Home-Made Fertilizers.

Journal of Chemistry, recently had a field meeting, on his farm, of about one hundred working, formers and days dred working farmers, and delivered to them in the barn an address on chemical fertilizers and their manufacture, from

his hearers in about an hour without diplomas. He added that "probably never before in the history of agriculture

such an object."
"As the sight is the readiest avenue to lecture. Mr. Davis, the efficient superintendent of this farm, will call you into the barn-yard contiguous, and then with apparatus and implements, such as are used on the farm, will proceed to prepare, not simply an ounce or a pound but five hundred pounds of superphosphate of lime, the most important of all forms of plant food. He will also show you other combinations of fertilizers, a knowledge of which it is important to possess. You have seen the room or laboratory below, simple, plain, and without machinery, in which the fertilizers. izers for the farm are prepared. In that room, Mr. Davis, during the past winter, made about twelve tons of superphos phate of high grade, analyzing sixteen per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and also several tons of other compounds used in the various crops on the farm. He will use three hundred and eighty pounds of bone charcoal, and a carboy of oil of vitriol, one hundred and sixty-five pounds, in making the superphosphate, and you must observe all the proceedobserve how he handles the carboy so as to avoid spilling or slopping, how he mixes the bone with the acid and water, how he manipulates the mass with his wooden hoe. The box in which he will make the mixture is of wood four feet square and one foot deep, and it is lined with thick sheet lead,—the lead in ment, and is the best and cheapest vessel that can be devised. Its capacity is just right for making one-fourth of a ton of superphosphate at a time, and it requires a whole carboy of vitriol, so that no frac-tional parts of acid are left to cause trouble. He will use in the manufacture !

The water is first placed in the trough, and the acid is added to it, then the bone is gradually added, causing a great boil-ing with evolution of heat and steam as you will see. You observed in the laboratory that there were roof windows that could be opened for letting out the steam; It has been my endeavor these are necessary. It takes about an hour for the reaction to become complete, and then it will soon dry and be free from moisture. It needs no grinding—it is ready for the field as soon as cool. Specimens of each lot as made, here, are taken to the analytical laboratory and analyzed to ascertain how per-fect has been the reaction. You have visited the laboratory, up stairs at the end of the building. This is necessary for the chemist, as it is there that all his end of the building. This is necessary for the chemist, as it is there that all his results are worked out, but it is not needed by you. You will need a cheap room with good ventilation for the manufacture, and the simple implements you see here are all that are necessary.

In order that you may understand the

1 carboy oil of vitriol......165 pounds

Water....

nature of the materials and compounds we prepare, I will now proceed to state the chemical constitution of bones, and what changes bone structures undergo when subjected to chemical treatment The bony framework of men and animals is essentially alike, and the ...olecules of which they are composed come from the up the muscles and integuments of our animals, come from hay, grain and green phate of lime, or bone material, you will have some idea of the importance of this substance in the food of cows. The from this principle, and hence we learn the medium through which human or animal structures are built up. Permit me to remark in passing, that it must be obvious to you that an animal in milk like a cow, cannot yield excrement of high value. Most of the rich material obtained from the pasture, or from any form of food, goes to the milk, and hence little is left of value to return to the soil. We often hear farmers say they keep cows and sell milk so as to maintain the fertility of the farm. This is absurd, on the principle that you cannot eat your pudding and have it too.

A cow in milk requires about 80 fbs. of bone material a year, and consequently a herd of 25 cows will carry off from our pastures and the barn a ton of bone materials each year. It is apparent that this process of exhaustion cannot continue for a very long period without ren-dering our fields sterile. We must return to them the bone material they have lost,—we must, in other words, feed our hungry plants upon the soluble phosphate of lime, and thus give to them renewed vigor; and they in turn will yield the same back to our animals, and from them our own bodies will be nourished. Plants cannot assimilate bone in its ordinary condition; it must be rendered soluble in water before it can enter plant structure, and how this is accomplished it is important to understand. phoric acid, the element in bone which plants require and which, therefore, bemes what we call a fertilizer, is not the only kind needed to render our fields productive. It is one of the three great essentials of plant food, for there are but three that we need trouble ourselves parand potash. It is proper to remark here that the great bulk of all vegetable structures comes from the air, and is, therefore, furnished abundantly and gratuitously; what concerns us directly is the matter of furnishing proper supplies of phos-phoric acid, nitrogen and potash to our fields and crops, and it is our business to learn how to obtain, prepare and apply these substances.

Now, first, let us consider phosphoric acid, what it is, and how we are to fit it for plant nutrition. I shall use in the experiments this afternoon what is known as bone charcoal, for the purpose of developing or setting free phosphoric acid, and here it is in the vessel before you. It is, as you see, a black granular substance, resembling coarse black sand. This substance is simply burnt bones, bones charred, or changed into animal charcoal by heat. The animal portion, or the gluten, is carbonized and the bone structure destroyed. It is a substance largely employed by sugar refiners to decolorize syrups, and after it has served tilizers to be changed into super-phos- 29,197, and of these, 13,186 were under phate. What is the meaning of this contract or employed in mechanical intheir purpose it is sold to makers of ferword, so often brought to the attention of farmers? Super means above, over or phate, or phosphate of lime, it means the United States, certainly too small a that lime is overcharged with phosphoric quantity to affect the pay of free laborers.

Intelligencer. acid. In this vessel I have a fine white powder in mass, as you see; it is pure bone powder. Now, this is composed of lime and phosphoric acid: it is a phosphate, but not a super-phosphate of lime, because it holds three parts of lime and only one of acid. If it was like the powder in this vessel I have in my hand, it would hold only one part or equivalent of lime, with the same of acid, and then

phosphoric acid vou know less. I can show you here upon the table this most interesting acid in two forms; in the phial I have what is known as glacial comparison presented below that Ameriwhich we take the following extract, which we copy from the report of the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Dr. N. alluded to the meeting as "a farmers' barn meeting, or for the time being, we will call it Our Agricultural College," and promised to graduate all his heaveness in about an hour without phosphoric acid. It resembles ice, and can workmen have no reason to eavy dense as syrup. This is prepared from the jet black super-phosphate you see upon the table. Phosphoric acid is an indispensable constituent of plants; not in our country, has a meeting like this of farmers been held in such a place for such an object."

"As the sight is the readiest avenue to bones it exists locked up most firmly. the mind, he said that at the close of the Every molecule or little particle is in the embrace of three-molecules or atoms of lime, and they hold it so tenaciously, that we cannot make it available for plants unless we proceed to violently tear the molecules asunder and drive the lime into new combinations. This we accomplish by the aid of strong sulphuric acid, Now, let us understand this matter, so that when Mr. Davis mixes that fiery

liquid, that carboy of vitriol, with those two barrels of bone charcoal, we shall know just what happens. Vitriol, you say, will burn our clothing, our flesh, and so it will, and yet we are going to pour it on to that bone, and in one hour not an ounce of the vitriol will exist as such. The black liquid will seethe, and boil, and hot steam will rise, and in one to \$5.25 per week earned in similar posihour you can put your hand into the mass, and handle it as you can sugar. What becomes of the vitriol? I will tell you. The bone is composed, as we have said, of three equivalents of lime and one of phosphoric acid. Now, the vitriol has a strong liking for lime, or it seizes hold of it whenever it can reach it, and be-comes locked up in its embrace, and sulphate of lime is formed. This is the gypsum, or plaster with which you are well acquainted. The whole of that ten gallons of acid is to become locked up with the lime in those barrels of bone, and it lined with thick sheet lead,—the lead in one piece, soldered at the corners strongly with lead solder. A tin solder will not do, as the acid will act upon it. that is a pertinent question. As soon as the result of much experition of the phosphoric acid? Well, that is a pertinent question. As soon as the vitriol seizes the lime, the phosphoric the vitriol seizes the lime, the phosphoric acid? acid is set free as it were, but a kind of vacuum exists; the condition of the acid is an unnatural one, and hence it associates itself with an amount of water sufficient to replace the lost lime. The vitriol will seize but two of the three atoms of lime, and so the phosphoric acid is left in the form of what chemists placed in the trough, two of water, and now it has become suluble. We have prepared a vat full of super-phosphate, and that is composed of phosphoric acid soluble in water, lime, and gypsum; by far the largest propor-

It has been my endeavor to avoid the use of technical terms, the true language of chemistry, in order to render every statement intelligible to you. I will now venture to put upon the blackboard some diagrams, or tables, which I hope will not a start of the reactions or changes. make very plain the reactions or changes which bones undergo in manufacturing superphosphate. There are three forms of phosphate of lime: that is, lime is held by phosphoric acid in three propor-

Tri-calcie	Bi-calcie	Mono-calcie
Phosphate.	Phosphate.	Phosphate.
Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid
Lime,	Lime,	Lime,
Lime,	Lime,	Water,
Lime.	Water.	Water.

and the Lolecules of aposed come from the tration of what I have endea ored to chaos of broken, thwarted lives, of which med. The bones which hold state to you. Plain bone without the animal part, is tri-calcic phosphate, phos-phoric acid, lime, lime, lime; bi-calcic phosphate is phosphoric acid, lime, lime, Let the forage, &c. It is necessary for cows to procure a much larger amount of bone material than they need for the repair of osseous waste in their bodies, for the composition of milk calls for a large amount of the phosphates. When you learn that in about every 30 gallons of milk there is one pound of tribasic phosphate with his vitriol. He begins with an insoluble substance, that is, insoluble in water, and leaves off with one that is soluble. All the phosphoric acid held in water, and leaves off with one that is precincts of that famous structure to live soluble. All the phosphoric acid held a life, not grand and great it may be, by three equivalents of lime is now held but surely good and noble. only by one. If he took fine ground raw bone, he would reach the same result so far as chemical action is concerned, but he would have a pasty mass, very difficult to dry. If he took the Charleston powdered phosphatic rocks, he would have a dry and managable powder after the reaction is over. Therefore, you cannot well act upon raw bones either fine or in small bits satisfactorily, but you can upon bone char, or the rocks of the

Charleston marl beds.

Now, you ask, if this superphosphate will remain soluble as it is for a long time? I answer, probably not all of it. The mono-basic phosphate has a tendency to go back, or revert, as the change s sometimes termed, and this means that it will to some extent, that is, the phosphoric acid, take up another equivalent of lime in the compound and thus become bi-basic phosphate. I regard this as a not unfavorable change, for the reason that it is more slowly soluble in the soil, it is not so quickly available, and therefore is more enduring in its action upon crops. It is not certain but that we shall find it better to convert all of our phos-phates into the bi-basic form, rather than into the mono-basic, as that form of acid may be too strong to be assimilated by plants. We do not yet know precisely

in what condition the acid is taken up

we certainly know it must be soluble in LABOR STATISTICS .- The tenth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor contains some very with a diameter of 7 feet 6 inches, and interesting data in regard to some much lined throughout with rough masonry. interesting data in regard to some much discussed subjects. There has been a great deal of wild statement in regard to the number of unemployed workingmen, sometimes found in it. Captain Anderticularly about. The others are nitrogen and the Bureau made special efforts to son thinks, however, that the well-into and the Bureau made special efforts to collect information on this point. A can which every visitor throws a stone—was was made of all the cities, and a correctly very much deeper. Besides the stones, debris of a ruined church, built sors of every town. Answers were respect to expect of the very visitor throws a stone—was has been made.

4. The stories to be read by a committee stones, debris of a ruined church, built over the well in the fourth century, has will make their decision on or before April sors of every town. Answers were received from all but fifty-one towns, representing a population of only 77,459, out of a total of 1,651,912, and producing only \$13,290,000 worth of goods out of a total of \$592,331,962, and \$5,689,983 complete cleaning out of this well, so worth of agricultural products of a total rich in Scriptural associations. The committee have accepted his offer, and it appeared that there were 21,812 unemptones to perform this work on the reployed laborers of which 8,570 were turn of the survey party. It is estima-skilled and 13,252 unskilled. The 19 ted that an additional £50 will be recities showed 12,135 unemployed and the | quired for the labor, making £100 in all; 325 towns 9,677 unemployed. During and it will be expedient to have the hast campaign in Massachusetts it was frequently declared that there were from cers of the Fund. When cleared out, 200,000 to 300,000 out of work in that however, steps should be taken to pre-State, and at least 3,000,000 in the United vent its being filled up again, and the 200,000 to 300,000 out of work in that State, and at least 3,000,000 in the United States, but investigation shows that the statement is absurdly extravagant. The subject of convict labor which has attracted so much attention is discussed at great length in the report. It appears great length in the report. It appears | consideration. that the total number of State convicts in the United States in 1878 was only

A Comparison of Wages.

The Boston Herald shows that there are points of comparison, though by no means so many as might be supposed, between the table of wages just furnished by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and the report upon the earnings of Brit-ish workers, which was prepared at the end of last year by Prof. Leon Levi. The arrangement of the two returns is so different that often, in entire branches of business, no exact or even fair collation can be made. Here and there, however, their brethren in Great Britain. The tendency. wages paid in the United States are deand universally larger than those carned in the respective employments across the sea. Agricultural laborers, according to the report of our bureau, receive in Massachusetts \$15.75 per month, with board, or \$1.25 per day without board. In England, Prof. Lev states that "mining and agricultural wages vary considerably"—from \$3.25 to \$5 per week. Even at the highest figure the worker on English land would receive but \$22 per month, without board Thus the maximum rate abroad falls far below the average rate here. Carpenters earn \$11.33 per week in the United States against \$9.84 per week in England.— Masons, \$13.37 per week in the United States and \$9.84 per week in England. In regard to bakers a correct comparison is more difficult. The bureau report gives them \$11.07 per week here, while Prof. Levi puts the earnings of the same class in England at \$6.50 and \$7.50 per week "in addition to their board and lodging." In browery work the difference is very marked. The wages of the men in the mash house and on the mash floor range from \$10.96 to \$12.31 per week to \$5.25 per week earned in similar posi-tions abroad. In cabinet making, chair makers average \$11 per week in the United States, and \$3.75 per week in England. Carvers average \$12.33 per week in the United States, against \$8.56 per week in England. Polishers receive \$10.25 per week here in comparison with \$7 to \$8.50 obtained on the other side of the Atlantic. Lest the ladies should think that their position here offers a more unfavorable comparison with the position of their sister workers abroad, we may state before closing that ordinary dress-makers are rated as earning \$7.43

A MODEL FARMER .- Mr. J. G. Brazel who farms about twelve miles below Columbia, in Richland County, has set an example to all who are in the habit of thinking and teaching that farming does not pay. Last year he ran three ploughs, tending about eighty-five acres, and he made sufficient provisions to keep his family a year, and a considerable quantity to sell, both of grain and bacon. His farm yielded him ten bales of cotton about seven hundred bushels of corn and peas, and any quantity of rough food for stock, such as fodder, peavines, &c., besides a good many chufas, not meas-ured, also, about 150 bushels of potatoes. His wife raised 60 turkeys, and a great many chickens, of which latter she sold \$25 or \$30 worth. He attributes his success to the fact that he and his two ons did their own ploughing, worked early and late, or as he has expressed it, they "were at work when the whippoor-wills hollered in the morning and when he whippoorwills hollered in the evening," and finally they abstained from intoxicating liquor.

per week in the United States, against

\$4 to \$4.50 per week in Great Britain.

DIAMNODS UNEARTHED. - Surely, ince human hearts are what they are, a far-away God would be like the sun of the tropics to the ice-bound at the poles.

A muddy pool, rippled by a breeze, will sparkle quite brilliantly while in motion; but when quiet it is seen the more plainly to be only a shallow pool.

The darkest clouds that shadow our paths are not the vapors that rise from the earth, the thoughts and memories of

an unhapy and a sinful heart. I had rather die a thousand deaths by torture than lose my faith that there is a seek a "happier shore" will eventually

Let those of us whose circumstances forbid a hankering after riches, resolve to make the best even of limited opportunities: let us not murmur vainly that there is no place for us in the aforesaid

Looking up so high, worshiping so si-

tion Fund we read:—
"One of the few sites in Palestine, the identity of which has never been assailed, identity of which has never been assailed, is that of Jacob's Well. It is situated a mile and a half east of Nablus, on the edge of the Plain of Mukhua, and on the eastern base of Mount Gerizim. Captain Anderson, who examined it in 1866. cleared out the mouth, and was lowered by a rope to the bottom. He found it seventy-five feet deep, of a circular form, The bottom of the well was perfectly dry (in May), but the presence of a small unbroken pitcher proved that water is

INDIGESTIBLE BREAD,-The reason contract or employed in mechanical industries, and it is shown that the products of prison labor are only about one-fifth of one per cent. of the manufactures of the United States, certainly too small a

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- It takes 100,000 cords of wood to make shoe pegs for the United States. -A Proposition to punish theft by whipping was rejected by the Texas Legisla-

-Nashville is said to have more lawyers than any other city of its size in the world.

-The Moffet register bill was "remorse lessly slaughtered" in the Florida Legis-

- Young men who chew toothpicks in front of a hotel are pick-chews of loneliness. - The Picayune says prices of real

estate in New Orleans show an upward - One can live on two dollars a month

in China and have a stewed rat for dinner every day.

- Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will-that is if the estate is valuable. —A Georgian is preserving as an heir-loom the identical knife with which Mrs.

Kate Southern killed her rival. - There has been no rain at Mano Texas, since June, and stock has to be driven three and four miles to water. - Benefit your friends, that they may love you still more dearly; benefit your nemies, that they may become your

friends. - One reason why we accomplish so little in this world is because so much time is lost hunting up collar-buttons of

a morning. - A physician announces that kissing is unhealthy. Nonsense! He was prob-

ably caught by his wife while kissing the servant-girl. - Two Georgians have married each others' daughters, and editors are getting

bald wrestling with the question of their relationship.

— Miss Celeste Winanz, of Baltimore, is said to be the richest young lady in America. She inherited \$20,000,000

from her father.

— Some of the largest jute mills of Scotland, the head-centre of jute manufacture, have suspended on account of a depression in business.

- "Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked the teacher. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

- A Miss Tanner, of Georgia, who recently married a widower named Hyde, with eleven children, says she has given up Tanning and is now dressing Hydes. - When the train conveying General Sherman to the South stopped at Kettle Hollow, Montgomery county, Virginia, Tecumseh walked out to view the sterile aspect of the country. Seeing an old resident standing near, the General in-quired: "What do they raise here, anyhow?" The aforesaid Kettle Hollow man replied: "They raise h-ll here about as quick as any place you ever saw." The General tucked his feathers

and sought refuge in the car instanter.

— The Age: "The Republicans can get no consolation from the disclosures. There is no doubt of the fact that the votes of Louisiana, of Florida and of South Carolina were for sale. The Republicans got them and the Democrats did not get them. That the Republicans bought a part or all these votes will hardly be doubted by any sane man. That the persons who consummated the disgraceful transaction have been rewarded by the president for their cor rupt work is a fact of history. By the action of President Hayes in this matter he has become particeps criminis after the fact, however innocent he might have been before it. He has sealed the villainy by his own 'image and superscription,' and has thereby contributed, in the most public and official manner, to degradation of politics and the corruption of the ballot. History will brand him with the guilt which he sanctioned him with the guilt which he sanctioned and confirmed."

DECISIVE EVIDENCE .- Judge (severly) -"How do you know the defendant is a married man? Were you ever at his

"No sir." "Do you know him personally?"
"No sir." "Do you know his wife?"

"No sir." "Did anybody ever tell you they were narried?"

"No, sir: but when I see a man ad woman come to the same church regluarly for three years, occupy the the same pew and have a hymn-book apiece to sing out I don't want to see no marriage certificate from them. I can their relation all the time."

The Weekly News will be sent to yearly subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Edition of the News and Courier for \$1.50.

No reductions will be made in the price to subscribers of the News and Courier except

is above.
Remember! The Weekly News contains all leatly, we tramp out the hearts of flowers | the Latest News, selected from the News and that lift their brigt heads for us and die alone.

JACOB'S WELL.—In the new Quarter-ly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund we read:

"One of the few sites in Palestine, the identity of which has payer been assailed."

"Charleston, S. C.

"Charleston, S. C.

lows:
1. The story to consist of not less than

1. The story to consist of not less than twenty chapters averaging ten pages of foolscap or the equivalent.
2. The manuscript to be sent to the proprietors of the News and Courier not later than April 1 next.
3. Each manuscript to be accompanied by a scaled envelope containing the real name and the address of the author, and bearing on the outside a motto, which shall likewise be placed upon the manuscript; the scaled envelope to be opened only when the award has been made.

15th.

5. The story which shall be declared to be the best to be the absolute property of the proprietors of the News and Courier, and published as a serial in the Weekly News.

paintened as a scrat in the bessey News.
Rejected manuscripts to be returned forthwith to the authors.
In making this proposition the object is
to encourage, as far as practicable, the derelopment of literature in South Carolina, and to give the reading public, through the Weckly News, tales of Southern life which shall preserve the recollection of traits of character and social peculiarities and habits fast passing away, and keep before the rising generation the memory of a struggle more glorious than that of the Revolution and of sufficiency greater than those which were

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LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPECSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure: sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness: the bowels in general are costi e, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged,

AGUE AND FEVER. DR. C. McLane's Liver Pills, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. McLane's Liver The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear

he signatures of C. McLane and Fleming BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C.

McLane'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

This important organ weighs but ahout three pounds, and all the blood in a living person (about three gallons) passes through it at least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered frem it. He is the natural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes torpid it is not separated from the blood, but carried through the veins to all parts of the system, and in trying to escape through the pores of the skin, causes it to turn yellow or a dirty brown color. The stomach becomes diseased, and Dyspensia, Indigestion, Constipution, Headache, Blistousness, Jaundice, Chilis, Malarial Fevers, Piles, Sick, and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. MERRILL'S HIRATINE, the great vegetable discovery for torpidity, causes the Liver to throw off from one to two ounces of bile each time the blood passes through it, as long as there is an excess of bile; and the effect of even a few does upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking akin, will astonish all who try it—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all billious diseases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking HIRATINE in accordance with directions. Headache is generally cured in twenty minutes, and no disease that arises from the Liver can exist if a fair trial is Civen.

SOLD AS A Substitute FOR PILLS BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

is no place for us in the another is plenty of room quite outside the mets of that famous structure to live fe, not grand and great it may be, surely good and noble.

It is a dreary sensation to find oneself olly forgotten by mere acquaintances; to to find that we have no place in the oughts of those we love, seems in a retain sense like being annihilated.

Beauty may attract love at first, but alone cannot retain affection. It is the sterling qualities of the heart and mind that win in the long run.

Let every one sweep the drift from his own door and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's titles.

The man or woman whom excessive caution holds back from striking the anvil with an earnest endeavor, is poor and cowardly of purpose.

Covarier for \$1.

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Grave mistakes are made in the treatment of all diseases that arise from poison in the blood. Not on 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. Dit. Panniarron's Stilling and Organia Duniarri is the only medicine upon which a hope of recovery from Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases at all stages, can be reasonably founded, and that will cure Cancer. Sto., ooo will be paid by the proprietors if Mercury, or any ingredient not purely vegetable and harmaless can be found in it.

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OUR line of FAMILY GROCERIES is complete. Fine TEAS, viz.: Gampow-der, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfust—a Specialty. -a Specialty. A. B. TOWERS & CO.

DEXTER CORN SHELLER, which separates the cobs from the corn, and DENTER STRAW CUTTER. Farmer will please call and see them.

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THE LADIES WILL always find something attractive

V in our large line of Frints, new tyles; Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c. shawls, Blankets, Toilet Quitts, Bleached, Brown and Checked Homepuns, Don't forget the place, No. 4 Granite Row.
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April 18, 1878

40

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Be 8, 1878

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CALVO & PATTON,

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TO MAKE MONE

and about the years 1896-1-5, the time of the casion, a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS.—This see les thegan in Angust with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wgatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will ascensuary these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS—A series of papers (mostly Blustrated) by John Muir, but Callfornia naturalist. The series will sketch the Callfornia Passes, Lakee, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BIRAZIL—Mr. Herbert H Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champing (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South") preparing for Schinkra a series of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and recourse of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPELS, by an "exconficiental" soldier, will be among the rariest contributions to Schinger daring the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Isaltimore. The first of the parise of the barley, appears in the Sovember number.

Among the additional series of papers to appear number.

Among the additional series of papers to appear
may be mentioned those on "How Shall we Speil;"

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The Handsomest Illustrated Mag

THE American edition is now more than

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The scene is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young
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FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Bygosen, author of "Gonnar," "The Man who Lost his
Name," &c., the author graphically describes the
peculiarities of Norse lumigrant life in a Western
settlement.

settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W.
Cable, to be begun on the copclusion of "Falconberg," This will exhibit society in Crook Louisiana about the years 1964-4-5, the time of the Cossion, a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the
present Beconstruction period.

Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND

in the World!

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on "How Shall we Spell," (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury), "The New South," "Lawa-Pianting for Small Places," by Saomel Par-sons of Flashing; "Canada of To-Day," "American Art and Artists," "American Archeology," "Mod-eyn Inventors," Also, Papers of Travel, History, "Hysical Science, Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Le-ventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Hamor, &c., &c. Terms, \$4, a year in advance; 35 ets, a Ho-Terms, \$4, a year in advance: 35 cts. a No. Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers, should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in fall, and send with remittance in check.

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GOOD THINGS FOR 1878-9. The arrangements for literary and art contribu-tions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stosic-tion's new serial story for boys, "A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP,"

By Kathariae D. Smith, with illustrations by Fralerick Dichman, begins in the same number; and
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tale called.

tale called "RUPTY DUDGET'S TOWER."
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Leave Columbia at.

10 09 a m
16 ave Newborry.

11 23 a m
16 ave Newborry.

24 5 p m Watches 83 to 87. Hevolvers SOOKS::MILLION

A compacte duage to Wedlock, with Chapters on, A competent Would to Wedlock, with Chapters on, A competent Would the Compact of the Compact o mil 2 Cf p m

3 10 p m

3 10 p m

4 10 p m

6 15 p m

6 10 p m

6

Leave Walhalia. 7 00 a m Leave Perryvills. 7 46 3 m Leave Perryvills. 7 46 3 m Leave Perryvills. 5 30 2 a Di.E.A.S.A.NTLY and fast, agents Leave Anderson. 9 25 a m Pic.E.A.S.A.NTLY and fast, agents address Finley, Hanvey & auth., Ga. 71100MAS DODAMEAN, 6 on. Smot. DIEASANTLY and fast, agents