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THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

One of Gary's Brigade Answers the Sheridan. The Events Preceding the Surrender Told by an Eye-Witness.

The Weekly News of June 27th contained Gen. P. H. Sheridan's account of the surrender of Lee, which is well written and in much better temper than was expected of one who has shown such decided partiality against every-thing belonging to the South.

Gen. Sheridan says: "Formations were immediately commenced to make a bold and sweeping charge down the grassy slope, when an aide-de-camp from 'Custer' dashed up with the message: 'Lee has surrendered! Do not charge.'"

AND THE FLAG TORN INTO RIBBONS, each one of the survivors receiving a fragment of it. Turning the command over to Col. R. B. Arnold, of the Hampton Legion, the 14th had been agreed upon and he joined us early in the day.

THE GREAT CAPTAIN. Looking each one in the face, he started to address them, but his heart was too full. Bowing his head, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, he said: "God bless you gentlemen, God bless you!"

Another Account of the Day. By J. S. Jeffers, of Florence, S. C. In Gen. Sheridan's published in the Weekly News of June 27th, the following allusion is made to Gary's Brigade: "While Generals Gordon and Wilcox were engaged in conversation with me a cloud of dust, a wild hurrah, a flashing of sabres, and the ejaculations of my staff officers were heard: Look, Merritt has ordered a charge! The flight of Gary's Brigade followed. Lieut. Allen was thus released. The last gun had been fired and the last charge made in the Virginia campaign."

THE FIGHTING CUSTER'S DIVISION. Our right and left flanks being protected by the hills, we repulsed three attacks, but the enemy greatly outnumbered us, our flanks were turned, and when nearly surrounded Gary told us to get out the best way we could and form on the road crossing the hill. Night had fallen, and though bright moonlight, it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, so dense was the smoke in the thick timber land.

THE FIGHTING CUSTER'S DIVISION. April 9th dawned cold and chilly. A heavy mist like a funeral pall hung over hill and valley. At an early hour Gary rode up and ordered the men to follow him. From the top of the hill a long dark line could be faintly discerned stretching across the eye could see that line Gary determined to charge and break through if it could be done by any man. Realizing the desperate character of the work, it was believed that not a man would survive it, the colors, a beautiful silk battle flag, presented to Gen. Logan's family, were sent off the field.

Formed into column of fours, the Seventy-four, numbering not more than twenty-five men I charged a division of Federal cavalry. These were the men who were called the "Iron Brigade" and were "seeking a ravine" in a brigade about which Merritt "kicked up a cloud of dust." Finding he could not gain his end, Gary

THE ASIATIC PLAGUE.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Pestilence. From the Philadelphia Times. For centuries past medical writers have described a disorder the most prominent features of which are profuse vomiting and purging of a rice-water-like fluid, great prostration of the vital powers, rapid wasting of the fatty tissues of the body, tormenting cramps in all the muscles, blueness and coldness of the skin, shrivelled "washer-woman's" hands and suppression of the urine the case being rated as fatal.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? The governments of these countries are in no small measure to blame for these events. Already correspondents from Egypt are charging upon the Khedive's Government the responsibility for the presence of cholera in that country.

A KENTUCKY JOINT DISCUSSION. How a Republican Orator Was Met When He Asserted Historical Facts. At the close of the war old Wolford stepped down and became a Democrat, and most of his political opinions were among the negroes.

THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA. Now, cholera is believed to depend upon a specific poison, which is thought to be contained in the matters which the patients vomit and purge. This poison is a life with great tenacity, and how it is carried from place to place and what places it is most likely to be carried to is well shown by the following statement of a well known medical teacher of this city.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE. Profuse vomiting and purging are constant symptoms of this disease. The matters vomited and purged consist largely of albumen. These dejects are really the liquid portion of the blood, which, as it were, leaked out of the blood vessels into the stomach and bowels, and hence by its presence there provoked the act by which it is ejected.

CHOLERA MORBUS. Cholera has been exhaustively studied by many medical men, not a few of whom it has claimed for its victims. It is believed by some that the poison of cholera consists of certain microscopic fungi or their genus, which on being received into the human stomach propagate their kind and destroy the lining membrane of the bowels.

CHOLERA MORBUS. There is much likeness between the cases of cholera morbus seen among us from time to time and isolated cases of epidemic cholera. To a casual observer the difference appears to be one of degree only. Now, then, it must appear that the halting point, which does not wish to invite the disorder should be essentially different from those mentioned.

CHOLERA MORBUS. "I never killed but one man during the whole war," said Col. James O'Leary, who commanded a New York cavalry "regiment, and that was unavoidable." "How was that?" inquired a listener. "Well," said the Colonel, seriously, "a Confederate chased me twenty-five miles, and fell dead, from sheer exhaustion. I have greatly regretted it since, but it could not be helped."

CHOLERA MORBUS. "How much pleasanter this world would be to live in were it as easy to go to the morning and as easy to get up there in the morning, and as easy to get up when you go to bed."

THE COMMON RUN.

Folks Will be Folks All The Time. Atlanta Constitution. Coburn says that folks are folks and you can't make 'em any folksier. I was thinking what a big little world every man has of his own, especially every family man.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. WASHINGTON, July 12.—The report of the United States Fish Commission for the distribution season of 1882, just made out, shows that 10,881 German leather carp were sent to applicants from South Carolina from the commencement of the season in October until the close, June 1. Five hundred applicants were supplied and the fish were sent into five Congressional districts and twenty-nine of the counties in the State.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. The entire consignment to some States has been centered in the hands of a few persons, and but few localities were thereby given a chance to test the merits of the fish. The consignment of German leather carp to South Carolina, under the commission from Central Europe, where tradition has it that they were cultivated by the peasants centuries ago. In Austria, which possesses the most extensive carp fisheries in Europe, the culture of the carp has been reported to the United States as early as the first half of the fourth century Bohemia had established large carp ponds, and the propagation of the fish progressed to a wonderful degree, as also in Poland and that section of the Continent now comprising German Austria.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. The carp is a dark colored fish, and is divided into three varieties, known as the golden, silver and black carp. The latter varieties are striped, and more than them are propagated by the commission than the other varieties. Generations of attention from man has made the fish become thoroughly domesticated, and consequently now, in this country, wherever they are generally raised, they are called and readily eat out of the hands of a familiar person.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. There is no reason why South Carolina should not be covered with an abundance of this magnificent fish. The State is traversed by innumerable rivers and creeks in which they could flourish much better, as has been demonstrated, than in their native German waters. Besides the State is covered with thousands of small ponds adjacent to the rivers where the carp could be grown with ease. The water being a little stagnant does not seem to affect them. The officials of the commission, in conversation with their correspondents, seem highly favorable to sending carp to the State, and spoke in glowing terms of her water advantages examined by them. It affords them much pleasure to see the widespread interest taken by the citizens in the culture of this great and useful fish.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. "Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of significance, and for many it is more brilliant than the day." "What do you want to see as such a tough and hard life as this? I have not a doubt but that you would find a restaurant, the other day. 'Age before beauty,' always, you know, ma'am, and well know how to serve his employer and tough chicken at the same time.

THE CULTURE OF THE CARP. "The best preparation of Iron Bitters, because it does not injure the teeth as other medicines will." "How much pleasanter this world would be to live in were it as easy to go to the morning and as easy to get up there in the morning, and as easy to get up when you go to bed."

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