totally disregarded, and in the con-summation of such violations of them as are above recited, the blindfolded managers experienced no difficulty in distinguishing the long and narrow Republican tickets from the others, and they were the ones drawn out at all the polling precincts where such drawings occurred.

In one instance where the excess of the ballots in the box was two hundred and twenty over the number of names on the poll list, the ballots were folded as above described, and two hundred and twenty Republican ballots were drawn out and

joke" or tissue tickets, for the purposes of fraud, was preconcerted, and had its origin in some central management, the authority of which was acknowledged accessible parts of the State, is demonstrated in various ways.

wit: on the 4th day of November, 1878, there appeared placarded upon the walls and conspicuous places in Charleston, S. C., a half sheet poster headed: "Democratic Frauds, Ballot-Box Stuffing," &c.

The text of this poster, a copy of which is herewith annexed as Exhibit D, sets forth that the Democratic executive committee of the State of South Carolina had procured thousands of the "kiss joke" or tissue tickets, which were to be given to certain Democrats at each poll, to be stuffed into the ballot boxes. The poster also set forth the plan of drawing out the excess of ballots that would be found in the boxes, and warned the Republicans of what they might expect, but it was then too late. The State had been flooded with the tissue tickets, and the results of the election on the following day dis-closed the fact that the plan had been carried out, not in one or two localities alone, but in all the precincts in the State where it was thought they would be need-ed; and further, that it had been carried out in precisely the same way in localities so remote from each other as to show there must have been a common direction given to the plan from some central power

which was implicitly obeyed.

In further evidence of preconcert of action in the use of these tickets, the remarks of Mr. H. M. Loften, Democratic supervisor of elections at Henderson's Store precinct, Charleston, S. C., to Mr. J. J. Gorman, may be cited. Mr. Gor-man was the Republican supervisor at the same polling precinct, and states that he had not, until the hour of 3 p. m. on the day of election, seen any of the "kiss joke" tickets; but that at that hour Mr. Loften took one of the "kiss jokes" from his vest pocket, and holding it to Mr. Gorman, said: "Jake, here is the ticket running through the county to-day," and mmediately returned the ticket to his

oocket. It appears further from the sworn statements of the Republican supervisors of elections that the "kiss joke," or tissue tickets were used exactly as it was inten-ded they should be, and that the Democratic managers of elections at the pollrender them fully effective for the crime they were designed to consummate.

In some instances the polls were not opened by law-i. e., before 6 o'clock on supervisors demanded the privilege and right of examining the ballot-boxes, claiming that the legal hour for opening the polls had not arrived, exhibiting their watches as evidence of the fact, and referring to the clock of St. Michael's (the standard time in Charleston,) which and not then tolled the hour of 6, they were treated with contempt, and their demands to examine the ballot-boxes vere not acceded to. The managers of the election (Democrats in every instance, and so appointed in violation of law) exhibited their own watches, the hands of which had been moved forward to suit the occasion, and declared that it was past six by their time, and that they

would be guided by no other.

Action of the kind just recited was taken in a sufficient number of cases to show the design to have been general and preconcerted.

In other instances the Republican supervisors of election were seized on their way to the polls by mobs of men, who prevented them from reaching the polls until long after the hour of opening, and after from 100 to 200 men had voted ille-

In still other instances, mobs of men so surrounded the polls that citizens desiring to vote the Republican ticket were not permitted to exercise the right of ence of small garrisons throughout those

men to the number of forty or fifty took complete possession of the polls, captur-ing the ballot-boxes and so adding to the ballots therein as to produce results fa-vorable to the success of the Democratic ticket, without reference to the number or the character of the ballots legally

ished and exploded. Supervisors of of the General Government throughout elections and authorities, and deputy the portions of the country visited by me, knocked down and driven from the polls, and colored citizens were compelled to flee in order to preserve their lives.

In some localities the commissions sent powering certain persons to act as superisors, were not delivered because of the terrorism produced by the county being patrolled in the interest of the Democratic managers by mounted and armed men. In these same localities private dwellings, occupied by white Republican citizens, were fired into, and colored citizens who would not wear the "red shirts" were advised to remain at home.

In still other localities many supervisors of elections refused to serve, after their commissions had been received, threats of violence having deterred them ities Republican voters were subjected to such indignities in their endeavors to vote as to deter them from attempting to deposit their ballots, and in this matter nany of the citizens made a public pro-To these and other acts of violence re-

cited in Exhibit A must be added the

attempts of alleged perpetrators to rid themselves of the responsibility of one crime by the consummation of another. The cases of Samuel Lee, of Sumter, and of Rev. E. M. Pinckney, of Kingstree, South Carolina, are pertinent to this point. The former was forcibly taken from the custody of the United States United States, punishable by fine and locked up while I was in Charleston, S. C. The latter was kidnapped in the city of Charleston on the night of the The count having been made and the excess discovered, the ballots were ordered returned to the boxes for the purpose of having the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish this drawing the number in excess drawn out. To accomplish the number in excess drawn out are the number in excess drawn out and there are the number in excess drawn out are city of Charleston. Intelligence regarding this transaction came to me on the following morning, and I instituted in-quiries which disclosed that Mr. Pinck-The Republican ballots were folded ney had been taken to the Central engthwise, this giving them the form of Guardhouse (Main Police Station) on a paper six to seven inches in width. the night before; that certain papers, Democratic ballots of the large size purporting to be an order and warrant on the 9:45 p. m. train, on the Northeas Railroad. A habeas corpus, cum cause, was immediately issued for him, and a deputy marshal sent to execute it, but with what success I did not hear, as I

to Charleston, S. C.

The exhibit herewith submitted shows that one general offence against the rights of citizens was committed at the recent Congressional elections in the curing to freedmen their rights and full State of South Carolina, and that there were three several stages or epochs in its consummation, each requiring a different order of procedure, and jointly consti-tuting an offence against the enforcement tion, upon the day of election, and sub-

set forth in the exhibit alluded to sug-gests the consideration of that portion of my instructions pertaining to th of the arrests thus far made of the alleged guilty parties, and to the justification exsting there. These arrests do not number eighty,

all told, and I repeat that there is not only justification for them, but that the number is not commensurate with the violations of law that appear to have prevailed at every polling precinct through-out the State at which there was a contest between opposing political parties.

I have been led to this conclusion by:

careful personal examination of some of the witnesses, whose names are herein I think it will be found that vice and cited, by frequent conferences with the U.S. district attorney and his assistants, great destruction of the colored race. It On the day preceding the election, to and by an analysis of the circumstances cannot be expected that the opinions

surrounding the elections in question, knowledge of which was derived from what I believe to be reliable sources; and I respectfully submit that in the interest of public justice, and for the better protection of citizens of the United States in the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, as well as for the more perfect preservation of the purity of the ballot box, prosecutions in all the cases above alluded to, and in all others of a kindred nature, should be conducted

vigorously. I desire to say further, that my obser-vation of the manner in which prosecutions already begun are being pressed, does not show that they are carried on in a partisan spirit or with any other design than to enforce the provisions of the existing laws. Respectfully submitted.
A. B. NEWCOMB, Department of Justice.

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

Words that are fair from lips that are false-What Grant said about the South

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, December 18, 1865. To his Excellency A. Johnson, President

of the United States: SIR-In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be in posses-

sion of, coming with the scope of inqui-ries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th instant. I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the honorable secretary of war: I left Washington on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary in the dis-position of the military force of the

country, and how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible, the feeling and ing precincts pursued a uniform plan of the intentions of the citizens of the States handling them in such a manner as to towards the General Government. The State of Virgina being so accessible to Washington City, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obpublican supervisors arriving at the polls iffeen minutes before 6 a. m., were told that the polls were then open, and that several persons had voted. When these supervisors demanded the privilege of the citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day; in Charleston, S. C., two, and in Savannah and Augusta, Ga., each one day. Both in travelling and white one day. Both in travelling and while stopping I saw much and conversed free-ly with citizens of these States as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me: I am satisfied the mass of thinking

men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections-slavery and state rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal of arms that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn form the leading men who I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but now that the moke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the cou Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet through the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in that con-dition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of State necessary until such time as labor In still other instances mobs of armed nen to the number of forty or fifty took complete possession of the polls, capturunder the Government, or citizens of Southern States, who thought it practica-ble to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and black naturally require the protection of the ast.

Pistols were at the same time branduniversal acquiescence in the authority force, without regard to numbers, is suffi-

cient to maintain order. The good of the country requires that a force be kept in the interior where there y the chief supervisor of elections, em- are many freedmen. Elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts on the seacoast no force is necessary. The reasons for this are obvious. Without mentioning any of them, the presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor both by their advice and furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore, a smaller number of them can mantain order in a given district. Col-ored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking man who would do violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might: and the late slave, too, who might be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is no

langer of a collision being brought on by such cases.

My observations lead me to the concluous to return to self-government within out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be

the law-making power.

I did not give the operations of the would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations, however, on the subject with officers connected with the bureau lead me to think that in conducted with good judgment or econo among the freedmen of the Southern States that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, have come from agents of ces but those of utter poverty ca This belief is serieusly inleft the State before the deputy returned | terfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form the Freedmen's Bu reau is an absolute necessity until the civil law is established and enforced, seprotection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be op-erated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere Gen. Howard, the able head of the bureau, has made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he sequent thereto.

The enumeration of these offences as gave, but the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left things went on a state of chaos, has other and more beneficial reas before. Many, perhaps a majority, of sults, viz., the complete nutrition of the whole the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau ad- physical economy, the restoration of appetite and vised the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this diseases of a malarial type. end they endeavored to secure employment for them, and to see that both the contracting parties complied with their engagements. In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that

the freedman has a right to live without

care or provision for the future. The effect of this belief in the distribution of the

GRAFTING THE PEACH ON THE held by men at the South for years can PLUM .- A gentleman in Bryan County be changed in a day, and, therefore, the freedmen require for a few years not onhas adopted the plan of grafting the peach upon the rapid growing varieties ly laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good of plums with most gratifying results. He counsel and on whom they can rely. from which he gathered a fine crop of

ed from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with the roops in the Southern states as agents of the Freedman's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the bureau sent through the department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would beget uniformity of action through-out the South, and would insure the order and instructions from the head of the bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of the employees of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,

A TREMENDOUS EATER. -On a wager William Laduke, of Vergennes, Vt., undertook to eat in ten hours two pounds of pork stenk, four large potatoes, one half a pie, two slices of wheat bread, each one and a quarter inches thick, one quarter of a pound of butter, half a bushel of apples, and to drink two cups of tea. At seven o'clock in the morning he began his task by eating five apples He then ate one pound of pork steak two large potatoes, one slice of bread one quarter of a pie, one eighth pound of butter, and drank one cup of tea. The remainder of the forenoon was spent in walking about and eating apples, of which he had devoured twenty three at 12 o'clock. At noon he ate one pound of pork steak, two large potatoes slice of bread, one-eighth pound of but-ter, and drank two cups of tea. He was then weighed, and found to have gained seven and one-half pounds. For the next three hours he averaged about two apples per hour. At half past 5, p. m., he ate the last apple and won the bet with half an hour to spare. His weight when he began was 145 pounds, showing a gain of eight pounds in nine and one-half hours. Seven and one-half pounds of this he acquired in the first five hours, the last five hours adding only one-half

pound to his weight.
The half bushel of apples was heaping measure, and numbered just sixty-five apples. Laduke is twenty-six years old, five feet seven inches in height, and has never experienced a sick day in his life. He is a thin, spare man, and has always worked out for his living, usually among the farmers. He experienced no unusual difficulty from his square meal, and of-fered to bet five dollars that he could eat another peck of apples the same evening.

BY THE ROADSIDE .- As one walks along the roads in the country, if he is an ob-servant man, he may learn many les-sons of value. The dwellers along the roadsides may not suspect that their characters may be read very plainly by the condition of the road in front of their homes, and the appearance of their surroundings. But it is so, and every mar has a certificate of character, exhibited at his door, or upon his fence, for the passersby to read. For instance, just now we may see roadsides white with the wild carrot or other pestiferous weeds This shows that the owner is careless and thriftless, because he is suffering injurious weeds to multiply, and lay up future trouble for him; that he is selfish and regardless of what is due to his neighbor, because he is actually injuring the latter's property by stocking it with weeds, and laying up trouble for him as well as for himself; also that he is not a law-abiding, or at least, that he is a thoughtless citizen, because he observes neither the written law which in nearly every State, obliges every owner or occupier of property to destroy injurious weeds upon his premises; nor the unwritten law of justice and kindness to his neighbor, which would impel him to "do as he would be done by." So i is with everything about the house, the garden, the yards, barns, stables, and fields. A man's character is set forth by these as plainly as if it were printed in the largest type, and hung up for public inspection upon his front fence. Ac-

our works we shall be judged. The moral of this little homily is so plain that nothing further need be said as to its application. Let every man judge himself by it, and not his ne Then some good may result. And this is the very time when action in this regard will be most effective.-Rural New

PLEASANT HOMES.—The homes of America will not become what they should be, until a true idea of life shall become more widely implanted. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost which hangs a picture on the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a toy or a book for the eager hand of a child. Is this the whole of human life? A child will go forth from a stall, glad to find free air and wider pasture. The influence of such a home on him in after life will be just none at all, or nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into cities, villages; they swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance; and the old shell of home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres have no sacredness;

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00 sions that the Southern States are anx- crowd into cities, villages; they swarn the Union as soon as possible; that while a higher significance; and the old shell reconstructing they want and require of home is deserted by every bird as soon protection from the Government that as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and they think is required of the Govern-ment, and is not unmilitary to them as and when the father and mother die, the citizens, and if such a course was pointed stranger's presence obliterates associations that should be among the most sacred of all things. We would have ly parted with-a home which will be to all whose lives have been associated with it, the most interesting and precious Freedman's Bureau that attention I spot on earth. We would have that would have done if more time had been home the abode of dignity, beauty, grace, love, genial fellowship and happy associations. Out from such a home we would see ambition taking root, and resome of the States its affairs have been | ceiving all generous culture. And then we would see you and your wife happy. my, and that the belief widely spread Do not deprive yourself of such influ ences as will come through an institu-tion like this. No money can pay you ces but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying these influences to your children .- Home Educator.

Hosts of People are Martyrs To sick headache, that infallible symptom of a disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Many suffer from it as many as three or four times a week. They do so needlessly, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by toning the digestive organs and regulating the bowels and liver, removes the cause, and dispels the painful symptom. The intimate sympathy between the brain and the abdominal region causes the slightest disorder affecting the latter to be reflected, as it were, in the organ of thought. The reform instituted by the litters when the digestive, secretive and evacuative functions are in

an increase in the power of the system to resist

Groceries. OUR line of FAMILY GROCERIES is complete. Fine TEAS, viz.: Gunpow-der, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast—a Specialty.

A. B. TOWERS & CO. Corn Sheller. DEXTER CORN SHELLER, which

lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases DEXTER STRAW CUTTER. Farme will please call and see them.
A. B. TOWERS & CO.

The Freedman's Bureau, being separasuperior fruit last summer. He claims for this plan decided advantage in the coast region, and bases his opinion upon results. The difficulty hitherto experienced by those who have experimented with grafting the peach upon plum has arisen from the fact that the peach is a more rapid grower than the plum, and hence is liable to break off at the point of junction. This seems to have been overcome by using the quick growing varieties of plum. It is a com-mon practice to graft the plum upon the peach.—Southern Enterprise.

> - It is a very singular fact that the Rocky mountain sheep are clothed with hair in summer and with wool in winter, shedding each coat at the approach of the proper season.

A well-spring of pleasure is a healthy baby; keep your baby in good health by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup,—the friend of Infancy. Price 25 cents.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-I colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning;

appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy not unfrequently tinged with blood belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth: temper variable, but gener

ally irritable, &c. Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest

injury to the most tender infant. The genuine Dr. McLane's Ver-MIFUGE bears the signatures of C. Mc-LANE and FLEMING BROS. on the --:0:--

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory

to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red the impression Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. Mc-

McLane and Fleming Bros. LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation

LIVER

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00 Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Grave mistakes are made in the treatment of all diseases that arise from poison in the blood. Not one case of Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Ulcerous Sores and Skin Disease, in a thousand, is treated without the use of Mercury in some form. Mercury rots the bones, and the diseases it produces are worse than any other kind of blood or skin disease can be. Dr. Pinnenkron's Structus Grave Orgens's Drillenst is the only medicine upon which a hope of recovery from Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases in all stages, can be reasonably founded, and that will cure Cancer, Sto, coo will be paid by the proprietors if Mercury, or any ingredient not purely vegetable and harmless can be found in it.

Price by all Druggists \$1.00.

rists in 25 cent and \$1.00 bottles. A. F. MERRELL & CO., Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. 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 Tawk & Co. BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any work-to \$20 per day made by any work-to \$20 per day made by any work-to \$20 per dealth \$20 per day health \$20 per day hea

F. W. WACENER & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.,

has an orchard of 200 trees thus grafted, COTTON FACTORS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS. Agents for the Celebrated Reversible Cotton Tie.

Agents for the Oriental Gun Pow ler Company. Agents for the California Vinegar Company. Agents for the Georgia Grange Fertilizers. Agents for Ol 1 Crow Whiskey.

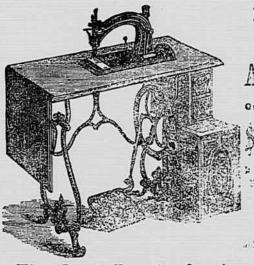
In addition to our Cotton and Naval Store Department, we have established



Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DE DITTO UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of all Odors.
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Among the attractions for the coming year are he following: Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

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FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyessen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c., the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement. extilement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W.
Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This will exhibit society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1883-4-5, the time of the Cession, a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the

present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS,—This se ics (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from its by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accommany these notices.

itie by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. Hustraced sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

SPUDIES IN THE STERRAS—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL.—Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in ligadi, with Mr. J. Wells Chamoney (the arist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his four through "The Great South") preparing for Schinkia a series of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY IREIT" PAPERS, by an "exconfederate" soldier, will be among the reciest contributions to Schinker during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on "How Shall we Spell," (two papers by Frof. Lounsbury), "The New South," "Lawn-Planting for Small Places," by Sanuel Parsons of Flushing; "Canada of To-Day," "American Art and Art six," American Archeology, "Modern Inventors." Also, Papers of Travel, History, Physical Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. C. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c.

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"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP." runs through the twelve monthly parts—beginning with November, 1878, the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelly.

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS," By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a fairytale called

tale called "RUPTY DUDGET'S TOWER."
Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated.
St. Nicholas will contain short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle-department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle-

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