DEAR SIR—I regret that ill health has caused me to delay for so long a time an answer to your kind letter of February, in reference to the management of the

South Carolina Penitentiary.

I was not a little surprised to learn that a majority of your board of Directors are "eager to commence huge operations for the benefit of Columbia, espeations for the benefit of Columbia, especially in the re-opening of that canal as a State interprise * * * * and who claim that the last appropriation was made for the express purpose of opening that canal as a State enterprise." Col. Butler and myself dissent from that view * * that "no appropriation was could be successfully done by convict labor, but it is too fluctuating for a long term of years; it will do to "fill out" with, but not for constant work.

From some positive information on the subject, I am convinced all this labor and myself dissent from that view that could be successfully done by convict labor, but it is too fluctuating for a long term of years; it will do to "fill out" with, but not for constant work. pany except two hundred convicts, and we are ready to turn them over to the Canal Commissioners under that act."
"Now am I right or am I wrong?" You are correct! and I hope no amount of sophistry will cause you to yield one particle in reference to this matter. As soon as it is generally understood that this "huge operation" cannot cost much this "huge operation" cannot cost much less, if any, than \$500,000, and that your Board of Directors propose to use the pitiful sum of \$11,000 (which was appropriately such as the State could enforce) they could be perfectly safe, and after one or printed to increase the present water-power within the walls of the Penitenti-

printed to increase the present water power within the walls of the Penitentiary) to commence this "huge operation the people from one end of the country to the other will demand some explanation of this prodigal use of their money.

The language of the act referred to might be construed to mean this "huge operation" urged by the majority of your Board; but to commence such a work with an appropriation of \$11,000 does not look like business. This "huge operation," it is true, might be commenced with \$11,000, and I suppose every dollar of the money would be expended in good faith, but perhaps in such a way that it would not be worth to the State, Columbia or anybody else one cent, unless followed by other appropriations from the State amounting to at least \$500,000, or, as it is a State enterprise, perhaps to \$1,000,000.

This phosphate beds of the State as a protection to the farming interest. The State, in my judgment, had best let private individuals do this work, for she will lose money by any and every specu-

This might be called management; and if our State was in a condition to spend a million of dollars, without material inconvenience, I might not object to this

\$100,000 more than was necessary to pay all of our current State expenses, including interest on the public debt, before the war. At that time we had near six times as much property as we now own.

I make this short statement in refer-

times as much property as we now own.

I make this short statement in reference to our money matters with the hope that our people will stop and think be-fore they enter into any "huge operation" that will make it necessary to draw more money from the pockets of the masses. They haven't got the money! And it appears that men in high position will never realize this sad fact.

embarrassed, and while he finds it difficult to satisfy the pressing demands of his contact every-day his creditors and the constant every-day reants of his family. If this would be imprudent in individuals, would it not be imprudent in individuals, would it not be equally so with a State that is so sorely ed as South Carolina?

We have, I believe, about 700 convicts, with a constant yearly increase from every county in the State; and, under our present laws, within ten years we may reasonably expect this number to reach one thousand at least. To provide for this large number of convicts from the scanty means within the control of the people of this State is no little matter, and should demand the most earnest consideration of all our thinking men. Our present system, to say the least of it, is a very expensive machine. Our

will aggregate about \$57,000, with almost a positive certainty that there will be a large deficiency. At this important juncture in our financial troubles, I am disposed to look at this matter from a n.oneyed point of view; at the same time we should not lose sight of the fact that they are the worst of our population who must be fed, clothed, guarded, worked at "hard labor," and at the same time comparatively comfortable. Without detriment to the general interest of the State, can we so alter the law that the number of convicts will diminish instead of increase? In answer to this question the lash naturally presents itself. Its cheapness is a very strong argument to every tax-payer who finds it difficult to pay his proportion of this expense; and it occurs to me it would be difficult to find any argument that would make a to find any argument that would make a make a lasting impression on a large porstead of increase? In answer to this more lasting impression on a large portion of that class of persons found within the walls of our Penitentiary. Most of the States have abandoned this mode of punishment for crime, as something of the past; but if all evil doers, particularly those accustomed to steal, knew the large that the states have a security the states have a security the states and the states have a security as the sta penalty for that crime was "forty lashes, save one," on the bare back, to be paid in two installments, at short intervals, save one," on the bare back, to be paid in two installments, at short intervals, would it not be a greater terror than a few year's confinement in comfortable quarters, with good, warm clothing, plenty to eat and less work to do than when at home? Some who wish to take a prominent position in politics, and asysume to lead the State, will not have sufficient "back-bone" to take this position, because our brethren of the North tion, because our brethren of the North of lumber, viz: will not be pleased. My experience in life, however, has convinced me that no the heavy timber...... tending to their own business in their own way. If we can save money, time and, in addition, prevent crime, we should have such a law; otherwise we should not. But no growl from the control of the cont But no growl from the outside

that so much interests us at this time. Reports from most of the Southern States guard them. This constant tax, drawn from the pockets of honest men, to feed and provide for convicts, is what we should guard against; nor do I think it

Amount saved to the County, \$2,010

And have \$2 weeks remaining to deand provide for convicts, is what we should guard against; nor do I think it prudent or necessary to spend any additional money to accomplish this desirable end. We should adopt some plan that will save and not continue to spend money.

Amount saved to the County,.....\$2,010

And have 22 weeks remaining to devote to other work. What will you find for them to do the balance of the time. Look at the condition of the roads from one end of the county to the other. If it will pay to work this labor in build-money.

Even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.—Columbia Register.

— Two Louisville girls, twins, and said to be beautiful, work at blacksmithing, and strange enough they are not a bit afraid of sparks.

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world should have anything to do with

In the first place, we should divest our minds of the idea that convicts cannot work them on our roads, for I honestly be securely held outside of the walls of the Penltentiary. This can be done; but to do it effectually you must have a sufficient number of good, reliable men for guards. These should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master, and the master should be under the constant direction and supervision of a master should be under the constant direction as we do in South Car be securely held outside of the walls of under the most rigid laws to do his duty in every particular. This is not the place for details, but I am convinced a system can be matured that will give satisfaction so far as safety is concerned.

Now, sir, what can we do to save this noney? Railroads, canals, &c., naturally present themselves as a class of work

* * * that "no appropriation was could be employed, at a handsome profit, made for the benefit of that canal company except two hundred convicts, and long as they are in successful operation.

could be perfectly safe, and after one or two seasons, would be as safe as the na-tives. You remember during the war no

will lose money by any and every specu-

lation of this sort.

Has it ever occurred to you that the counties could take their respective pro-portion of this labor and work it as cheap, convenience, I might not object to this undertaking; but, sir, what are the facts as to our financial condition? As you know, our State debt, as it now stands, in round numbers, is \$6,000,000. The Court of Claims have issued about \$500,000 worth of 6 per cent. bonds, and have about \$1,000,000 yet to be reported on. What amount the Court will report good no one can tell.

The old South Carolina Rank bills are what amount the Court will report good no one can tell.

The old South Carolina Bank bills are variously estimated from \$800,000 to two and a quarter millions. My estimate is about, or not less than, \$1,800,000. Our railroad contingent liabilities are very large, and recent events convince me that the State will have to pay the most if not all of those claims. This will add to our State debt several millions more. We pay on this large amount 6 per cent. per annum, which will aggregate at least \$100,000 more than was necessary to pay

would have at this time about, or per-haps a little over, 20 convicts, with a yearly increase. Before we could use

| Possible until we are at least able to pay our honest debts. When the State was rich and out of

return. My estimate for a competent mas-

I make no estimate for barracks for the want of proper data, but they could not be very expensive, and would last for at least twenty years or more. I think you will admit that the above estitions of the barber and the bootblack, each carry-the barber and the bootblack, each carry-the data for the barber's every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases the rustic replied, "By Jupiter, I'm going to the fire." He was hotly pursued by the barber and the bootblack, each carry-think you will admit that the above estithink you will admit that the above estiit, is a very expensive machine. Our annual apprepriations usually amount to from thirty to ninety thousand dollars. Our last appropriation for this institution will aggregate about \$57,000, with almost a positive certainty that there will be a re about average counties,) and what could we save?

could we save? The County Commissioners should have discretionary powers as to what class of work the convicts should do for me they could do to build up the coun-

missioners have not been able to con-struct, for the want of money. If let in the usual way, I learn from a gentleman

This work can all be done by this numour action in this matter.

What shall be done with our convicts, few or many, is the important question for or work 18 weeks; to this add two weeks less, and this will consume on this class of work 18 weeks; to this add two weeks for rain, accidents, &c., making 20

believe that no country can develop all

numbers 550,000 acres of innd; this at \$2 per acre (less than its value,) will aggregate \$1,360,000; 10 per cent. increase, will make \$136,000. This amount may appear very large to some, yet I believe the calculation a reasonable one. Take half the amount, \$68,000 at 6 per cent. per annum, and it will make double the \$2,000 capually paid for the support of per annum, and it will make doubte the \$2,000 annually paid for the support of the Penitentiary as now conducted. This is not cash in hand, it is true, but evidently it is money saved which practically amounts to the same thing. This material improvement would not be very perceptible for the first year or two, but if prudently managed for ten years, the real benefit and substantial improvement to the whole county would be so marked, even to the casual observer, that it would be recognized as a very important institution in which the whole State is

interested. In addition to all this, the damage sustained by three or four thousand vehicles of various kinds for the want of good

roads, will annually amount to thousands of dollars.

The above is no fancy theory that is difficult to understand, but something, it strikes me, that every farmer in the State will not fail to comprehend at a glance. He can see it will make him money in the end; and in addition to all this the farmer and all can understand, within a few years, that this convict labor, managed as above indicated, will save at least one half the time and labor now expended in working the roads of the county. This, at reasonable wages, would amount to a very large sum every year. I think it unnecessary to urge this argument further, as all who wish to save money and at the same time punish all class of convicts by safe confinement at hard labor must see some advantages to be derived from the suggestions above. Nor is this all the labor nor all the substantial good that this change in our Peni-tentiary system would give the counties. You know that all of our counties pay a large amount yearly to feed petty thieves sentenced by our inferior courts. The Legislature would, under the plan proposed, turn all such violators of law over to the County Superintendent of convicts, to work out their 30 days, for the general good of the county. It would not cost the county one cent more than now; and, in addition, it would amount to at least some punishment for theft. For this class of law-breakers, fines in money are a mockery; and confinement in jail (if well fed) is no better. But la-

when compelled to do it.

As I before said, I take principally a moneyed view of this matter, because feel it a necessity, on the same principle that no prudent farmer, while largely in debt, having no tash and but little or no credit, would think for one moment of Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, undertaking to run a large experimental farm. Common sense, common prudence You may ask what the counties could do with this labor? An average county work the safe plan, save all the money work the safe plan, save all the money possible until we are at least able to pay

and he should be governed by the most rigid laws as to his duties. According to

present plan we never get one cent in said the rustic, and a bootblack immediately set himself to work on the country-

man's brogans. The work of renovation was progress ing with him the respective tool of his have been extensively deranged.

craft.
The barber thinking he was about to lose his customer, shouted "stop! stop!"
but the rustic kept putting in his best
licks until the engine house was reached.
The scene attracted the attention of a large crowd, and their enjoyment of the race was excessive. The young man was cathartic can be used, preparatory to, class of work the convicts should do for the benefit of the county, but I submit for your reflection what has occurred to half shaved and one boot blacked, and disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. the persuasive eloquence of the barber ty and State.

Edgefield has at this time twenty-five bridges, and a pressing demand for at least fifteen more that the County Comaccompanied the barber back to the shop where the finishing touches of his toilet were quickly applied, it evidently being feared on the part of the barber that a second alarm might at any moment be

In explanation of his conduct, the young man said he was from Texas; the the had been in the city two weeks and hadn't yet seen the engines go to a fire. "But you bet your ears," he added, "when they do go, I'm going to be thar."—21.

ORIGIN OF SHAVING THE FACE .- The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered the soldiers to shave. Afterwards shaving was practiced in the Macedonian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the middle ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to ... 157 00 romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, One keg spikes 3 00 who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Ru sia, tried tion of his great reforms in Ruesia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the ted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to done by convicts, \$331 each......... 1,986 honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the

Terrible Account from Africa.

A letter from the United States consul at Tangier, Morocco, dated March 19, 1879, gives the following terrible account of the suffering from the famine and from starvation. Living human beings eating the dend is almost an unheard of thorror. The consul writes as follows:

bad roads. Every farmer in the up country knows to the contrary.

If all the roads, all the bridges, and all the ferries in South Carolina were in where famine, cholera, typhus have and the ferries in South Carolina were in good order, do you not believe it would enhance the value of all our lands at least ten per cent? To illustrate the importance of this matter, I will take the County of Edgefield. We have in round numbers 680,000 acres of land; this at \$2 per acre (less than its value,) will ag-Magador, Luff and Cassabianca the starving Arabs cat their dead. The at-mosphere is impregnated with deadly poisons, emanating from the thousands that are half buried and the many left

out, exposed to the sun and rain.

The European residents take every The European residents take every precaution, nevertheless nearly one-half have succumbed to the dreadful disease. The fatalist Moslems ridicule all such expedients to avoid contagion, believing that it is all written by God, and that they must die if so decreed. The garments of the dead by disease are sold at auction for a trifle, and put on to the wretched buyer, who soon after is generally taken sick and follows in the wake of the former wearer. of the former wearer.

- L. Langehelm, a farmer of Costa Rica county, Cal., beat his little boy and little girl to death in the fields, and then committed suicide. It is supposed he was insanc.

 The wife and five-year-old daughter of Martin Sulzberger, of Sutter county, Cal., were found hanging dead on his ranch, the 14th inst. He was arrested on suspicion.

- A dispatch from South Africa says Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, is at Zanzibar organizing a mysterious expedition to move into the interior of Africa.

There is great drouth in the blue grass region of Kentucky. It has not affected the whisky crop as yet. That never needs water.

- Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, proudly acknowledges that he commenced life himself as a stable boy; but he doesn't think that's any reason why he should curry favor with the coachman who married his daughter.

MODERN CHEMISTRY .- By the chemical skill of Dr. Price, we have now for our ices, cream and pastry, the most delicious fruit flavors. Those who wish to make their delicacies enjoyable, will make use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, on account of their nice flavor and safety.

45 Years Before the Public. THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF

DYSTEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pres-They haven't got the money! And it appears that men in high position will never realize this sad fact.

You think with sufficient water-power to employ 600 convicts and put sufficient buildings, that we could rent the entire concern for a sum that will pay all expenses and bring annually a small income. Sir, I have no doubt as to your honesty in this matter, but one great objection is this: it is making an experiment with our money at a time when we cannot afford to experiment; and besides, the experience of most of the Southern States is adverse to this opinion. No prudent man will experiment on a large scale at a time when he is very much wholes and whole be most of the convicts, including feed, clothing, discipline, &c., &c. This master for the convicts. The barracks should be one general master should be subject to the direction of the State Superintendent in everything pertaining to the general master should be governed by the most whole when he is very much whole at least three good, safe men to act as goard for every five or six convicts. The barracks should be on wheels and so arranged that they could be moved with but little or no expense to the county. This master for the county should be subject to the direction of the State Superintendent in everything pertaining to the general management of the convicts, included with pan and a competent master. This was not thought prudent to commence such a "fuge operation;" and I edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the man to too the deduction of the south to common sense.

I have the bond to approach to give the at least three good, safe men to act as goard for every five or six convicts. The barracks should be on wheels and so arranged that they could be envel to give the at least three good, safe men to act as goard for every five or six convicts. The barracks should be on the left side; sometimes the pain is in the left which it would be giver to give the at least three good, safe men to act as goard for every fiv weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensaevery remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases after death, has shown the LIVER to

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 disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and a 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 The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER FILLS Seather the 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,

New Advertisements.

spelled differently but same pronunciatio



REJECT ALL VIOLENT PURGATIVES, The Farrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient s used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and inte-tines, because it removes obstructions without oain, and imparts vigor to the organs which is S and regulates.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

On RAGS, BEESWAX, Hides, Tallow, Horns, Hoofs, Bones Cattle Tails, Old Metals, &c. For quotations, &c., IRWIN S. LOEWENTHAL, 214 Pearl Street, New York.

We'vild [9,5] Agentsin Satary of \$100 per month truther a large commission, for ell our confermations. For mean what we any charge surrantar & Co., Une shall, Mich.

This important organ weighs but about three pounds, and all the blood in a living person (about three pallons) passes through it as least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered from It. Bile is the hatural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes toroid 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 Dysposia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bliitousness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles, Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follows. Merrell's Herating, 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 doses upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking skin, will astonish all who try it—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all billous diseases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking Herating 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 given.

if a fair trial is given.
SOLD AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PILLS
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The fatality of Consumption or Throat and Lung Diseases, which sweep to the grave at least one-third of all death's victims, arises from the Opium or Morphine treatment, which simply stupefies as the work of death goes on. \$10,000 will be paid if Opium or Morphine, or any preparation of Opium, Morphine or Prussic Acid, can be found in the GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUF, which has cured people who are living to-day with but one remaining lung. No greater wrong can be done than to say that Consumption is incurable. The GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUF will cure it when all other means have failed. Also, Colds, Cough, Aathma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Read the testimonials of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Gov. Smith and Ex-Gov. How of Ga., Hon. Gov. Paubody, as well as those of other remarkable cures in our book—free to all at the drug stores—and be convinced that if you wish to be cured you can be by taking the GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUF.

Take no Trockes or Lozenges for Sore Throat, when you can get GLOBE FLOWER SYRUF at same price. For sale by all Druggists

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. Dut. Parmeron's Strilling of the County of the blood of the county of the

A. F. MERRELL & CO., Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA, PA. For sale by Simpson, Reid & Co., Ander

THE POOLE & HUNT LEFFEL TURBINE, STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, MACHINE MOULDED GEARING.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years oild, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. Phillips.

WORM OIL for sale by Drussists generally. Prepared by E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price 25 cents.

March 14, 1879.

35.

19 SHAPTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS A SPECIALTY & POOLE & HUNT,

OUR line of FAMILY GROCERIES is complete. Fine TEAS, viz.: Gunpow-der, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast—a Specialty. A. B. TOWERS & CO. April 17, 1879 40

Same sof the Liver, Stomach

in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., NEW YOUR CITY

ANY DEUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

GROCERIES.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS!

EVERYBODY SHALL KNOW IT THAT

F. G. MASSEY

Has on hand the largest and most complete stock of

CROCKERYWARE

Ever brought to Anderson, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES for the cash.

CHINA, STONEWARE, GLASSWARE, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Crockeryware Establishment, of the very best quality, can always be dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can found at my Store in the BENSON HOUSE. Give me a call and see my Goods. be bought there. F. G. MASSEY.

P. S.-I have also on hand a small lot of SHOES that will be disposed of at cost.

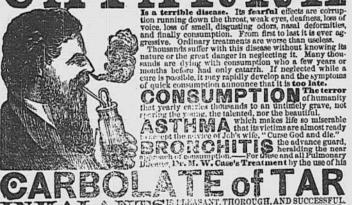
F. W. WAGENER & CO., CHARLESTON, . SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Factors, Wholesale Grocers,

Celebrated Reversible Cotton Tie,
Wagener and Georgia Grange Fertilizers.

Wagener and Georgia Grange Fertilizers.

Samples of anything in our line sent on application with pleasure. F. W. WAGENER. April 10, 1879



It does not require ten minuter to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known to science. It is inhibid—taken right to the diseased part. No hear, no heat water, simply inhaling or broating it, and you kel its healing power at once.

INHALANTS are more powerful than work can tell or pen express. All Fatal Epidemics are propagated by Inhalatican. Palent her et it is also most powerful to good. The air, without which we could not exist a momental the based universal inhalint, and when pure is all powerful to promote life and greath. CVAP 18 AND CONSUMPTION, the tien terrors of humanity, are met and conquered by the becase of Tar Inhalants. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and boothing properties are 20 conducted and the sensations agreeable in every respect. A little practice invariably increases the capacity of the lungs as easily and far more agreeably than the smoking of a cipar. The soona is delicate and the sensations agreeable in every respect. A little practice invariably increases the capacity of the lungs, and as the oils and balsams condense on the multimelinans air vesicles of the ilungs their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the external measurement of the chest greatly increased. The hollow chest in a few weeks becomes rounded and full. There are, of course, cases of consumption beyond the possibility of cure; but the Inhalants give great relief to invalids of this class, and in many instances cure cases considered hopeless by all who know them.

CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so soldom cured by other methods of treatment, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. It is now fully demonstrated that inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured.

COMMENDATIONS. Socially the contraction of the indicases

TODD & HAHN, Architects AND Builders,

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Feb 13, 1879

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Feb 13, 1879

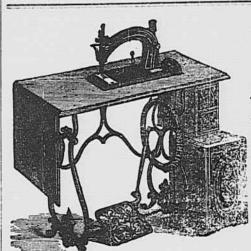
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