Annual Congress.

Few Phases of Ensuage Discus

Seventy-five farmers interested in preserving summer growths green and juicy in winter met yesterday, in the third annual Ensilage Congress, at 55 Beekman street. Ensilage has been tested in this country for five years. The object of the annual meeting is to compare experience and results. As an art, ensilage is yet in its infancy. It was practiced first in France, in 1873, on a large scale, and very vigorous and emphatic manner, and pted in America in 1878. The system has enemies who insist that the preserved grass or corn spoils the milk, and that, being in the first stage of fer-

mentation, it must eventually undermine the health of the cattle. Edward Gridley, of Wassaic, N. Y., gave an account of the difficulty the assist at receptions at the White House Wassaic farmers had with a New York to take their places in line as they are condensed milk company which had its factory near Wassaic. Milk was furnished to this factory by farmers from a great distance around it. In 1880 three farmers experimented with silos. Milk of last Saturday. increased in quantity, and milk inspectors at the factory tried in vain to detect vited Mrs. Carlisle to stand next her. at the factory tried in vain to detect something wrong in it. They pronounced the milk good. In 1881 eight additional siles were made, and in 1881 and 1882 a great deal of milk was furnished to the factory from cattle fed on emilage, and no fault was found. In 1832 four more siles were built. There were then more allow in Wassaic than in any other part of the country in a territory of similar extent. In February, 1883, the milk was refused at the factory. The farmers were told that some milk which came from cows fed on ensilage had been nsed by itself, and it was found that the milk would not remain fit for consumption as long a time as other milk. It was asserted, too, that New York con-sumers complained that they could taste something had in the milk. The Presider of the milk company offered to fur-nish the usual food for cows if farmers would not fill their silos last summer, and refused to make contracts with them from October 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, if the farmers filled their silos.

Corn had been planted when this proposition came from the condensed milk company, and farmers permitted the question to remain open until the time came for them to decide whether to fill the silos. When that time arrived seven silos were filled and eight were allowed to remain empty. They are empty yet. The speaker was one who refused to yield to the condensed milk company. He had bought thirty steers and was fattening them for market. Dr. Tanner, Mr. Chaffee, and others had done the same. Mr. Gridley thought it a question which was the way to make most money, but he thought it was by selling milk. However, he was not so certain of that when he found two year old oxen gain two and one-third pounds a day on en-

Dr. Tanner of the same town said he had 150 cows, and after the trouble with the factory he sold 100 of them and took the milk of fifty to New York city. The customers who used the milk did not complain of it. If they did he had hay enough for the cows. enough for the cows.

B. Rogers of Binghamton, said he fur-

nished the milk of ensilage fed cows to many people in Binghamton. They complained of the milk just after the silos were opened in winter. Out of three hotels, one had complained. A resolution was passed asking the

Department of Agriculture at Washington to make an analysis of ensilage milk and of that produced by the ordinary feeding and to publish the result, and Station of New York to make a similar comparative analysis.

Eider Evans, of the Lebanon Shakers filled three silos last Summer, and had fed out two of them. Their butter was as good as ever. Elder Evans thought that it is easy to make a poor article, but that there is no reason why ensilage is not a perfect food. He saw no injurious effect on the cattle, Prof. Miles of the Amherst Agricultu-

ral College read a paper on the prevention of acidity in ensilage. He said that fer-mentation is the result of a process of vital activity in which microscopic germs are nourished. These germs are called bacteria, and they produce the acidity. If the bacteria could be killed there could be no acidity. The way to kill them, he thought, was to fill the silos leisurely, and not put on the weights until the temperature is high enough to prevent its falling below the point necessary to kill the bacteria. This temperature, he had found, was from 115 to 122 degrees. The result, he believed, would be uniformly sweet ensilage.

John Myer, of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer's Mountain Side Farm, near Mahwah, N. J., said he fed each of his 100 Jerseys twenty pounds of ensilage in the morning and twenty pounds at night, with seven pounds of hay at moon. the day. From the speeches already With each meal was given also a quart made, and the eminent counsel yet to apof ground oats and Indian meal. The cattle were never turned out to pasture, and had been fed in this way for three years. Their health is perfect. The ensilage had been taken from sixty three acres of land producing about twenty some one asked whether ensilage was

good for horses. Dr. Eaxter, of Virginia, said: "I fed my horses ensilage for a week. So did a neighbor. My neighbor's died. About that time I heard of some mules dying in Kentucky from eating ensilage. Then I concluded to stop feeding ensilage." Henry Goadwill, of Passaic, said he

had an old horse which he fed on ensilage because he didn't care whether the old plug lived or died. It got fat. J. Costigan, of Frederick Bronson's farm in Greenfield Hill, Conn., said he had fed ten horses for a week past on ensilage, and eight of them died.

The Late Mrs. Jane Perry Butler.

"Richland," the Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, speaking of the News and Courier's admirable design of securing and publishing sketches of the experiences of Southern women during the war, relates the following: Many of your readers will recollect the instance of Gen. Butler's mother taking

the oath at Edgefield Court House, and her proud reply to her would be courteous foe. Mrs. Butler's grandfather was a distinguished naval officer; her uncle, Mathew Calbraiah Perry, was a Commodore, and her father was Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame. Her husband's father was a gallant army officer of the Revolution. Her husband was a captain in the regular army prior to the late war and served his country faithfully, whilst one of his brothers was a United States Senator and another Governor of South Carolina. Mrs. Butler, being a widow, found it necessary for the proper transaction of some legal matters to take the hated oath. The officer who presented her to the commander of the post, thinking to win favor for her with the little despot of an hour, began to give him a list of the distinguished men with whom she was allied. The noble lady stopped him and said "I prefer to be known as the mother of Gen. M. C. Butler, of the Confederate

- A medical student says he has never been able to discover the bone of contention, and desires to know if it isn't the jaw-bone.

"Rough on Coughs."

POUTING FOR PLACE. Row Among the Ladies at a White House Reception.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—People who called at the White House last Saturday afternoon were deeply impressed with the majestic, almost imperious man-ner of Mrs. Justice Miller, who stood third in the line from Mrs. McElroy during the reception. There was a high rosy flush upon Mrs. Miller's face, and her black eyes fairly snapped. Strangers unfamiliar with Mrs. Miller's manners were much impressed by her stately brusqueness as they were presented. was noticed that whenever a friend of Mrs. Miller appeared she talked in a there were looks of amusement or embarrassment upon these friends' faces, according to their disposition, as they filed by. The reasons for this has since been explained by Mrs. Miller herself at several up-town receptions.

It is the custom for ladies invited to assist at receptions at the White House assigned. There have been many disputes heretofore over the exact place certain ladies were to occupy in the Blue Room, but nothing to equal the incident Mrs. McElroy was the Mrs. Frelinghuysen was to have stood third, but she was not well enough to come to the White House to take a position below the wife of the Speaker. The third place was then assigned to Mrs. Miller. She is the wife of the senior Justice of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court people have always held that they should rank the Cabinet, and when Mrs. Miller, who had just left a ladies' lunch party, where she had been the centre of a group of prominent la-dies, arrived and discovered this arrangement she was very much annoyed by it. In one way she resembles her husband. She has a habit of speaking her mind when excited, regardless of her surroundings or the occasion. She began her protest by saying that she had been at the White House since Mrs. Lincoln's time. In all that period she had never been outranked by the wife of the Speaker, and she thought it was pretty late in the

day for anything of that sort. These remarks were addressed to Mrs. McElroy, who, being a very modest, timid woman, was overwhelmed with embarrassment. The other ladies looked frightened, with the exception of Mrs. Carlisle. She remained very quiet, looking straight ahead of her, utterly ignoring what was said. This appeared to add fuel to Mrs. Miller's rage. Catching the wife of the Secretary of War by the hand come here and stand between me and Mrs. Carlisle, for I will never stand next to her." Mrs. Lincoln is one of the could do nothing but submit to the imperious display of temper, and so this accounts for her being next to Mrs. Carisle on that eventful afternoon. Mrs. Miller did not let the matter drop when turning to the ladies beyond her, asking what they thought "of this proceeding?" What these ladies thought they did not venture to say.

This unusual incident accounted for

the high color in the faces of the ladies receiving, and also for the excessive cor-diality with which they pounced upon the first visitors that came in. It may also have accounted for the agitated manner of Marshal McMichael, who was so thoroughly amused with the whole thing that he could hardly get his mind down to the routine work of making presentations.

There is nothing in a social way that has made so much stir in a long time, as the President giving Mrs. Carlisle first produced and the storm that was to folow. Mrs. Frelinghuysen has made such a point about it that at the dinner last light the Speaker's wife sat below the was some reason perhaps in this, although it has been customary in the past for the President to put the wife of the Secretary of State upon his right and the wife of the Speaker upon his left.

The Rebel Yell in Court.

A singularly dramatic incident occurred Friday, near midnight, in the Superior Court room at Waynesboro, during the trial of the Rogers brothers, for the killing of the Symes-father and son. The killing occurred at McBean's sel had been engaged by the prosecution and defense, for both parties were prominent and wealthy. Major W. F. Gary, Hon. J. C. C. Black and Judge Lovett three atmospheres, at which it had been Twiggs, Colonel John D. Ashton, Colonel J. J. Jones, Judge H. H. Perry and Mr. H. Clay Foster for the defense. The evidence closed and the speaking began Friday morning, continuing all during pear, it became evident about dark that one of the most remarkable forensic disolays ever known in Georgia had been egun. When the court assembled after tea, the seats and the aisles within the bar were crowded with ladies, while without a dense throng of men filled up the auditorium. It was before this assembly that Mr. Twiggs began his argument at 8 o'clock. Twiggs is an eloquent speak-er, practiced in and noted for oratorical graces. In the course of his three hours' address, he at one time referred in the most feeling manner to the courage and devotion of woman. The hour, the occasion, the audience and the dim light, from which the rapt faces were bent upon im, all combined to form a surrounding well calculated to inspire the orator to his greatest effort. He closed his address

Pickett was ordered to begin the charge the best explanation. which was to make him famous. As he went into the terrible battle, his young bride on horseback followed him. When the hail of death was beating down men on all sides, and the plunging shot and shell mingled their fierce screams with This will have the double effect of lowerthe moans and cries of the mangled, ing the pressure and of facilitating evap-Pickett suddenly found himself in the presence of his wife. In an agony of fear for her safety, he cried out to her as in the boiler and charging it to some exshe sat cool and collected as a veteran, tent with bubbles of air. Meanwhile, 'Go back! Go back! For God's sake, go the facts he has adduced are certainly to the rear!' 'No,' replied the devoted woman, in the hour of danger a wife's place is at her husband's side."

At this moment through the court cry, which nearly lifted the excited throng to its feet. It was the old Rebel "yell," heard upon a hundred battle Useless Fri fields and never to be forgotten. A deep silence followed. All eyes were turned toward the outer circle. Then Judge Roney's cold voice was heard bidding the Sheriff to arrest the offender. A man was seen dodging in the crowd, and the Judge said:

"The man who is leaving is probably the one wanted!" "No. Judge," exclaimed a voice slowly, "I am the man!"

The speaker stood in the aisle with disturbing the court !" "Very well, your Honor; I will pay the fine," said the man without moving,

"but I meant no disrespect; I was a Con-

federate soldier at Gettysburg, and just could not keep from hollering!" The ladies present sprang to their feet, and almost instantly the money was made up and paid to the Clerk. The in-*Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches; 15c. Liquid, children or adul not have suffered .- Macon Telegraph. 11w.

Effects of Air on Boiler Explosions.

Another theory to account for mysterious boiler explosions has recently been advanced in the Journal de France, in which attention is drawn by experiments made by Prof. Donny, of Ghent, and which is certainly deserving of critical examination. The theory is based on the presence or absence of air in the water. and is thus described in the American

In this experiment ordinary water is placed in a clean glass tube, open at one end, and boiled long enough to drive away not only the air above the surface of the water, but all the air dissolved in the water. Then, when the upper part of to cool. When cool it is about half full in a very low pressure. The tube being thus prepared, its lower end is plunged gradually heated. No ebullition is visible in the tube when the temperature reaches 130°C. (234°F.) At 138° (240°F.,) however the column of water burst, as it were, in two with a sudden explosion, and part of it is flung against the sealed end with such force as often to break it Now, in industrial works it often hap-

pens that a boiler, having been filled

with water, works for three or four hours without receiving a further supply; it may then be cooled down, and the next time it is wanted it may very probably be fired up again without starting the feed-pump, the water-level being judged sufficiently high. But the water in such a boiler will be in the same condition as that in the test tube, ie., it will be deprived of all air and consist of water below and vapor above, the latter, however being probably at a much higher pressure than that of the water in the tube. This water has no free surface in its interior, due to the presence of bubbles of air, from which evaporation can take place. Consequently, as in the test-tube, there will be delay in vaporization, at least until the expansion becomes great enough to overcome the pressure of the superincumbent vapor, and then a sudshe said: "Come, Mary Lincoln, you den flashing into steam, which will be of the nature of an explosion, and may easily overcome the resistance of the most timid and modest of women. She boiler. The pressure thus attained may be very great. In the test-tube the pressure at the temperature of explosionn (130° C.) will be 86 times what may be taken as the pressure of the superincumbent vapor the had taken the next place, but kept in the boiler, as already observed. That pressure will probably be much higher, and the pressure of the explosion will probably be much higher also.

Four cases of explosion are cited examples of this mode of action. The first was at the mines of Hardinghem, where, during the putting in of some pumps, it was often necessary to stop the engine and bank up the fires for a time. It had been noticed when this took place the pressure was very slow in rising after the resumption of firing. On one occasion, when this delay in recovering manifest itself in a single member of a the pressure had been very long, the enlace on New Year's Day. Of course he gineer, M. Obe, actually had his eye on and no idea of the effect that would be the pressure guage, when he saw the needle first vibrate sharply and then rise madness. A strange case of this kind is by rapid steps to a very high pressure. At the same moment there was a dull ladies of the Cabinet. As it was a din- roar within the boiler, a slight shaking ner given in honor of the Cabinet there of the ground, and the safety valves opened wide, emitting clouds of spray and steam. An explosion had, in fact, occurred, but the boiler had been strong enough to resist it. Subsequent examination showed that there was no sediment in the boiler, or any other apparent

cause for the occurrence. The second case was at St. Laurent, in a pair of boilers coupled together and provided with heaters (bouilleurs) below them, after a plan common in France. station in October last. Eminent coun- A stoppage had taken place, and on resuming work the engine man found it appeared for the State; Hon. H. D. D. standing. He, however, started the engine, but it had not run more than a few minutes before the cylinder and steam pipes were filled by a rush of priming water, a dull sound was heard, and there safety-valves. Here, again, no special cause could be discovered for the occurrence, which may fairly be set down to the cause here stated.

In another case, at Roanne, the boiler had been filled up an hour before stopping for dinner. When the time came to resume work the fireman found the water-level and pressure as they should be, and started accordingly, but in twenty minutes a serious explosion occurred. Lastly, at Cusset, a boiler still hot from the work of the day before, was fired up at 5.30 A. M., and exploded one hour after with terrible violence. In both cases subsequent inquiry failed to reveal any special cause for the disaster, for upon women as follows:

"At the battle of Gettysburg General which the present theory seems to offer

To avoid this source of danger it will be sufficient, as M. Vignes points out, to make it a rule always to feed a boiler when it is first fired up after standing. oration by distributing the mass of water sufficient to warrant a belief that we have here a key to many cases of boiler explosions which have hitherto been

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

- Mr. Jno. F. Hobbs, formerly of Lexington, who led a fruitless independent canvass in the election of 1880, has had an interview with the Newherry folded arms, quietly viewing the Bench. Herald. He states that he is now con-"I shall have to fine you \$10, then, for scious that he acted foolishly and that scious that he acted foolishly and that there should be no opposition to the Democratic party in this State by respectable men, the best way to fight Bourbonism being inside the party ranks. His action in 1880, he says, was an error of youth into which he was beguiled by eading Democrats who promised to fol low him in a general liberal movement in the State and deserted him under fire. voluntary yell of the old soldier was an He has been traveling in Australia and Pehrnary Skies.

It is full dress with the planets, moon and stars this month. Never was a more brilliant spectacle in the skies than is presented now by the heavenly procession. Venus has been seen for a month sending her lovely rays through the deep red glow of our wonderful sunsets. She reigns supreme as evening star in the West, as it is meet she should do, in the month that contains the extra leap year day. She reaches her declination on the 11th, being then 14 degrees North of the

sunset point. But while Venus reigns alone in the West the East is filled with a long procession of astronomical and mythological the tube is full of pure steam, the mouth celebrities. First comes Saturn, the is hermetically sealed and the tube left father of them all, who shines with steady and serene countenance between of water, above which is vapor of water the fiery Aldebaran and the Pleiades. He is now at the most favorble point for observation, being near the sun and in a bath of glycerine or oil, which is turned so that the opening between the rings may be plainly seen. It will be thirty years before such an opportunity of examining him occurs again, and he is therefore now the favorite cynosure of astronomers. Next to Saturn comes Jupiter, his royal

son, who outshines him completely, and is far the most brilliant object in the and cannot do so. Western sky. Following him at a respectful distance, and a little to the North. is ruddy Mars, who has just passeed one of his most interesting and characteristic stages-opposition. The earth is now almost directly between him and the sun, and the distance between him and the earth is nearly 60,000,000 miles. He is not particularly brilliant now, as he is almost in aphelion, and we almost in perihelian. Neptune, the outpost of our system, is evening star, but as he cannot be seen without a powerful telescope, he is of no particular interest to us. The elusive Mercury is morning star, and you may catch him if you can about the 13th, when he will be visble, if at all, about an hour before sunrise, near the Southern horizon. The moon is full on the 10th, near

midnight. She is then quite close to Mars, and on the previous evening will pay her respects to Jupiter in passing. But not only are the planets at their

best this month; the fixed stars also are on parade. The gorgeous Orion, preceeded by the Pleiades and Hyades, and followed by the glorious monarch of all, Sirius, is overhead, South of the zenith. The twins, Castor and Pollux, are not far off, and Procyon still sustains his corner of the giant triangle of which Sirius and Betelgeuse are the other apices. Toward the North, almost overhead, is Capella. second only to Sirius in brightness, now that Arcturus is gone into the West. The Great Bear we have always with us, revolving around his axle, Polaris.

Hereditary Insanity.

Hereditary Insanity is the most terrible disease that can be transmitted from parent to child. It often remains latent and unsuspected, however, for a generation, or perhaps longer, and then only household, and is set down to personal idiosyncrasy. Like fire to gunpowder, any calamity which appeals intensely to the brain is liable to ignite the fires of reported from Halifax. One member of the family, Roger Amer, is in jail at Boston, awaiting his trial for murder. This so worked upon the brain of a married sister that she had to be conveyd to a lunatic asylum. Soon afterward the brother of the accused prisoner became insane at his residence near Dighy, N. S., and his malady has increased so that he also will have to be confined in an asylum. In a little while a younger sister showed the same symptoms, and is now a maniac. Thus three members of one family have lost their reason through the mental agony of having a brother accused of murder. If they were sure of his innocence one can scarcely conceive of their being thus affected. Even if they have knowledge or belief of his guilt the triple coincidence of a brother and two sisters becoming insane from the same grief seems to point beyond a doubt to hereditary predisposition. Possibly the alleged murderer may also be insane and alleged murderer may also be insane and January 14th, 1884.
MURRAY, BREAZEALE & MURRAY, brain disease. At any rate his lawyers will be able to make a strong case for his Jan 24, 1881 28 6 his crime may have been the result of insanity if, in addition to the living mem-bers of his family who are now insane, they can trace the disease back to his was a tremendous outburst from the father or mother or their families .-Brooklyn Eagle.

- dentist was asked whether gentlemen or ladies gage him the most trouble, and he reptied, "O, gentlemen, beyond question. I operated upon a great many officers just before they went to the recent War, and I assure you that many of them who are now heroes behaved in a very unheroic way indeed in the chair in which you are sitting. Women scream a little, but are always ready to thank me for what I do for them. Men moan, and groan, and abuse me."

- "Dar is many a rule," says Uncle Sam, "wat won't work bofe ways. Whisky will produce a headache, but a headache won't produce whisky."

TORPID BOWELS. DISORDERED LIVER,

and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. Asa Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS hav no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "seavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipa-tion, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W.D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Soldeverywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists,

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE more Goods than I need, and

ity will compare favorably with any in the

being satisfied that the prices and qual-

WOMAN AND THE BABY.

What a puzzle the little child is in the domestic economy. How the mother gives of her own life and strength to support the life her blessed little voungster!

How the child kicks, and laughs, and crows! How the child grows, and is heavier and heavier every day.

And yet she lifts him, and tosses him, and plays with him, and takes care of him by day and by night.

Is it any wonder the mother breaks down? Her back aches. Her omach fails her. Her liver is bad. Her blood is thin, and she says she feels poorly. Yes, yes, poorly—very poorly. Give mother a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. She needs the iron in her blood, which that will put there. She must have strength, or she will be a confirmed old invalid. Brown's Iron Bitters helps worn and weary women into new life, cheerfulness, and vigor. Tell all the mothers you know.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

We have Just Received a Large and well-selected Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS Which we propose to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE. We have a full Stock of

DRY GOODS. HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c. We also have a LARGE LOT OF SADDLES, ranging in prices from \$2.50

Parties in need of anything in our line will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Those indebted to us, either for Merchandise or Fertilizers, must come forward and settle at once, as we need the money and must have it. Parties owing

us need not ask us to carry their Accounts over another year, as we are not able N. O. FARMER & BRO..

WAVERLY HOUSE BUILDING.

Oct 4, 1883

s and Cotton
as, rice, Turp
be largest Stocks to
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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ursley S. Tucker, Plaintiff, against Harrison Tucker, John P. Tucker, Lucy Catlet, John James Tucker, Nancy Gray, John G. Hall, Leanna Hall, Ezekiel Hall, Ir., B. D., Hall, Eliza Galley, Frances Starks, Marietta Cowan, Savannah Roc, El-kansle Cook, Essie Wharton, Sallie Hamilton, R. P. Clinkscales, William Clinkscales, Sebastian Clinkscales, Baxter Clinkscales, B. T. Gray, Mary McDaniel, Polly Hall, William Hall, Jinsey Hall, Sallie Boyd, Elizabeth Ethridge, Washington Hall, Davis Hall, Hannah Barnes, Ella Hall, William Newell, N. J. Newell, S. S. Newell, Jane Moore, Hannah Price, Lucinda Tate, John James Tucker, Etherlinda Burton, Hannah Brown Tucker, Rebecca Tucker and Jane Tucker, Nancy Tucker, Rebecca Tucker and Jane Tucker, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint Served.

Defendants.—Summons for Relicf—Complaint Served.

To the Defendants Harrison Tucker, John P. Tucker, Lucy Catlett, John James Tucker, Nancy Gray, John G. Hall, Leanna Hall, Ezekiell Hall, jr., B. D. Hall, Eliza Gailey, Frances Starks, Marietta Cowan, Savannah Roe, Elkansie Cook, Essie Wharton, Sallie Hamilton, R. P. Clinkscales, William Clinkscales, Sebastian Clinkscales, Br. T. Gray, Mary McDaniel, Polly Hall, William Hall, Jinsey Hall, Sallie Boyd, Elizabet! Ethridge, Washington Hall, Davis Hall, Hannah Barnes, Elia Hall, William Newell, N. J. Newell, S. S. Newell, Jane Moore, Hannah Price, Lucinda Tate, John James Tucker, Etherlinda Burton, Hannah Brown Tucker, Rebecca Tucker and Jane Tucker, Nancy Tucker, Rebecca Tucker and Jane Tucker.

VOU are hereby summoned and required to an OU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Anderson, S. C., January 14, A. D. 1884.

MURBAY, BREAZEALE, & MURRAY,

Plaintiff's Attorney. Plaintiff's Attorney. [SEAL] JOHN W. DANIELS, C.P.

To the above named Defendrats:



& PRESERVE THE SIGHT J. A. DANIELS. Jan 17, 1884 27

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the Court of Common Pleus. Elizabeth Nally, as heir at law and Administratrix, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Nally, Samuel Nally, et al., Defendants.—Complaint for Partition, &c.

BY virtue of an order to me directed by his Honor J. H. Hudson President his Honor J. H. Hudson, Presiding udge, dated 4th February, 1884, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY IN MARCH next, the following described Tract of Land, to wit:
ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND, con taining one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Brushy Creek Township,

in Anderson County, in the State of South Carolina, adjoining lands of W. W. Philips, Alfred Sheriff, and others, and known as the Real Estate of James O. Nally, deceased. ensed.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by a bond and mortgage of the premises, with

leave to anticipate payment. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.
W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master. Feb 7, 1884 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

TRIAL JUSTICE'S COURT. Salina T. Stribling, Plaintiff, against A. H. Hall, Defendant,—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.

To the Defendant A. H. Hall:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is filed in the office of J. E. Breazeale, Trial Justice, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will be granted the relief demanded in the complaint. SHOVELS, SCOOPS and SPADES. emember that JEMINGTON GOODS REMINISTER AGRICULTURAL CO., ILION, R. Y. W. H. COLE & SONS, Southern Ag'ts, Baltim FREE Send name on a postal card to Baugh-

A. B. TOWERS.

To the above named Defendant:
Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in my office on the 15th day of December, 1883, and is for services rendered during the years 1882 and 1883, amounting to the sum of afry dollars.

J. E. BREAZEALE,
Trial Justice Anderson County.

Jan 24, 1884 Jan 24, 1884 BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME A new lot of WALL PAPER and Bordering, just received, by

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. A. II. Ford, Plaintiff, against N. E. Gaillard, C. L. Gaillard and W. P. Moore, Defendants.—Sum-mons for Relief—Complaint not Served.

To the Defendants N. E. Gaillard and C. L. Gail lard:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated January 8th, A. D. 1884.

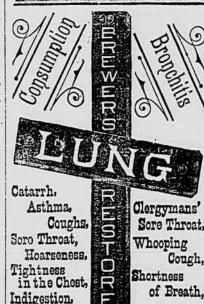
II. G. SCUDDAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. [SZAL.] John W. Daniels, C. C. P.

To the Defendants above named:

Take notice that the Complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's office, Anderson, S. C., on the 9th January, 1884, to obtain a forcelosure and sale of two Mortgages on the Real Estate described therein, executed by you to the Plaintiff, and now a record in said office.

If. G. SCUPDAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Jan 10, 1884 Jan 10, 1884



ligestion.

Dyspepsia, 0000 A BI DIA Tonio Influenza, Laryngitis. Blood Purifier 医二氢二氢二氢二氢二氢二氢

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which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discose. It heals without sears.
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The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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Singer Machine is the best SINGER

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large drawers, fancy cover with easters on stand, and

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MANUFACTORIES of the World, and cannot fail to please. Better satisfaction can be had in the selection of an Instrument, and considerable expense saved by consulting him personally

Do not purchase without dropping him a card at Anderson, S. C., which he will answer either personally or by letter, as you prefer. Sept 13, 1883 9



health and happiness to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Blood and Skin Diseases, HEAR THE WITNESSES!

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HAD SCROFULA FOR 17 YEARS. IIAD SCROFULA FOR IT YEARS.

I have suffered from Scrofula about 17 years. The disease being mostly confined to my legs and ankles, my shin bones were covered with large ulcers and one mass of rotten fiesh, and the odor was almost unbearable. All remedies and treatments which I tried failed to do me any good. At last I began taking S. S. S., continuing for about four months, and I AM CERTAINLY WELL. I took S. S. S. under the supervision of a physician of 26 years' active practice, by your order. Previous to taking S. S. S. I at times could scarcely walk. Now I can walk all day, and I have to thank S. S. S. and it only for my cure.

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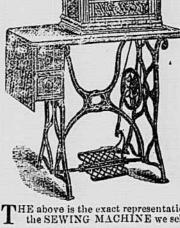
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For this annoying trouble it has been in popular use for many years, and is very favorably known as a SPECIFIC CURE. It is also the very best remedy known for SORE NIPPLES, FELONS, CORNS, OLD SORES, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ULGERS and kindred diseases.

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