Anderson Intelligencer.

John T. Darby, M. D.

The roll of Carolina physicians who have gone-hence to make their fame and fortune is one of which the State may well feel proud, for in Paris, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco there are and have been Carolina names in the profession, so illustrious as to be familiar not only in so illustrious as to be familiar not only in the cities where they lived and moved and had their being, but all over the Union. Among these distinguished men none stood higher in professional acquire-ments and personal character than Dr. John T. Darby, the announcements of whose death has just caused a thrill of corner throughout the large circle of his sorrow throughout the large circle of his friends and admirers. A varied experience in the active duties of his profession, not only in the ordinary walks of civil life, but in the crowded wards of city hospitals and amid the harrowing scenes of the battlefield, had given Dr. Darby unusual advantages for the ac-quirement of scientific knowledge and practical skill of which his natural in-telligence enabled him to make the best use, and consequently, both as surgeon and physician, he occupied the foremost rank. As a citizen and patriot his record was unblemished. His death will nowhere be regretted more than in this, his native State.

Dr. Darby was reared in St. Mathew's Parish, Orangeburg County, where his father practiced medicine before him. He received his early education at Mount Zion College, Winnsboro', and finished his classical education at the South Caro-ling College. lina College. After completing his col-legiate course he came to Charleston and commenced the study of medicine at the Summer Medical Institute of which Drs. Michel, Kinloch and Robertson were the professors, and also attended the Medi-cal College of South Carolina, of which he was a graduate. He next went to Philadelphia, and shortly afterwards be-came the Assistant Professor of Anato-my and Surgery in Professor Agnew's Medical school in that city. He retained this position and practiced medicine in Philadelphia up to the commencement of the war, when he returned to South Carolina and connected himself with Hampton's Legion, of which he was appointe surgeon. In this capacity he rendered efficient service at the first battle of Manassas and several of the engagements that followed soon after. He was subse-quently promoted to the position of Di-vision Surgeon and served through the war in this capacity. After the war the Preston family, of which he had become a member by marriage, went to Europe and Dr. Darby went also, and spent two years in England, France and Germany, where he took advantage of the fine European hospitals for prosecuting the stud-ies of his profession, and during a part of the time he served as a volunteer surgeon in the German war of 1866. He then returned to Columbia and was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery of the medical department of the Universi-ty of South Carolina. He retained this position until in consequence of the de-generate condition of the University un-der the Radical administration he was induced to resign, and continued for some time subsequent to practice medicine in the City of Columbia. During his resi-dence in Columbia he was elected President of the South Carolina Medical As sociation. He then conceived the plan of trying his fortunes at the North, and chiefly through the persuasion of Dr. Sims, then in New York, he removed to that city in 1875 and commenced the practice of medicine there. Shortly after moving to New York he obtained the position of Professor of Surgery in the medical department of the University of New York, which position he held up to the time of his death, and in connection with it practiced his profession. He was also visiting surgeon to the Bellevue and Sinai Hospitals in New York, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia.

Dr. Darby had suffered severely 110th ill health during his residence at the North. During the first winter after his location there he was very ill from the effects of a dissection wound, and last ter, but a free people will insistupon the guarantees of positive law. The second objection of the President The second objection of the President is Dr. Darby had suffered severely from of pneumonia, from the effects of which he never fally recovered .-- News and Cou-

THE FLIMSY VETO. Proctor Knott's Dissection of His Excel-

lency's Veto Message No. 3.

WASHINGTON, June 11. Proctor Knott, of the House Judiciary Committee, submitted to the House to-day the committee's report upon the Presidential message vetoing House bill No. 1382, known as the military interference bill. The document is six or seven thousand words in length, and takes up and examines in detail all the objections made by the President to the bill in ques-tion. It begins by stating that the dantion. It begins by stating that the dan-ger to be apprehended from the presence of troops at the polls is sufficiently ap-parent, and has been repeatedly pointed out. As long ago as 1863 Congress found it necessary to pass a bill to obviate it by strictly prohibiting military interference with elections, except upon call of a State, or to keep the peace at the polls. That bill was approved by Lincoln and is now in force as sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the revised statutes. The words "keep Congress officers." of the revised statutes. The words "keep the peace at the polls" were not in the original draft of the bill but were added in the Senate against the remonstrances of a majority of its supporters, who feared they would be misconstrued and used as further consideration of the subject. a pretext to evade with impunity the pen-alties prescribed. To remove that pretext and prevent recurrence of practice

already shown to be dangerous, the pres-ent Congress, in making appropriations for the support of the army, struck out the words in question. The President thereupon returned the bill without his Roanoke College, Salem, Va., preached the Baccalaureate sermon before the students of that institution June 9. The topic discussed was, "The True Transformation of Character," and in signature being affixed thereto, because in his opinion, first, it was unnecessary; second, it would prevent the civil officers conclusion Prof. Dosh said : from using the civil force to keep the peace at the polls; and, third, the method Jesus, who when he was reviled reviled not, when he suffered he threatened not, of the repealing clause in question was not in harmony with the Executive taste. The first two objections the committee but committed himself to Him who judgeth righteously. Would that this fact and these words were written on the hearts of all the young men of our land, for the present passes without remark. With regard to the third the report says : "The manner of the repeal was in strict conformity to the constitutional rules of the House and justified by numerous precthat they might be governed by the true code of honor as exemplified by Jesus Christ, instead of the diabolical counteredents in the annals of Federal legisla-tion. The latest of these precedents was feit which seeks revenge for wounded pride in a brother's blood. This example of Christ should be followed, and not contained in the army appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, which the President signed without objection, notthat of the man who appeals to arms to vindicate insulted honor, too often the withstanding the provision contained therein prohibiting the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*. It might not be im-proper therefore, for the President to de-vote some attention to the consistency of mere figment of his own imperious pride and self-assertion. Can we justify the crimes committed in the name of honor, falsely so called? Should not the Chris-tian sentiment of this land place under his own record, if not to the ordinary precepts hitherto observed by the Chief the ban of gentility, morality and religion the too frequent appeals of late to the as-sassin's skill and the bravo's desperation? Shall a false sentiment still mislead our Magistrate in communicating with the su-preme Legislature of the country." The report then recites the preparation and young men and even our boys, and allow them to sacrifice all that they should passage of a separate measure of the same nature with a view to obviate the Presilove, and violate their consciences rather dent's objections to the method of repeal, than brave the taunts of fools? Who is and says it, too, was returned without apthe truly brave man-he who forgives an

proval. It then takes up and examines in course the President's reasons for vetoing the measures in question. With regard to the first of them, that the bill is unnecessary, the report says: "Whether the opinion of the majority of the Represen-tatives of the people is entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Chief man will despise. Executive is, of course, a matter to be determined by himself, but it is impossible to read the two veto messages together without being struck by their marked difference in tone as regards this objection. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the first message was that all authority to use the army at the polls even in aid of the civil officers was tacitly, if not expressly, abjured. In the sec message, however, there is no such dis-claimer. It is admitted that elections ought to be free from military interference, but no intimation that such interference would be unlawful. On the contrary, the inference from the second message is that under certain circum-stances it would be eminently proper. stances it would be eminently proper. The entire argument against the necessi-ty of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the President's assertion that the troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with elections during his adance and relief possible, but the wounds were of a very dangerous and serious naministration. But his term of office will ture, and it was feared he could not sursoon end and his opinions may change. The subjects of a despot must depend vive. A negro boy went into the same horse afterward and was also set upon by

it and pretty roughly used, and it was with difficulty he was rescued. The horse was never known to be vicious be-fore, and its conduct could not be ex-plained. Young Coward wanted it killto the measure under consideration is ed, but nothing was done about it. The horse seemed finally to get over the spell and was taken out and worked in the plow the same day.—Knoxville Chronithat it would abrogate, at certain times and places, a number of existing laws, especially section 5,298 of the revised

prevent violence in the conduct of State THE REASON WHY .- Somebody -a elections and unlawful to do so in the crusty old bachelor, of course - inquires Why, when Eve was manufactured of a conduct of national elections. Upon this point the report says: "The common sense of the country understands that all spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait on her.

elections in a State, whether for members of Congress or local officers, are by the Somebody else - a woman, we imagine - replies in the following strain : cause Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, colsame electors, and those electors derive their right to vote, as was decided by the lar string to be seved on, or a glove to mend 'right away-quick now ' Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and Supreme Court in the case of Miner vs. Huppensett, 21 Wallace, 170, from the State and not from the United States. It is, therefore, as much the power and stretching out, yawned, 'isn't supper most duty of the State government to main-tain peace and order at elections for smen as at elections for State

stretching out, yawned, 'isn't supper most ready, my dear?' Nothe. He made the fire and hung the kettle on it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself, and he never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never In conclusion, the report sums up with the reiterated statements that the Federal government has not, and cannot derive from Congress, any right to preserve the peace in a State, either at the polls or hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never elsewhere, unless called upon by the proper State authorities, and that it is difficult to see how a distinct reservation staid out late at a political meeting, hurrahing for an out-and-out candidate, and to the President of the power to suppress insurrection against a State, when properly called on, can be said to derogat from the authority of the United States The report closes with the request of the committee to be discharged from the corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a new wife's cares The Rev. Prof. Dorsh, ex-President of

The True Code of Honor.

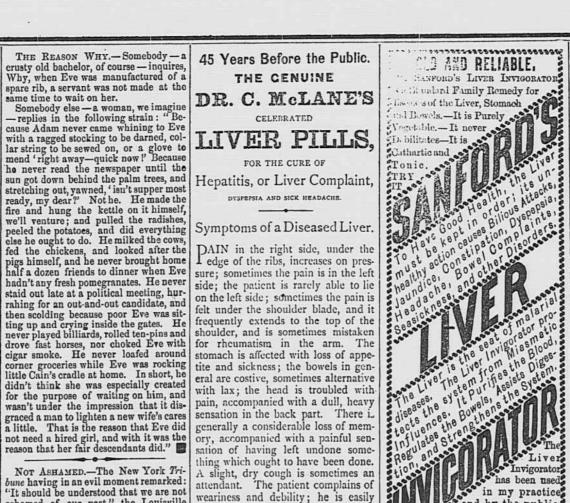
NOT ASHAMED .- The New York Tribune having in an evil moment remarked: "It should be understood that we are not "This is the record of the covenant of ashamed of our past," the Louisville Courier-Journal hits it thus between the

eyes: "We suppose not. The stealing of is nothing to be ashamed of, of course." and he complains of a prickly sensa-tion of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exer-Neither is the plunder of Southern whites, the disfranchisement, again and again accomplished, of Democratic voters any-thing to be ashamed of, of course. Nor every remedy. Several of the above thing to be ashamed of, of course. Nor do we suppose the Republican party is ashamed of the enormous crime of steal-ing the presidency, and its habitual use of fraud, perjury and force in 1876-77; nor is it ashamed of its bold robbery of the public fund; its enormous waste of the public funds; its enormous waste of have been extensively deranged. the public money, wrenched from the tax payers by grinding taxation, on po-litical favorites. Nor is it ashamed of the scrubby, and dishonest and drunken officials it has put in office; of the hideous corruption it has fostered everywhere nor of its dishonest and anti-republican programme for 1880. The Republican party has passed beyond the feeling of shame. It is the embodiment of meretricious cheek."

TRUE FARMING .- The true farmer is he who raises big crops and at the same time improve his land; who understands injury or he who seeks revenge? he who gives a challenge or he who has the courage to decline it as the assassin's refuge? He is truly brave who dares do right at all hazards. He is the cow-ard who will brave the wrath of God his business, attends to it and does it whose stock are of the best and in the best condition ; whose fences are always in good repair ; whose farm buildings are commodious and neat; whose dwelling has the appearance of the home of civilto escape the sneers that a really brave ized people; whose corn crib and smoke house are full of corn and meat raised A MAN-EATING HORSE .- We have in by himself; who is surrounded by all the formation of a terrible affray which oc-curred in Anderson County last Tuesday necessaries and comforts of life; who studies his profession and strives to with a vicious horse. John Coward, the young son of the widow Coward, and a member of the mercantile firm of Worthreach the perfection of farm economy and knows at the end of the year exactly what he has made, what he has expend ington & Coward, went into the stable ed and how he stands with the world. He may not cultivate largely; he may be only that despicable thing, a "patch where there was an old family horse, which had been known to be always as gentle as a dog. Suddenly the beast was seized with a fit of viciousness, and pitched farmer," but in reality he is incalculably a better farmer than the "fine," the "splendid" and the "biggest planters upon young Coward. Before he could get away from the ferocious animal he was almost literally eaten up. The horse had bitten almost all the muscles and flesh out," and the time is rapidly approach ing when to follow his improved system emigrate or starve, will be the only al loose from both arms above the elbow; ternative left to those who now despise had also bitten him furiously in the sides, agricultural improvement, boast of nev er reading an agricultural book or jour-nal, and fancy what they don't know is on the hips and other places. Dr. Cow-ard, uncle of the young man, was summoned and gave all the surgical assistnot worth knowing.

- If the Democracy fail to renominate Tilden in 1880 its death knell will be sounded. It will deserve to die in disgrace and infamy, and every member of the party will hang his head in shame.— New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard.

- The fearful experience of last year



AGUE AND FEVER.

disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear

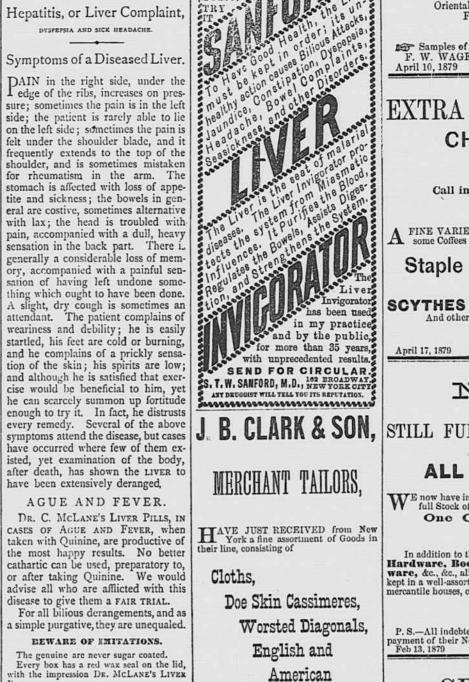
the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Flem-ing Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane,

spelled differently but same pronunciation

The genuine are never sugar coated.

PILLS.



American Suitings, Fancy

had the pleasure of exhibiting to our customers before. Call and see them and select a Suit before

they are all gone. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION, both in style and fit and good work.

We respectfully ask our friends and the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WORM OIL for sale by Drussists gener

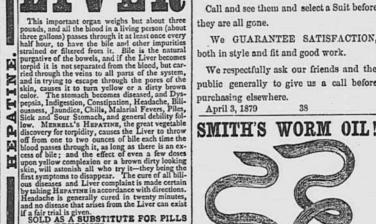
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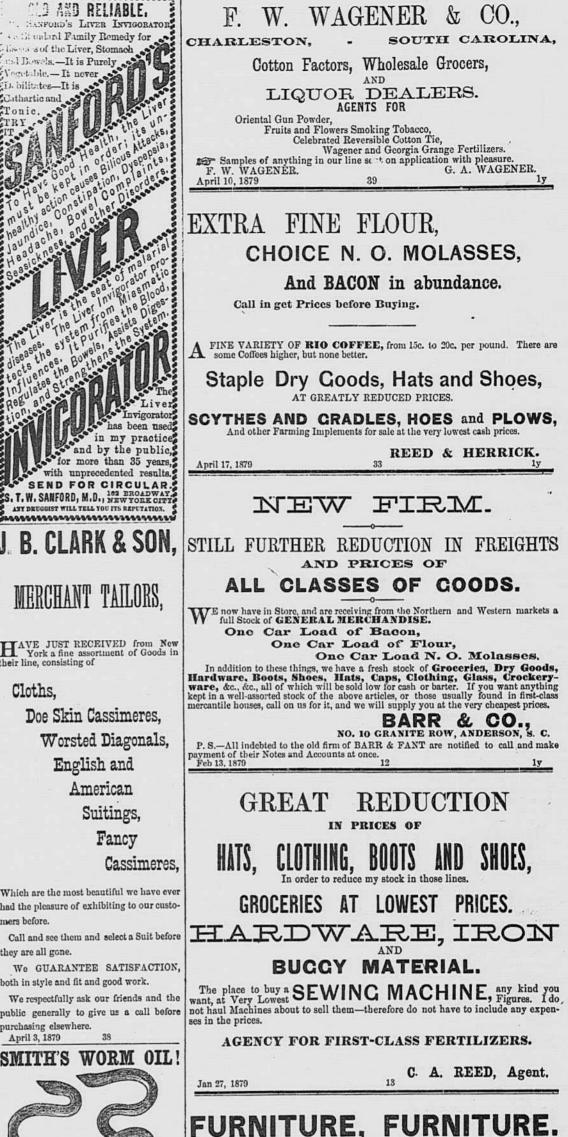
MANUFACTURERS OF

APPLY TO

1y

Oct 4, 1877





Death of Gen. James Shields.

The history of Gen. James Shields who recently died suddenly in the city of Ot-tawa, Iowa, presents the grandest illus-tration of the attainments possible under our free institutions, and it would be well for the Republic if all who gain its hon-or could mean them. He was here at ors could wear them. He was born at Dungannon, Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1810, and emigrated to America in 1826. He pursued his studies till 1832, when he went to Illinois and commenced to practice law at Kaskaskia. In 1836 he en-tered the Legislature; became Auditor of the State in 1839; was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court in 1843; appoin-ted Commissioner of the Land Office by Polk in 1845; served as lieutenant in the Florida war; appointed by President Polk a Brigadier General U. S. A. in 1846 and served with great distinction in the Mexican war, and for his distinguished services in the battle of Cerro Gordo. ed services in the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which he was dangerously wounded, he was breveted Major General, and was also severely wounded in the battle of Chapultepec. In 1848 he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, which he resigned. In 1840 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Illinois Leg-islature over Sidney Breese, the then Democratic Senator, but was rejected by the Senate as inelizible because of some Democratic Senator, but was rejected by the Senate as ineligible, because of some defect in his naturalization. He was re-elected by the same Legislature and ad-mitted to the Senate, where he served six years. Subsequently he took up his resi-dence in the Territory of Minnesota, and was elected one of the first United States Senate we be the States of the power of the post of the post tutional power to confer such authority Senators by the Legislature of that State and served the short term of two years from 1858 to 1860. At the end of his term he went to California and became on the 19th of August, 1861, a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Union Ar-my, and ou the death of General Lander was assigned to his command. He gained the battle of Winchester, March 23rd, in the movements preparatory to which (on

the movements preparatory to which (on the 23rd) he was severely wounded. At the battle of Port Republic June 9, 1862, he was worsted by Gen. T. J. Jack-son. Retiring from military service be-cause of disabling wounds, since then he has been a resident of Missouri, and at times in such severely straitened circum-tenent on the severely straitened circumstances as to require him to pledge his sword, presented to him for distinguished services in the war, for his necessities. In January, 1879, he was again chosen to United States Senate by the Legislature of Missouri to serve the unexpired term, ending on the 4th of last March, being one of the most remarkable things that has transpired in the history of this coun-try. He is the only man who has represented two States in the United States Senate since the formation of the govern-ment, and when he entered the Senate to represent Missouri it was the third State that had chosen him as its highest legis-lator. At the time of his death General Shields was agent for Missouri in the col-lection of her pension claims.

- A boy who went in swimming the other day reported the water tolerably warm, but not so warm as the polished surface of a strip of weather-boarding his mother picked up in the woodshed soon after his return home with his hair

- One drop of prussic acid placed on the tongue of a dog, it is said, will kill the animal. In the case of a rattlesnake

statues, which, he says, "was sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and contains the principle acted upon by four Presidents more endeared than all others to the American people." cle. With regard to this objection, the report

day it was discovered that a sink hole.—Last Indus-day it was discovered that a sink hole had formed on the telegraph road between here and Fort Meade, about ten miles from here. The road ran near about through the centre of the sink, which is "If the President had examined the facts connected with the transaction to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illustrious pa-triots referred to either did or proposed about forty feet in diameter and as round as a circle. A pine tree, fully seventy feet high, that stood by the road, went down, and its top is a few feet below the

triots referred to either did or proposed to do any thing which would not have been lawful under the strictest letter of the bill which he now vetces." In proof of this assertion, the report recites the circumstances of the "whisky rebellion" of 1793, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the nullification movement of 1832 in South Carolina, and the out-break of the late civil war. It adds: "A sufficient answer, however, to this objec-tion is that it is untrue. The various statutes to which he refers. including seefirst sink that has occurred in this region, which is noted for the number of its beaustatutes to which he refers, including section 5,298, are as completely abrogated by the act approved by President Lin-coln February 27, 1865, as they probably could have been by this bill had the President signed it. A mere glance at the two measures will place this propo-sition beyone c doubt in any candid mind. tiful lakes, within the last few years, an-other one having formed a few years ago, about a mile from this one. On account of the light rainfall since last autumn the lakes in that region are getting low, and it is supposed that the water support to It is matter of regret, therefore, that the President should have assumed a position so utterly without foundation. It should the vault of some subterranean passage from the nearest lake being no longer present, the earth gave way and dropped into the subteranean vacuum.-Tampa, Florida, Tribune.

or impose such duty. Both the power and the duty belong exclusively to the several States, as was distinctly held by the Supreme Court in the com-paratively recent case of the United States vs. Cruikshank et al., 2 Otto, 551. The same principle was also enumeristed come under our observation, the meanest of all is the dyspeptic cynic, to whom grumbling has become a second nature. The weather is always too hot or dry; the meat is too rare or too thoroughly cook-ed, too fat or too lean-in short, he The same principle was also enunciated by the same court in 1842 in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Prigg, 16 Peters, 625. Nor can it be said that the mere power to execute legal process carries with it the outbeint to process the process of grumbles about every thing from his coffee to Congress. He is always in want of something he has not, and forever dis contented with whatever he has. Con

the authority to preserve the peace. If the marshal should be forcibly resisted in the execution of a process in his hands, the persons resisting, would, as was held home. He warns all his bachelor friends in the execution of a process in his mature the persons resisting, would, as was held in the case of the United States vs. distinct offenses—one against the United States in resisting its process and one against the State in violating its peace agreeableness when a diseased liver has supplemented the grumbling by hypoch-ondria. Then the slightest unpleasant authorities. The United States would have no more jurisdiction of the latter offense than the State authorities would circumstance is magnified into something momentous and terrible. The victim be do of the former. That this was once the opinion of the Secretary of State of is shown by the following extract from a letter of instructions to the marshal of weakened brain. This picture is not Florida written by him August 20, 1860, while Attorney General under a former administration: "The special duty and overdrawn, as thousands of homes can attest-homes in which domestic happiness and harmony have been wrecked b authority in the execution of a process issued to you must not be confounded -nothing more than a dyspeptic and chronic disease of the liver. Given a sound stomach and a healthful liver and with the duty and authority of suppress-ing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our government, belongs to the civil authorities of the State and not the results will almost invariably be healthful temper. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purga-tive Pellets are unfailing remedies for all chronic diseases of the stomach and

to the civil authorities of the States and not to the civil authority of the United States." "It may be repeated, there-fore," says the report, "that sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the revised statutes do not authorize officers of the United States to keep the peace at the polls, but merely otherwise incur, and they cannot be construed to confer authority or im-

criminals in Texas who have been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and pose any duty." The final objection of the President to who are awaiting the arrival of their the bill is that it discriminates in favor of the State and against the national Court of Appeals. There will be more captured alive at Quincy, Fla., an ounce of the poison, forced down the reptile's throat, failed to have any effect. In the only of the State and against the national authority, by making it lawful under some circumstances to use the army to

has put Memphis on the alert, and preparations having for their object the pre-vention of a repetition of the past have been commenced by the adoption of **Price 25 Cents and \$1.00** proper sanitary measures.

- To dream gloriously you must act gloriously while you are awake; and to A FLORIDA SINK HOLE .-- Last Thursbring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day.

this season.

- Cotton, corn and cane are reported

- Three negroes are reported to have died from an overdose of old field plums, just above Oxford, one day last week.

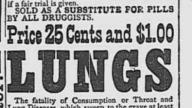
Greenville and Columbia Railroad

Leave Columbia at.

LIGHTS AND AN	UP.
Of all the mean characters that have	Leave Columbia at10 35 a m
come under our observation, the mean-	Leave Alston12 20 p m
	Leave Newborry 1 33 p m
est of all is the dyspeptic cynic, to whom	Leave Hodges 4 27 p m
grumbling has become a second nature.	Leave Belton 6 03 p m
The weather is always too hot or dry; the	Arrive at Greenville
meat is too rare or too thoroughly cook-	Leave Greenville at 6 45 a m
ed, too fat or too lean-in short, he	Leave Belton 8 25 a m
eu, too iat of too ican-ia short, he	Leave Hodges
grumbles about every thing from his	Leave Newberry12 45 p m
coffee to Congress. He is always in want	Leave Alston
of something he has not, and forever dis-	Arrive at Columbia 3 45 p m
contented with whatever he has. Con-	ANDERSON [®] BRANCH & BLUE RIDGE R. R.
	UP.
trariness is his distinguishing trait. If	Leave Belton
his wife desires to spend the evening	Leave Anderson
with a friend he insists upon staying at	Leave Pendleton
home. He warns all his bachelor friends	Leave Perryville
	Arrivo at Walhalla
to beware of matrimony. His brain is	DOWN.
so full of whims and crotchets, there is	Leave Walhalla 5 15 a m
little room for reason or sense. But the	Leave Sencca City 5 45 a m
dyspeptic cynic reaches the acme of dis-	Leave Perryville
dyspeptic cyllic reaction and active or dis-	Leave Pendleton 6 40 a m
agreeableness when a diseased liver has	Leave Anderson
supplemented the grumbling by hypoch-	Arrive at Belton
ondria. Then the slightest unpleasant	THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Subt
circumstance is magnified into something	Couth Constine Bailmood
momentous and terrible. The victim be-	South Carolina Railroad.
comes distrustful of his best friends, and	On and after Sunday, June 1st, 1879, Passenger
comes distrustini or his best menus, and	Trains will run as follows:
all sorts of imaginary evils haunt the	FOR COLUMBIA.
weakened brain. This picture is not	(Sunday morning excepted.)
overdrawn, as thousands of homes can	Leave Charleston
attest-homes in which domestic happi-	Arrive at Columbia 10 30 a m FOR CHARLESTON.
	(Sunday morning excepted.)
ness and harmony have been wrecked by	Leave Columbia
-nothing more than a dyspeptic and	Arrive at Charleston
chronic disease of the liver. Given a	Close connectious made with Greenville and Co-
chronic disease of the liver. Given a	lumbia Railroad.
sound stomach and a healthful liver and	JOHN P. PECK, Gen. Sup't.

Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. On and after Sunday, June 1st, 1879, Double Dai-ly Trains will run on this road as follows : GOING EAST.

Arrive Seneca.....



bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day.
In a recent speech before the Mississippi Press Association, Mr. Jefferson Davis is reported as having said that he "had never yet seen a Southern woman reconstructed."
It is reported from Smithville, Tenn., that seven revenue officers were killed by moonshiners in ambush on the lat instant.
One hundred and eighty-three cottom mils have been built in the South since the war.
The Times says New Orleans is healthier than she has been for years at this season. 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 is the arge worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long. W. F. PHILLIPS. ally. Prepared by E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price 25 cents. March 14, 1879 35 1y



J. M. Matthews, Belton, S.C. (Formerly of Ninety Six,) MANUFACTURER of the Palmetto Cotton Gin and Condenser. Agent for the New Economizer Steam Engine and Boiler, the Farquhar Thresher and Separa-tor, Saw Mills, Grist Mills and other Machinery. Repairing faithfully done. Letters by

The Nineteenth Century adds the

FOR SALE.

Eighth Wonder of the World. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfi The Holman Liver Pad.

PLASTERS and SALTS, Advertisement of 4 lines inserted 1 week in 10c, for 100 page pamphlet. C. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. Cures without medicine, simply by absorp tion. A sure cure for Dyspepsia, Tor-

pid Liver, Biliousness, and all such Diseases. Call at once, ye invalids.

Sold in the Town of Anderson only by SIMPSON, REID & CO., Benson House Corner. March 20, 1879 30 1y THEY HAVE COME!

THOSE GRAIN CRADLES we spoke of, and we hope you will call and see them. We can offer you barrains. them.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES.

LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson :-

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$2.50; without Slats and Castors, \$2.00.

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$2.50; without Slats and Castors, \$2.60.
Towel End and Drawer Washstands, \$1.35. Large Wardrobes, \$11.00.
Large Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.50.
Good, strong Rocking Chairs, \$1.40. Cane Bottom Chairs, per set, \$6.00.
Painted Chamber Sets, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand and Table, \$14.00; with four Chairs and Rocking Chair, complete, \$19.75.
Walnut Chamber Suits, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Bureau, with Arch Standard and Glass, Washstand and Table, \$23.75; with four fine Walnut Chairs and Oval Back Rocking Chair, \$32.75.

And everything else in proportion. I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred hollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can be bought there.



BRADLEY'S PATENT PHOSPHATE COMBAHEE ACID PHOSPHATE.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Fertilizers, having sold Bradley's Patent for sev-eral years, we know it to be good. As to the ACID there is none better. See Mr. B. A. Davis' certificate attached. Could give more, but one is sufficient. Our terms are as favorable as any Standard Guano. Give us a call before buying.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 30, 1878—Messre. A. B. Towers & Co.—Dear Sirs: I beg leave to say to you that I am well pleased with the Bradley's Guano that I bought of you last Spring. In fact I do not think there is any other guano equal to it except perhaps one other, and there is no man who has used a greater variety of fertilizers than I have. I shall want it again, and a great many of my neighbors expect to use it next year, just from seeing my cotton. Feb 13, 1879 31

VIRGINIA HOUSE COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS House is conveniently located—41 Main street, near State House—being within five minutes' walk of the business portion of the city and the depot. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Beds clean and comfortable. The table is supplied with the best the market allords. Rates reduced to suit the times. Board and Lodging, per day, \$1 50—ministers, \$1.00. Dec 5, 1878 21



doing finely in Louisiana. Rice is suf-fering from low water. - Two young women are studying dentistry in the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

The Meanest Man in the World.

On and after Monday, June 2nd, 1879, the passen ger Trains over the Greenville and Columbia Rail road will be run daily, Sundays excepted : UP.

JOHN P. PECK, Gen. Sup't

Night Mail and Passenger Train.

liver. Druggists mark them as the most popular domestic remedies on their list. Leave Seneca. Day Passenger Train.9 01 p u - There are no less than fourteen

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00