taste to the last.

large scale; but rice, accidentally intro-duced, native indigo, and finally the Minotaur, Ling Cotton, drove the hum-ble olive plant into oblivion. Yet the

olive grows and flourishes in many parts

of our State. I have seen an olive tree, as high up as Columbia, covered with

fruit and as large as an ordinary oak. It

is a most wonderful tree and will con-

tinue bearing at the age of two hundred

which oil was made equal to the best

tariff duty, would soon drive those

condition, and have millions of pounds

to export to less favored lands. The fig

tree, with its wide scope, from the dear little "celestial," through all the stages

of"white," "blue," "black," &c.; though

its various species of elastic gums such

as caoutchouc, up to the celebrated ban-yan tree, with its vast extent, covering

sometimes a space of five hundred feet

in circumference, presents posibilities to

the agriculturist which are almost

dazzling to the imagination. Without

pursuing this interesting theme, it may

be safely asserted that we could easily turn the tables upon Smyrna, and cause

their "dried figs," in cartoons, drums and boxes, by raising figs enough to sup-

ply the American market, and to com-

pete with the best cleme in every Europ-

year. The fig is the chief article of food

for thousands of human beings. In its

fresh condition it is peculiarly grateful

and wholesome in our climate, and has

valuable curative qualities.

As much as has been said of the apple

the olive and the fig, may with truth, be

asserted of many of the other fruits

It is generally conceded that a large

grows imperceptibly, and the man who

Some writers affirm that as many per

If, by the increased cultivation of

these delightful and healthful articles of

you will have conferred a boon upon the

diseased body, and he must frequently fail to effect a cure. It is the noble privilege of the fruit grower to preserve in its natural health and vigor the body of

man, that casket of the soul, which has

been endowed by our Heavenly Father

In the words of Shakespeare : "What a

piece of work is a man! how noble in

reason! bow infinite in faculties! in

form and moving how express and admi-

rable! in action how like an angel! in appearance how like a God!"

To save this "paragon of nature" from

disease and death, bodily and mental, is indeed a task worthy of our highest as-

with wonderful functions and

live only to eat.

which are easily raised upon our soil.

WAGONS, WAGONS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, BUGGIES, BUGGIES, BAGGING, BAGGING, BAGGING, TIES, TIES, TIES, BELTING, BELTING, BELTING, ROPE, ROPE, ROPE.

W E are receiving a large lot of the celebrated STUDEBAKER and TENNES-SEE WAGONS, acknowledged by all who have ever used them to be superior to all others, being manufactured of the best material, and put up in good style, light running, well painted, durable, and we warrant them for one year. We have been selling them for five years, and with good satisfaction to our customers, as the fol-

Messes. Bleckley, Brown & Fretwell, Anderson, S. C.—Gents: I have used a 11 inch iron axle Studebaker Wagon for the last five years, and having used several other makes, unhesitatingly say that the Studebaker is the best of all of them. I have run mine almost constantly, often loading it with as much as 4,000 pounds at one time, and it has cost me nothing for repairs for five years.

Yours truly,

WADDY T. DEAN.

MESSES, BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL: The Studebaker Wagon bought from you three years ago has given me good satisfaction, having never cost me anything for repairs. The Wagon is a very light running vehicle, and I believe is the best Wagon made.

E. F. REED.

Messes: Breckley, Brown & Fretwell-Gentlemen: I have run a 23 Thimble Skein Studebaker Wagon, bought from you, about three or four years, and wish to say that I am well pleased with it, never having cost me anything for repars, and that it has given me perfect satisfaction. The paint has lasted well on it, and the Wagon now presents a good appearance, and can recommend it to my friends and neighbors as a first class Wagon in every respect.

J. R. FINDLEY

MESSES BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL: I have run my Tennessee 2-horse 11 inch from axle Wagon for two years, and am we'll pleased with it. It has never cost a cent for repairs, and has never even had a loose tap, tire or bolt on it. I can recommend the Tennessee to my friends and neighbors as a first class, reliable

Wagon in every respect.

ANDERSON, S. C. Dec. 21, 1383.—Messes. Bleckley, Brown & Fretwell Gerts: I have run a 2-horse iron axle "Tennessee" Wagon nearly constantly for the last five years without costing anything for repairs of any kind, even standing last Summer's continued dry weather without requiring the ties to be cut, and do unbesitatingly say that the Tennessee is the best Wagon ever used by me, and that I can fully recommend it to my friends and the public as a Wagon that will give good satisfaction in every respect.

J. G. RILEY, Olio, S. C.

ANDERSON, S. C., Feb. 9, 884. MESSRS. BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL-GENTS: I have used a 17 iron axle "Tennessee" Wagon for the last five years, and am well pleased with it, being a strong and durable Wagon, and I can heartily recommend it. The Wagon has cost me during that time scarcely anything for repairs, requiring the tires cut only once, and that was caused by the long continued drought last Summer, and being continually exposed to the hot sun. It is the best Wagon I ever used.

IVY C. LOW.

ANDERSON, S. C., April 4, 1884.—MESSRS. BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL ANDERSON, S. C., April 4, 1884.—MESSES. BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL—GENTS: I have been using a Tennessee Wagon, 1½ inch iron axle, for three years past, hanling brick and sand almost constantly with two large mules, and am fully satisfied that there is no better Wagon made. It has cost me nothing in way of cutting tire, &c. Has been standing in the weather all the time. I can recommend the "Tennessee" to any one in want of a light running, durable Wagon.

Yours, &c.,

J. C. DRENNAN.

We are also able to sell you a first class BUGGY as reasonable as anybody, on easy terms, and would respectfully ask you to examine them before making your

We will also make it interesting for you to buy your BAGGING and TIES from us, as we have already bought a large lot of these, at much less than others pay for them, and we propose to sell them to you accordingly, and will keep large NEVER HAD A

To the Ginners of Anderson County we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand RUBBER BELTING all sizes, and PRESS ROPE, and will meet any com-

petition in prices on these Goods. Call and see us, inspect our Goods and prices, and let us sell you what you need. Our Buyer is going North in a few days, and we will have something to say to you shortly in regard to other lines of Goods.

Look out for our next advertisement. We say this now, however: That we will always sell Goods as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and that we are prepared at all times to meet legitimate

Blackley, Brown & Fretwell.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

Has Returned from the North, where she purchased an ELEGANT STOCK of

THE HANDSOMEST GOODS

That has ever been brought to this market, consisting of

STYLISH SILKS, BEAUTIFUL LACES of all descriptions, EMBROIDERIES, JETS and PARSEMENTRIES, LOVELY EMBROIDERY ROBES in the newest shades. OUT FRENCH AND WHITE DRESS GOODS cannot be surpassed. We have GLOVES HOSE, SLIPPERS and SHOES of every quality.

Don't forget to notice our varied stock of RIBBON, and come and try our stylish HATS on before purchasing elsewhere. We feel assured you can 'e pleased.

Our stace is too limited to exhibit our Goods. Anything you do not see call for it, and our accommodating Clerks will take pleasure in waiting on you, even if you do not buy. We have everything that Ladies and Children NEED to make them happy and attractive.

Very respectfully.

LADIES' STORE.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES.

Just in and to arrive Car Load of the Famous COLUMBUS BUGGIES.

CARRIAGES, PHÆTONS,

SURREYS' &c.

THE BEST VEHICLE ON THE MARKET! None but the very best grade of work put up by these Shops. PRICES LOW, and ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Come to see us, and we will fit you up with the BEST Vehicle you ever rode in.

CUNNINGHAM & FOWLER.

BUIST'S

TURNIP SEED,

FRUIT JARS,

DRUG STORE. Waverly House Corner, Anderson, S. C.

A complete guide as to What to Weve and Where to Buy Economically everything for Ladies', Gents', Children's and Infants' wear. Housekeeping C. ods, etc. Beautifully illustrated with Fashion Plates and about 2,000 Engravings. Piecs Lover than those of any other house in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sent FREE to any address.

5-4

6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City, publish
September 5th, their

Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue.
A complete guide as to What to Werr and Where to Buy Economically everything for Hadies', Gents', Children's and Infants' wear.

Conversation in French and Cormon. ing. Conversation in French and German daily. For Catalogue, address
R. H. WYNNE, Secretary,
Norfolk, Va.

FOR

OR ANY

COMMON FORM

INFLAMED EYES.

WE SELL IT

With the understanding that if it does not prove beneficial or effect a Cure, after directions have been carefully fol-

> lowed, the sum paid for it

WILL BE REFUNDED It has been sold on

these conditions for the past FIVE YEARS, and as yet we have

COMPLAINT OF IT. OR HEARD OF A CASE

IT DID NOT CURE

IT IS NOT

A NEW PREPARATION.

AND HAS BEEN USED

FOR THIRTY YEARS.

But has been only four or five years on

the market

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE.

If you have never 'used it, or know nothing of its

effects on

SORE EYES.

one who has seen it tried.

IT HAS CURED

SEVERE CASES

Simpson, Reid & Co.'s SIX TO TWENTY-FOUR

HOURSI

WILHITE & WILHITE. PROPRIETORS,

The Beneficial Effects of Fruit Growing and Vine Culture upon the Health, Morallty and Happiness of the People.

'Joint summer meeting" at Bennetts-

follows: "To listen with interest to things you know all about, when they are told to you by a man who knows from the laurel trees of his estate near are told to you by a man who knows nothing about them." This was said by the Duke de Morny, the right hand man of Napoleon III. I will not make such a demand upon the politeness of this joint meeting, for I would not presume to address practical farmers upon the beverage is apple cider, are entirely experienced to address practical farmers upon the beverage is apple cider, are entirely experienced. management of agricultural matters.
But I propose to offer a few thoughts, upon a line which rises above the actual are seldom curable, even in their incinioperations of the field, the orchard and the vineyard, and treats of the hygienic and humanitarian aspect of the subject. In doing so I will confine myself to a single branch of agriculture, viz: Fruit

growing in its broadest sense.

This honorable and interesting avoca tion, aside from its practical uses, innothing less than health, sobriety and consequently, happiness here and here-

You have all, doubtless, experienced the pleasures which attend horticultural occupations. You know how much happiness arises from the careful observation of the wonderful operations of nature; how sweet it is to watch the gradual unfolding of fruit blossoms; to notice the slow growth of the fruit, and mark the changes which succeed each other, until, for example the ripe peach clothes itself with, a down as delicate as that upon a maiden's cheek, and with colors which rival the hues of the rainbow. You know how delightful it is to eat the

fruit of your own raising.

When the inspired writer wishes to describe the acme of domestic happiness, he speaks not of waving fields of golden grain, nor of "lowing herds," which "wend slowly o'er the lea," but he tells us of that rural beatitude "when every us of that rural beatitude "when every man sits under his own vine and under his own fig tree." To such an extent does the love of nature, as shown in her works, pervade the Sacred Scriptures, that even in the dire extremity of war the chosen people were forbidden by law to destroy the enemy's fruit trees, for, says the lawgiver, "The tree of the field is man's life," meaning the means by which man man live and only of those which man may live, and only of those trees which bore no fruit, it is said

"shalt thou destroy and cut down."

Again, "what man is he that hath
planted a vineyard, and hath not yet eaten of it? Let him also go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man eat of it."

In the Old Testament (King James's version), fruit and kindred subjects are treated of in one hundred and forty passages, and the vine, viz: grapes, vines, and wine in two hundred and forty-seven

passages!

The vast strides made in fruit growing and vine culture in the past few years must have struck you forcibly. Persons like myself, who have passed the meridian of life, can easily remember the time when strawberries were cultivated in small quantities and of inferior quality.

Now they are grown in large fields, and are sent to distant markets by carloads.

The dainty epicure of New York has paid as high as six dollars a quart for the earliest, while thousands of baskets sell annually at one dollar each. This little plant can yield more profit to the acre than the best sea island cotton or Joshua Ward's rice in their palmiest days. Those who are engaged in its cultivation may rightfully claim the strawberry leaf from the coronet of a tottering English nobility of birth, where it has been long recognized as an aristocratic emblem, and wear it proudly as a sign of the only true nobility, the nobility of honorable true nobility, the nobility of honorable true nobility.

In like manner, did time permit, could I speak of the rapid progress of the cultivation of all the other berries; of the extensive orchards which flourish all over extensive orchards which flourish all over our State; of the vineyards which adorn Florida, bears over fifty bushels every the slopes of Barnwell, Aiken, Darlington and the entire Piedmont section of South Carolina; of the wines which are made in nearly all the counties removed from the seacoast; of the luscious melons which are sent to market by special trains; of the figs which weigh down the wide spreading trees in the old "City by the Sea;" of the railroad depots stacked up with crates of apples and peaches. All these bear upon material and monetary interests. I come now to the higher theme, to the orchard and the vineyard, as they affect the health,

As our State enjoys the same climate as middle and southern France and northern Italy, it follows that every fruit which flourishes in those favored regions of the earth will thrive on South Caroli-na soil. And so it is. The pomegranite, the fig and the orange perfume the moss-clad live oak region of the coast; while the peach and its congeners, the nectarine and apricot, together with the plum and the grape, cover the middle section; and the hardy apple grows luxuriantly on the hillsides and mountains of the northwest

All ripe fruits are extremely whole some, and in our warm climate the long summer is shortened by the grateful food furnished by our prolific soil.

The health giving quality of fruit has been sung in verse and rehearsed in prose by sacred, by classic and by modern authors. We cannot speak of the hygienic properties of all the fruits which grow in South Carolina. It would require food, you can place them within the a volume to tell the tale. Let me take Ask your neighbor, or some a single example, the apple. At one time it was the common crab-apple of Europe and Asia; but by careful cultivation it had risen, at a very early period vation it had risen, at a very early period of history, to a high position among the most valued kinds of food, and now the most valued kinds of food, and now the skilful doctor can only minister to a persistent labors of pomologists have produced not less than two thousand varieties! This luscious fruit has been highly prized, in all ages, for its beauty, its delicious taste, but above all for its

health-giving qualities.

We find it frequently mentioned in the "Song of Solomon;" in "Proverbs" the most precious portion of the eye, the pupil, is called the "apple of the eye." The ancient Romans concluded their famous banquets with apples, and the proverb "ab ovo usque ad mala," which has been handed down to us by Horace and Cicero, originated in the custom of beginning the feast with "eggs" and ending them with "apples."

These, however, were not the same pirations. Waverly House Corner, Anderson, S. C.

July 23, 1885

1

H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N.Y. City, publish 5ch Ave. & 20th St., N.Y. City, publish 6th Ave. & 20th St., N.Y. City, publish 7

Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue.

A complete guide as to What to Wevr and winter for Music and Pantished Winter St. Complete guide as to What to Wevr and Special provision for Music and Pantished Winter St. Complete guide as to What to Wevr and Special provision for Music and Pantished Winter Special Provision for Music an

profitable to convert them into sugar, for neans of alcoholic drinks. It is useless to dwell upon the painful they contain double the quantity of sac-The following address, on fruit growing and vine culture, was made by Mr. Charine matter to be found in beets, which are extensively cultivated in individual who practices it, but also sends its baneful effects down to generatively cultivated in Europe for sugar-making. Europe for sugar-making.

The healthfulness of apples as food is tions yet unborn; that in the drunkards the healthfulness of apples as food is tions yet unborn; that in the drunkards the healthfulness of apples as food is tions yet unborn; that in the drunkards to the healthfulness of apples as food is tions yet unborn; that in the drunkards is sally fulfilled, for his sin is literally invisited upon the third and fourth generations."

The most reliable writers agree as to tle terrible effects of hard drinking upon the descendants of the drunkard. Not only do his children and his children's children inherit the habit of alcoholism, but they are peculiarly liable to all the saying that people, whose ordinary beverage is apple cider, are entirely exvarious degrees of idiocy and mania; the male are naturally inclined to every vice, and many of the females are normally inclined to prostitution.

develage. An the mattons of antiquity were temperate, as compared with the moderns. The Egyptians were a sober people. They had barley wine for the poor, and the fine grape wines of the

are seldom curable, even in their incipi-ency, but when permitted to take hold of the human system are attended by great suffering, and usually terminate testify to the fact that a very large pro-In addition to its many pleasing and healthful qualities, the apple possesses a rare and valuable feature. It may be portion of persons who are convicted of crime have been, or are at the time, addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicat-

ing liquors.
When we think of the sin, the misery kept sound for a considerable length of time, and retains its original flavor and inflicted upon innocent wives, mothers The Southern States purchase thou sands of barrels of apples every year. Why should this be so? South Carolina and children; the millions upon millions of dollars annually wasted in the worship of this modern "Moloch;" the diversion of immense granaries of corn which alone could supply the entire South, and send millions of bushels to other States. ought to go into the general markets of the world, and thus reduce the price of By so doing, we would keep money at home which now swells the surfeited the poor man's bread; the physical, mental and moral deterioration of the human coffers of the North, increase our wealth, race, which in this country threatens its and by cheapening this excellent fruit very existence, we stand appalled at the greatly improve the health of our people.

So much for apples.

Before leaving this branch of my subject I am tempted to say a word about the "olive" and the "fig."

Instead of raising olives, as we do The life of a nation depends upon the lives of the individuals who constitute the nation. What, then, shall we say of the future of America, cursed as it is by the drunkard, past, present and future; when we discover that the expectation of camelias, as a garden curiosity, and instead of depending upon the generous life as between drunkards and moderate fig tree to bear what it will in some de-

serted corner of our premises, we can raise extensive crops of both by proper care and industry. The earliest settlers on our coast brought olive plants from France, and intended to raise them on a drinkers is about as follows: Drunkard. 60 8.9 14.2 ("Deterioration and Race Education."

Samuel Royce, third edition, Boston, 1880. The temperate man at twenty years of age will outlive the drunkard nearly three years to one. Truly does Mr. Royce say that drunk-

enness is the bridge which connects pau-

years. Some trees were planted in Georgia in 1835 which produced olives from imported from Bordeaux. Olive oil The question is what is the true remedy? surpasses all other fatty substances as a culinary agent, and were it not rendered ages of the world have required stimuso dear by an unrighteous and unfair lants. Eminent authorities, among others Dr. Balfour, contend that the modewretched impostures sold as "pure leaf lard" and "Goshen butter" from the rate use of stimulants tends rather to a healthy action than to excess, and actukitchens of our Southern homes. This valuable and most wholesome plant can

vation. At a very trifling cost we might raise figs enough to supply all the demand for the table, in a fresh or dried constancy of purpose, liberality of thought and aptitude for war."

Dr. Parks has shown by experiments with soldiers in the British army, living upon a constant diet without and with alcohol, (of course in moderate quantities,) that there was no perceptible difference between the two classes. Dr. Dupre has discovered that when persons abstain from alcoholic drinks for

six weeks, and even in the case of a teetotaller, a substance is formed in the human system "giving all the reactions or-dinarily used for the detection of the traces of alcohol." Alcohol is latent in a vast number of vegetable productions. It is a principal of animal life. A wise Creator would

not have placed it there unless it were useful to man. Having to deal with a natural desire for stimulants, and one, which when indulged in moderation, produces good instead of harm, it seems to be the part of wisdom rather to direct men to a safe method of gratifying this natural craving, than to attempt the impossible task of altering the natural instincts implanted within us by the Creator himself.

All movements in the direction of socalled temperance, but in fact total abstinence, have thus far ended in failure. And from the very nature of the case must always prove ineffectual.

portion of the food which is eaten in Prohibition only drives the liquor traffic out of sight. Just as usury laws this country is positively injurious to health. Even if the viands are whole increase the rate of interest to the borsome, there is an intemperance in eating as in drinking. The habit of gluttony tion and punishment consequent thereon, commences to undermine his constitution so does the liquor-seller add to his usual by an occasional indulgence, soon sinks to the level of the brute; yea, even selling price enough to bribe the police, or if not that, at least to idemnify himbelow the brute; for the animal kingdom self if detected against the expense of eat only to live, while there are many prosecution and the fines and penalties which follow upon conviction. Both the men who, unfortunately for themselves, sons die annually from excesses in eating profit rather than too little. Thus the unfortunate inebriate pays for his indul-It is well known that nearly all fruits. when sound and ripe, are admirably adapted to sustain the human body— while many of them possess valuable medicinal qualities. This species of food reduced, but the wife and children of all cannot be eaten to excess. Fruits are drinkers, whether temperate or intemperso easily assimilated that they produce ate, are mulcted for the sake of an imno strain upon the disgestive organs. They afford a light, agreeable and entirely harmless diet, and their beneficial effects practicable idea. Prohibition does not extend to the mind as well as the body.

I annex a few examples clipped from recent newspapers, and will add my own experience. In the town of Sumter we tried prohibition one year. During that time there were eleven barrooms regularly plying their vocation. The next makes him cheerful, and provides for year we fixed the license at six hundred the continuance of that cheerfulness by dollars per annum, and we had only six strengthening the muscles and bracing barrooms open.

The Washington National Republican says that prohibition in Iowa has proved to be an utter and absolute failure, pro-ducing much evil and no good. The first solemnly announced opinion of one of year of the new system expired on July the greatest lights of modern theology 4, and the statistics show that the number and the pages of Scripture unite in comof drinking saloons increased during the mending pure wine, not only as an inno-year, that drunkenness has been more cent, but as a beneficial beverage for men year, that drunkenness has been more common than before, and that not one of the good results which had been foretold has been realized. The temperance people in Iowa, if the Republican is correctly informed, went too far and too fast.

a carload of white jugs a month. They are filled with whiskey and are sold principally in the prohibition counties. The dealers say that "in addition to getting you have covered our State with orchards

MR. CHAS. H. MOISE'S ADDRESS from 3 to 7 per cent. of those albuminous substances essential to the human organism.

The Beneficial Effects of Fruit Growing Were not apples in so great demand.

Were not apples in so great demand.

A system of higher licenses will not duce and widespread plenty and content affect the quantity of liquor sold nor decrease the number of drunkards. It merely throws the business into the hands to the lazar house, already crowded with the lazar house, alread beggars, maniacs and criminals, by of a smaller number of dealers, and compels the habitual drunkard to pay for the license in every drink he takes. Such a system will of course increase the revenue of the town or city and enable the corporation to afford a better protection

Temperance societies effect very little moderns. The Egyptians were a sober people. They had barley wine for the poor, and the fine grape wines of the district of Fyoum for those better off. Judges, high in rank and of great experience, (among others Chief Justice These wines were both abundant and Coleridge when he was simply a Judge,) cheap, and when too strong were mixed with water. The Jews had two kinds of wine, fermented and unfermented. The

was that in common use among the people; hence there were occasional instances of excesss in drinking. The unfermented wine was preserved by boiling, and was used by the higher classes and upon all religious occasions. The Greeks and Romans mixed their fermented wine with water, and they both understood the art of preserving unfermented wine by boiling, which they probably learned from the Jews. When a Greek or a Roman drank unmixed wine they were said to drink like Scythians, or Thracians (Russians or Romelians.) The most illustrious cavaliers cultivated their

gardens with their own hands." The season of the vintage was a favorite time with them, "when the fruit of the grape not abused to the injury of man's power were gathered into their garners."
(Conde's "Arabs in Spain.") All these modern zealot is intemperate in his total

Wollaston's "Religion of Nature" tells us that temperance permits us the use of who drove the women and children aft drink for thirst and as an "innocent cor-dial against the evils of life," and some leaping overboard. Besides those seritimes "merely for pleasure."

The total abstinence men proceed upon a wrong principle, If they desire to improve the health and morals of the towards individual delinquents. The perism to insanity, and these three together threatened the complete destruction of the human race.

Sisters was seen to make pandages with the clothing. The promptness with the enormous evil of which assistance came from all sides from passing steamers and from shore address himself to men as God has made Mankind in all countries and at all them. The pledge of the habitual drink-ages of the world have required stimular is too often "like dicers' oaths," made only to be broken, and to his fearful

> The only feasible cure for drunkenness into the nature of man, will not prove injurious to his health or morality. This great desideratum is only

found in an abundant supply of cheap ple on board escaped death. Eye-wit-and good wine. In the South of Europe, where pure wine is cheap, drunkards are seldom Among the ancient nations, who had

wine in abundance, excesses in drinking was very rare. If men must have stimulants, which seems the universal rule, surely it is better to use "wine which maketh glad the heart of man," than to consume those strongly alcoholic liquors which contain

He cannot marry without wine. He cannot initiate his infant son into the covenant of Abraham without wine. He cannot celebrate the anniversary of the Exodus without wine. The concluding words of his most solemn fast, on his great day of atonement, are as follows:
"Go, eat thy bread and drink thy wine in peace, for thy God bath forgiven thy transgressions."

The Christians cannot partake of the communion table without wine. The pages of the New Testament are full of evidence that the moderate use of wine was sanctioned by Him who has left to rower, because the lender has to charge a all men the most perfect epitome of certain amount to cover the risk of detec-Both Jew and Christian regard the Old Testament as divinely inspired. Yet in its sacred pages wine, and fermented wine too, is not only permitted, but advised as

beneficial to man. Wines, when not adulterated to suit the vitiated tastes of English topers, conmoney-lender and the liquor-dealer will tain not over an average of 10 to 20 per cent. of alcohol. For those who do not desire any alcohol at all very good unfermented wine can be had, such as is made gence a still higher price, and the temperate man is compelled to pay for the sin of his drunken neighbor. The sale little alcohol. I have recently seen an of the liquor is not discontinued nor even advertisement of Heidsick champagne, guaranteed to contain not over 10 per cent, of alcohol. Of such wines as these does the Rev. Adam Clarke say: "Wine in moderate quantity has a wondrous ten-dency to revive and invigorate the human

"Ardent spirits exhilarate, but they exhaust the strength, and every dose leaves man the worse. Wine, on the contrary, exhilarates and invigorates. It the nerves.' Thus the testimony of experience, the

deductions of science, the judgment of

Farmers of South Carolina! you have it in your power to contribute largely to the health, sobriety, morality, longevity and happiness of the people among whom A whosale liquor house in Atlanta sells | you live, and of whom you are an impor-

cash for what we sell we charge from and vineyards, when you have made good fifty cents to one dollar a gallon more when we sell to a prohibition County than we do when we sell to any other section."

and vineyards, when you have made good fruit and pure wine, so abundant and cheap as to be within the reach of the poor, then will you have performed a great and useful work. Then will peace, these and of the whole family of the "citrus," embracing oranges, lemons, limes and citron, it is unnecessary to speak. They are not only extremely pleasant as food, but enter largely into the domain of remedial agencies.

Of apples proper the best kinds containing from 7 to 10 per cent, of sugar, and the cruel lashes of which the health and character of the American people are the citrus," embracing oranges, lemons, character of the American people are the difficulty of borrowing money except at very high rates, the immorality of lums will be closed, and our good old sempty, our poorhouses and lunatic asylums will be closed, and our good old the domes of the domes of the domes of the domes of liquor, but degrades both buything the plenty and happiness reign supreme within our borders. Our jails will be empty, our poorhouses and lunatic asylums will be closed, and our good old state will resemble the blessed land of Judea, of which John Wilson says:

It is not necessary for me to describe the cost of liquor, but degrades both buything the cost of liquor, but degrades both buything the country as a whole exhibited such a high cultivation, rich and varied pro-

A system of higher licenses will not duce and widespread plenty and content

Blowing up a Steamboat.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17 .- A boiler explosion occurred on the steamer S. M. Felton off Chestnut street wharf this against disorder and riot, but it does not morning, just after she had left her dock stop nor even diminish the sale of liquor. on her trip to Wilmington, Del. The morning, just after she had left her dock passengers and crew were startled by the explosion, which shook the boat from good. They commence with a misnomer.
Temperance is derived from the Latin
verb "temperare," to mingle, to mix, to
moderate or modify, and its application forward part of the vessel above the is to be found in the ancient custom of water line had been badly damaged and mixing wine and water together, so as to reduce the intoxicating power of the beverage. All the nations of antiquity upper deck was lifted and fell to the lower deck. Tugs took the boat in charge

and rescued the passengers.

The mischief was not caused by the explosion of boilers, and there is already a settled conviction that it was the work of design. The explosion occurred in cheap, and when too strong were mixed the bow of the boat forward of the boilers, where no freight is ever stowed. One ers, where no freight is ever stowed. One boiler head is cracked across and deeply indented, but the indentation is from without and not within, as would have been the case if the explosive force had been inside the boiler. Many persons affirm that the air was filled with the fumes of some kind of powder, and the completeness of the wreck of the forward part of the boat suggests dynamite or some equally powerful explosive of small bulk which could be carried on the boat as a parcel of hand luggage, and the location precludes the possibility of it having been sent aboard as freight. The air is full of conjecture. The boat belonged Thracians (Russians or Romelians.) The to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Arabs drank wine in moderation. "Their Baltimore Railroad, and is large and well

equipped.

About two hundred passengers were or board when the explosion occurred. There has been considerable rivalry be-tween the Felion and other boats running to Wilmington, and reports have gained ground that some malicious person placed nations practiced temperance, but the an explosive on deck. The wrecked upper works took fire and a frightful panic ensued. This was speedily checked by the coolness of a number of men leaping overboard. Besides those seri-ously hurt a large number were almost or improve the health and morals of the people they should direct their efforts towards masses of human beings and not towards individual deligences. al. They passed quietly among the shricking passengers, searching out the wounded, and in one case one of the

allayed the panic and prevented the fire from spreading. The passengers were taken ashore and the steamer was towed down the stream. She is not injured crime he too often adds falsehood and a below the water line, and beyond the total indifference to the obligation of an tearing away of her works forward is ally keeps the people temperate by satisfying a reasonable requirement of human nature.

The only feasible cure for drunkenness repairing her will not exceed fifteen hungraphing a reasonable requirement of human is to direct the natural taste for stimulants into a harmless channel. We must furnish men with something which, while supplying the demand implanted by God will die. A number of legs and arms were broken. One man had a foot blown off and was crushed internally. It seems marvellous that half the peo-

> explosion everything became enveloped in darkness and the boat rocked as if in a heavy storm. It was supposed that no one leaped over board, but a man who secured a life-preserver afterwards came ashore at Walnut street wharf, apparently uninjured. The passengers were most-ly women, taking babies for a fresh air trip on the river. Their remarkable escape is accounted for by the fact that but few of them were in the forward end

over 50 per cent. of that dangerous spirit, or to follow the example of the four hundred millions of the yellow races who besot themselves with opium. our hundred millions of the yellow shining there made the passengers seel acces who besot themselves with opium.

I cannot understand how any believer the canvas had been set and the passengers congregated on the forward deck a large number would have been killed or wounded. If a hole had been blown in the boiler no doubt many of the 200 persons on board of the boat would have been scalded to death.

Recognizing Confederate Rank.

Gen. Gordon relates an incident of his experience in New York which appeared to have touched him very deeply. He was complimented in the first place by being invited to act as aide upon Gen. Hancock's staff. When he called to report for duty he was handed an order which directed staff officers to take their positions in the lines according to their rank. Gen. Gordon was embarrassed when he read this. He had held one of the highest of offices in the Confederate army, but under the existing order of things he had no rank. So he solved the vexed question of his position by going modestly to the end of the line below every one of the regular army officers down to the humblest. But he was not permitted to remain there. An aide from General Hancock came galloping and directed Gen. Gordon as the ranking officer to take his position at the head of the staff next to Hancock himself. This recognition of his old grade deeply touched Gen. Gordon, not that he cared anything for the position itself. He is too much of a man of the world to be moved about trifles, but the spirit of courtesy and friendliness that dictated the offer stirred his chivalrous nature to its fullest depths. Again at the tomb Gen. Gordon fell back, deciding to yield the place to some of Gen. Hancock's regular military associates. But even then he was foiled in his attempt by the watchful courtesy of Gen. Hancock. Word came quickly to Gen. Gordon that he was out of position and he was directed to move up above Gen. Roger Jones and hold his place until the close of the

— On last Saturday William Robbs went out alone to haul some stock to mill, and used his mule to help pull the log on the wagon. The mule suddenly gave back, and the log rolled down on him, crushing him beneath it. He left home about 7 in the morning, and at 6 o'clock some ladies passing the road near by heard his cries and groans. Following the sound they found him still alive with the huge log lying across his chest
—too heavy for them to move. They
hurried for assistance, but when it came ie was unconscious and died in a few hours. He was a hard working, industrious young man, about 25 years old, and leaves a young wife.—Spartanburg Herald.