

Governor Hampton has visited the State House several times lately, and continues to improve. He is expected to be ready for his inaugural duty by the 4th of next March.

There are only five States in the Union which are entirely free from debt. These are Kentucky, Delaware, West Virginia, Colorado and Wisconsin. These States are in a very desirable financial condition, but are calculated to do a great deal of harm to the country at large by making the inhabitants of all the other States envious of them.

The Teller Committee has been busily engaged in Charleston taking testimony as to the election in South Carolina. The Radicals have sworn their worst, but very little of it is of any value as to frauds has been made. From the testimony elicited so far, the indications are that the last election was by far the fairest that has been held in South Carolina since reconstruction.

The farmers of Anderson County will hold a meeting in the Court House on next Monday to consider the increase of the price of guano on the cotton option plan, and to take such action as may be deemed best to secure a due consideration for the agricultural interests of the County. The meeting will be an important one, and it is hoped may be present as can arrange to do so.

The Chronicle and Constitutionalist say the value of all the provisions exported from the United States to foreign countries during the month of December forms up the handsome total of \$11,839,351. This is a large increase over the exports of provisions for any month within the history of the Government. The exports of provisions for November last were \$9,678,613, and for October last, \$2,776,898.

The District of Columbia, which is ten miles square, is perhaps inhabited by a greater variety of people than any territory of the same size on the globe. It has a population of 160,000, of whom about one-third are colored. Persons from all of the States and Territories of the United States, and from nearly all of the countries in the world, reside there. Every grade of humanity, from the President of the United States to the humblest and most piteous of beggars, may be found residing within its limits. It is one of the most beautiful and most pleasant sections in America.

Col. Smart, of Sonoma, California, an extensive farmer of the gold State, proposes any constitutional amendments looking to the suppression of Chinese immigration into that State, and endorses the Chinamen as laborers as follows: "We farmers and vintners, want Chinamen for coops and for hewers of wood and drawers of water." We have no servants more cleanly in person, more tidy in work, more quickly instructed, nor more faithful to their trust. Once domesticated, no servants are more regretted at parting. Give the average Chinaman a fair show, and he will not be long in falling into our ways."

The Boston Advertiser thinks that if the bloody shirt is the only available party standard for the Republicans in 1880 that the party is likely to lose the election. It also declares that it will be impossible to rally the North by any more. This is a pretty candid confession to come from a Republican paper, when the leading Republicans, such as Conkling, Blaine, Edmunds, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and numerous others of the faithful, are directing every effort towards arousing a solid North and West against a solid South. The Advertiser sniffs the defeat from afar, and wants to have the pleasure after the battle is over of comforting these would-be statesmen when the wreck of Radicalism arrives by explaining in a consolatory manner, "I told you so."

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, is being urged by his friends for the Republican nomination for President in 1880, because it was his luck to be Secretary of the Treasury when re-emption was accomplished. They claim all of the glory for him, and think the popularity of the measure will so rapidly increase that he will be stronger than either Grant or Blaine, who are now considered his strongest opponents. They forget that although the majority of the people may like re-emption, very few of them are pleased with the manner in which it has been accomplished. They also forget that many persons think that "Hon. John" has never been truly too wealthy for a man who has not received larger salaries than the law has allowed him. These are two little objections to begin with.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments of Postmasters for South Carolina: Union, J. H. Goss; Orangeburg, Alonzo Webster; Newberry, B. W. Boone. The President has also nominated the notorious Sam Lee for Postmaster at Sumter, but the Senate very wisely has not so far confirmed the appointment. This is a great outrage on the part of Mr. Hayes, and is intended to produce mischief and a great deal of ill. Sam Lee is unfit for the position, and Mr. Hayes knows it. He is detected by the people of Sumter, and he is sure to be detected. The position of Postmaster is of all others one which should be filled by a man without prejudices or spite, and yet Mr. Hayes is seeking to appoint one who he knows will use that position to harass and irritate the people of Sumter. It is a shame and disgrace even for a man who holds the Presidency as the result of a fraud to degrade his position by putting in office men who are expected and intended to make all of the trouble possible. Mr. Hayes may think this is the way to re-conquer the Republican party, but it tends to solidify and arouse the Southern people in a manner which they have the opportunity of doing.

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ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

The Legislature of Connecticut has elected Orville H. Platt, Republican, to succeed William H. Barnum, Democrat. His election is due to the Greenback craze, which carried off enough votes from the Democrats in Connecticut to give the Republicans control of the Legislature of that State.

The Legislature of Missouri has elected Hon. George G. Vest United States Senator from that State to fill the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1879. Mr. Vest is a Kentuckian by birth, but has been for many years a citizen of Missouri, in which State he took an active part in favor of secession. He was a member of the Confederate Congress from its formation up to 1864, when he was elected to the Confederate Senate from the State of Missouri. He is represented as a bold thinker, an able man and a political actor, as which he ranks first in the State of Missouri. He is a fine parliamentarian, and will not only represent his State with honor, but will add materially to the strength of the Democratic party upon the floor of the Senate.

Again the Republicans of Illinois succeeded in electing General John A. Logan to the United States Senate from that State. He has filled one term in that body heretofore, and was distinguished as a blatant and unscrupulous agitator of the bloody shirt issues, which were at that time popular in the North and West. Two years ago a conservative Legislature was elected by the people of Illinois, and Judge David Davis became Logan by a small majority. He is, however, a shrewd politician, and does not like private life. Therefore, he comes to the front at this, his first opportunity, and is once more successful, beating Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, the present incumbent. His election does not change the political status of the Senate, but it gives the Republicans an abler and more vivacious member.

The Republicans are evincing a disposition to return their old "war horses" to position. The Legislature of Wisconsin has elected ex-Senator Matt. H. Carpenter to succeed Hon. Timothy O. Howe in the United States Senate, on the 4th of next March. Mr. Carpenter was an able Senator, but was inclined to be aggressive towards the South when he was in the Senate before. He was defeated in 1875 by Hon. August Cameron, upon whom the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans united. Since that time Mr. Carpenter has been practicing law, and was the attorney for the Democrats in 1877 on one of the questions before the electoral commission. He has probably tempered down on the Southern question by this time, and if so, will be as good a Senator as any one the Republicans could give us. At least, we do not regard him as a worse man than Senator Howe, whom he succeeds.

The clan Cameron still rules in Pennsylvania, and at the recent election for United States Senator, James Donald Cameron, who was elected in 1877 to fill the seat made vacant for him by the resignation of Simon Cameron, his father, was re-elected for the term beginning on the 4th of March next. Mr. Cameron is about forty-six years of age, and is a Princeton College man. After his college days were over he became cashier of a bank in Pennsylvania, then a President of the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and in 1876, Secretary of War under President Grant. In this latter capacity he was the subject of Grant in the use of the army for the control of elections. He was under his supervision that the State Houses of Louisiana and South Carolina were placed in the control of United States troops. Mr. Cameron is not regarded as a man of fine abilities. He is vindictive, selfish and bitter. Many much better men could be found for the Senate, even in the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

The Nevada Legislature has re-elected John P. Jones to the United States Senate for the term beginning on the 4th of next March. Mr. Jones is an Englishman by birth, about fifty years of age, and outside of his luck, which has made him a millionaire, has no qualifications whatever for the Senate or any other position which requires ability or the better qualities of men. He was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to California, where he was successively elected to both branches of the Legislature of that State. In 1867 he moved to Nevada, where he is largely interested in mining interests. In 1875 he was first elected to the United States Senate, and as he has plenty of money and the State is hopelessly Republican, he may be able to remain there for many years to come. The recent vote stood sixty in his favor to fourteen for Hillhouse, the Democratic candidate. The Knoxville Chronicle, in commenting on the name of Mr. Jones' competitor, facetiously says: "The Nevada Legislature, bad as it is, has done the country a service by inconspicuously crushing the man who has the assurance to propose dragging such a name into the United States Senate. Besides, he is a fraud. His attempt to play the part of Democrat, when his Republicanism is so clearly shown in his name, stamps him as such."

The Carolinas seem partial to Governors as Senatorial candidates. North Carolina has just elected Gov. Zebulon B. Vance to succeed Judge Merrimon in the Senate on the 4th of next March. Our readers will remember that Gov. Vance in 1872 supported Judge Merrimon as the Conservative candidate for Governor, and after he was defeated by Caldwell he turned up as an opponent of Gov. Vance for the Senate. By a union of the Radical and a portion of the Conservative vote Judge Merrimon was elected. In this election Gov. Vance had decidedly the advantage, but the contest would have been a little unseemly had not Judge Merrimon retired from the race on the ground that he desired to promote the harmony of the Democratic party. This action ensured the election of Gov. Vance, which has been received throughout the country with pleasure. Gov. Vance was a General in the late war, and was the war Governor of North Carolina and is a fine orator. He is pure in politics, honorable in his private life and able in his citizenship. North Carolina

could have performed no act which will reflect more honor on the old North State, or give a universal satisfaction to the people of the United States, than the election of Gov. Vance to the Senate. He will make one of its most popular, influential and useful members.

Gen. James Shields, who has just been elected to the United States Senate, to occupy the unexpired term of Senator Boggs, of Missouri, has led perhaps the most remarkable career of any man in America. Born in the State of Illinois in 1810, when he arrived at the years of maturity he began the practice of law as a young man without strong friends or remarkable abilities. His prospects appeared not different from those of thousands whose names are never known to fame. His career, however, was more fortunate than that of most. In 1840 he was appointed State Auditor of Illinois, and six years later became one of the Supreme Judges of the State. Under President Polk he was Land Commissioner, which position he resigned to enter the Mexican war. He started as a brigadier-general, and never rose above that rank. As a brave and faithful soldier, however, he was unexcelled. In the charge at Cerro Gordo he was shot through the lung, the grape-shot passing through and out near the spine. Although the physicians gave him up, he was out at the head of his brigade in ten weeks. At Chapultepec he was again wounded, and at the close of the war he returned home as one of the bravest and most popular heroes of the war. His record elected him to the United States Senate from Illinois in 1849. At the end of his term he was not re-elected, and moved to Minnesota, then a territory. In 1859 he was elected one of the first two Senators from that State, and drew the short term. When the late war broke out he espoused the Union cause, and was again placed in command of a brigade. In this return to the military he achieved a victory which has distinguished him in defeating Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, though the victory was of short duration. Gen. Shields throughout his whole career has been a Democrat, and despite his fine opportunities for amassing wealth, he has come out a poor but honest and respected man. Last session Ben Butler brought him into prominent notice politically by endeavoring to have him elected door-keeper over Gen. F. D. M. Democratic caucus nominee. This failed, but it accomplished his election to the Senate from the State of Missouri. Thus he has served his country in two great wars, and has represented three prominent States of the Union in the United States Congress. His highest praise, however, consists in his purity and integrity of character. His term of office will expire on the 3rd of next March.

The New York Legislature has, as was expected, re-elected Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of next March. Mr. Conkling is one of the most accomplished and able members of the Senate, and until very recently has been one of the most conservative Republicans of the Union. He was born at Albany October 30, 1829, and is therefore in his fifth year. He received only an academic education, and located in 1846 at Utica for the practice of law. He was District Attorney and Mayor of Utica, and was elected to Congress four times previous to his first election to the Senate, which was for the term beginning March 4, 1867. He was re-elected in 1873, and has therefore been elected for three successive terms, which is an honor never before conferred by New York upon any man. Mr. Conkling has always been one of the Republican leaders of the Senate since he entered that body, but has never had such undisputed sway as he probably has at this time. Until recently he has maintained the respect of both political parties, but his unfair misrepresentations, which were intentional, upon the Southern question and other matters have proven him to be a time-serving politician, looking after his own promotion more than his country's good. He is possessed of the ability and judgment necessary to make a great statesman, but lacks the moral courage to allow it to control his actions. In other words, he measures the propriety of any action by the probability that it will advance or injure the prospects of Roscoe Conkling. It has been stated that his seat will be contested on the ground that the Constitution of New York, which requires a new apportionment of members of the Legislature, has been omitted by the Republicans for the purpose of retaining control of the Legislature and re-electing a Republican to the Senate. The charge is a substantial one, and is sufficient to refuse Mr. Conkling his seat upon, if the Senators have backbone enough to stand up for the law. The Democrats in the New York Legislature have published a protest against his election on this account, and present the facts in such a strong light that it is difficult to see what answer Mr. Conkling can make to it. The protest in substance recites the following facts:

By the fourth and fifth sections of the third article of the State constitution it is made the solemn and sworn duty of the Legislature to apportion the State, and both the Senators and members of the Assembly among the several counties according to the number of their respective inhabitants. This duty is also demanded under the same provision of the constitution which requires the basis of Senatorial and Assembly representation to follow an enumeration of the inhabitants every ten years after 1855. The duty is also daily taken and reported to the Legislature at the opening of the session of 1876, and for three years the Democratic members have first asked and then demanded that the fundamental principle be obeyed. These repeated requests have been frequently denied as they have been made. Under a just apportionment of the Senate, New York city, with Richmond county, is entitled to 7 members, while 6 represent that city. Kings county is entitled to 3, but is allowed only 2, and with a surplus population of 46,000. New York city by the lawful count is entitled to 27 members of Assembly instead of 22. Kings county is entitled to 14 members instead of 9, and Monroe county to 4 instead of 3. These additional members, all belonging to Democratic districts, are now awarded to the following counties and cities, and except in one district, by Republican members of the Legislature: Madison, Delaware, Ontario, Cattaraugus, Columbia, Washington, Niagara, Wayne, Oswego, Oneida and St. Lawrence. This apportionment is manifestly unequal and unjust. It is a gross violation of the equal rights of the people, and the abolition of the court of claims and the refusal to pay any war claims North or

South would not inconvenience us. Such men as Mr. Bragg are a great load for any party to carry. The Democratic party and the country at large would gain infinitely by swapping him off for a respectable Republican.

The annual circular of Dunn, Barlow & Co. shows that during the year 1878 there were 10,478 failures in the United States, with liabilities reaching \$324,000,000, which exceeds the failures of 1877 by 1,571 in numbers, and \$40,000,000 in liabilities. The year just closed has been more disastrous to business than even the panic year of 1873. Several causes are assigned in the circular for this marked increase, prominent among which is the repeal of the Bankrupt law, which induced many expecting to fail to hasten up to take advantage of its provisions. This is shown, it is claimed, by the failures during the first three quarters of the year, which averaged 2,893 in numbers, and \$66,000,000 in liabilities, while there were in the last quarter only 1,800 in number, with \$37,172,003 in liabilities. This may show that the Bankrupt law had some effect, but is hardly as conclusive as the circular claims, for the greater proportion of failures always occur in the first three quarters. The fall is the business season of the year, and the liability to fail then is much less than in either of the other three quarters. Besides the Bankrupt law being repealed, the circular sets out the long dry weather in the West and the yellow fever scourge in the South, together with the uncertainty of the financial legislation to be adopted by Congress. These things, no doubt, had their influence upon the business of the country to a great extent, but in our opinion the principal cause of the disastrous business year lies in the fact that the whole country was rushing, without any adequate preparation, to the period of forced resumption of specie payments, which caused all values to shrink, and paralyzed, to a considerable extent, every department of business. The goal of resumption has now been reached. The bottom in values is believed to have been touched. The shock of the financial crisis has reached its acme, and henceforth it is believed the industries of the country will gradually recuperate, values will accommodate themselves to the fixed standard, and any development which may be attained will be substantial and permanent. Our trouble, however, is not over, for many who have survived the shock of resumption have been so crippled financially that they will go under, and by far the greater majority will find the coming year one in which they will be required to exercise all of their industry and business tact to keep themselves from getting behind. It will take the country at least a decade to obliterate the blighting effects which the arbitrary and arbitrary legislation of the Republican party on financial matters has entailed upon its citizens. The coin standard, however, has been restored, and though it has been done in a bungling manner, it is, if properly carried out, destined to increase the prosperity and development of the country in a permanent manner. Henceforth the condition will, we believe, steadily improve.

The sensational correspondents of Radical newspapers are busily engaged in the effort to manufacture incidents going to show that the Democratic party of the South is becoming divided. Last week a correspondent of one of the Baltimore papers related the fact that a number of Democrats from the South, who were officers in the late war, met in one of the hotels in Washington, and in private conversation expressed themselves as enthusiastic in their advocacy of Grant, declaring that they believed that he could carry a majority of the Southern States. Now another correspondent writes that a prominent Democrat of Georgia has sent Gen. Gordon a written argument, setting forth that the only hope of success for the Democratic party in the next campaign is to nominate Hayes for a second term. The correspondent says that Senator Gordon replied that he was in favor of a straight-out Democrat for president in 1880, and therefore could not consider the proposition in behalf of Mr. Hayes. There is one conspicuous fact connected with these stories about Democratic dissension. The names of the prominent Democrats are never given. If they were, ninety-nine times out of a hundred they would have the minus sign before it, and they would be found in some government office or seeking one. No Democrat could vote for Grant or Hayes either, and any person in favor of either would rank in our estimation as a miserable Radical.

In the House of Representatives a stir was created by the discussion of the bill of Maggie Barron and others, minors during the war, for supplies furnished the Union Army. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a Democrat, of Wisconsin, said that if the South was solid for the Democratic party simply for purposes of getting money out of the treasury, it would be well for the Northern Democracy if the Southern Democrats went over to the Republican party, and he hoped they would do so. He stigmatized the Southern claims commission as a court which had bred fraud and perjury throughout the land. He thought very little loyalty existed South during the war. This speech marks Mr. Bragg as a man who has the right name, and is possessed of an infinite lung capacity with a marvellously small supply of brain, and shows that his demagoguery exceeds his Democracy and patriotism combined. Instead of being expedient for the South to go over to the Republicans, we suggest that Mr. Bragg had better make that political journey himself, as he would not have far to travel in order to reach his destination. There is very little difference between such a Democrat as he is and such a Republican as Mr. Blaine, except that Mr. Blaine harps on the solid South to help the whole Republican party, while Mr. Bragg harps on it to help himself individually at the expense of his party. Of the two classes of men we admire the bloody shirt politicians of the Radicals more than the Brags of the Democracy. The South has shown no disposition to press claims against the government, and the only ones allowed to be paid are those of persons who were loyal during the war to the Union. This excludes all who the bulk of the Southern people sympathize with, and they are not responsible for the claims which may be presented. These claims are a matter of no consequence to the South, and the abolition of the court of claims and the refusal to pay any war claims North or

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Laurensville Herald: Mrs. Mary J. Jacobs, wife of Rev. W. F. Jacobs, and Jacob of Thornwell Orphanage, died at the Orphanage, Clinton, S. C., on the 18th instant.

Barrow People: The exodus of colored people to Beaufort continues. Early risers report a slight fall of snow and sleet on Sunday last. Most of the free schools are to be closed about the 1st of February. The County Commissioners will, at their meeting, on the 4th of February, commence the investigation of the past indebtedness of the county. As soon as it is completed they will pay out the rate the amount realized for the one mill tax levied and collected for payment of past indebtedness.

Union Times: On the morning of the 19th a destructive fire occurred at the Keithfield rice-pounding mill on Black River, which destroyed the mill and a large quantity of rice in all conditions. The mill was owned by Robert Adger. The rice in the mill was owned by a number of planters. The total loss of property is estimated at \$100,000, of which there was \$14,000 insurance, leaving as the total loss of individuals \$22,665.

Orangeburg Democrat: Fine red-horse are being caught in the Edisto already, which promises a good and profitable season to the fishermen. The other two in a few days more should will begin to run. Mr. Wm. Whaley, son of Maj. T. B. Whaley, of our town, died on Friday last of consumption. The annual meeting of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on February 8th.

Orangeburg Times: A company of Northern fishermen are engaged in catching sturgeon in the Edisto. The fish are being sold at a high price.

Marlboro Planter: In the recent conflagration at Mandeville the perished the battle-flag of Colonel Keitt's regiment, Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers. The historic relics of the Confederacy were lost.

Darlington News: There are nineteen colored persons in the Darlington jail waiting for trial for crimes ranging from arson and burglary downwards.

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was slightly burned in escaping from the house. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Newberry News: About dusk Friday evening, at Mr. James Wheeler, the jailer, opened the door between the cell and the other side of the colored jail-birds fed at him rushed over him and took a leap for life. One of them, J. H. Harlow, upon anxious to be free, jumped from the third story—some forty feet, and consequently when he struck the ground could go no further, his thigh being badly broken. The other two, James Hiller and Peter Williams, more considerate, took their jump from the second story—only about twenty feet from the ground. They were unhurt, and pursued the even tenor of their way for some distance, but were finally overtaken. A few lingering until about 3 o'clock Monday morning Harlow died in spite of the efforts made to save his life.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 7th of January, 1879, by Rev. R. C. Ligon, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. O. Prince, of Abbeville County, and Miss C. G. Galbreath, of Anderson County.

On the 21st January, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. R. C. Ligon, M. Wm. Whaley, of Anderson County, and Mrs. M. E. Mann, of Abbeville County.

On the 22nd January, 1879, by Rev. R. C. Ligon, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. W. Burris, of Anderson County, and Miss M. R. Crawford, of Abbeville County.

On Thursday, January 23, by Rev. C. V. Barnes, Dr. Wm. Haynie and Miss Rosa McDonald, all of this county.

On Wednesday, January 23, 1879, by Rev. A. C. Smith, Mr. C. M. McPhail, of Anderson County, and Miss Mary E. Furr, of the city of Greenville.

Valuable Plantation for Sale

PERSONS wishing to buy a valuable plantation, which there is about one Hundred Acres of Wood Land, and about One Hundred and Fifty Acres in cultivation, with a good cow and hog pastures, have the opportunity.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ANDERSON.

Loans and Discounts \$8,505.63

Capital Stock paid in \$50,000.00

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

O. H. P. FANT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

LOST.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMER.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

New Advertisements.

THE OVAL CAKE SOAP.

GUANO, ACID, CHEMICALS.

ETIWAN PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

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