Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1886

TERMS:

ONE YEAR..... $1.50.
SIX MONTHS..... 75c.

A WORD ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

As this is the season at which our planters are arranging to purchase their guanos for the coming crop, we take this opportunity of asking them to read the advertisement of the Anderson Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company which appears in another column. We believe every word as to the excellencies of this fertilizer is true. We have seen the Generostee tested along with other standard grades of fertilizers, and have no doubt that it is the equal of the best grades brought to this market, and better than many of them. The testimonials published are from intelligent, reliable men, whose statements and whose judgment the public can rely upon with confidence. They establish the fact that this fertilizer is as good as the best, and the price at which it is sold establishes the fact that it is as cheap or cheaper than the cheapest of the first class goods. It is made at home, and therefore ought to be patronized by the people of Anderson County. By buying this fertilizer you get as good or better fertilizer than you can buy in the market as cheap or cheaper than you can buy elsewhere, and at the same time encourage home industries and keep the profits here to help build up our own County, instead of sending them off to people from whom we will get no benefit. The Anderson Mill is just starting, and of course it will strive to make its goods as valuable as possible in order firmly to establish its reputation. The farmer has every guarantee of purity when he buys the Generostee, which is more than he can have in buying goods about whose manufacture he knows nothing. Inquire into the matter, and if all things are equal, buy the Generostee Fertilizer this year.

The INTELLIGENCER, feeling that it can best subserve the material interests of this County by promoting, as far as possible, an increased interest in progressive farming, has determined to offer a portion of its space each week to the publication of agricultural information. We shall be glad to have any of our farmers to give us articles based on their experience or observation, upon any matters pertaining to the farm. We hope the agricultural portion of our County will take advantage of this column to make public such knowledge as will benefit the agricultural interests of the County. Discussion will provoke thought, and thought is certain to bring progress. Give us the best method of preparation for different crops, the most advantageous and cheapest fertilizers and how to use them successfully, the most profitable crops and the advantages of and draw back of stock raising, the preparation of pastures, and similar matters. We prefer original articles, but when we cannot get them we shall give our readers selected matter on some of these subjects. We want the farmers' column to be an interesting feature of the INTELLIGENCER.

The Charles City (Iowa) *Intelligencer* quotes a paragraph from this paper endorsing the views attributed to the Postmaster General as to turning Republicans out and putting Democrats in their places, and says: "There is nothing we like so well as what is called 'speaking out in meeting.' There is no evasion in that, no beating about the bush. And it expresses about our feelings. Civil service reform is very much of a humbug, as at present exhibited, but it is setting an excellent example for the Republicans when they shall come into power again in '89. 'Let the good work go on.' That is what we mean exactly. When the Republicans were in power they put none but Republicans in office. Now that the Democrats are in, we think they should put none but Democrats in office. The Republicans have set the example, and for once they acted sensibly. That is the policy which kept them in power, and it is the policy now which will keep them out of power if the Democrats follow it. When the Republicans do get back in power, they will follow that policy without any example. The only consolation in the matter is that our Iowa namesake is candid enough to put the date of their return to power very accurately in saying '89. Of course our contemporary meant 1989.

Lord Salisbury's administration of the English government has been dissolved, and Mr. Gladstone has been returned to the Premiership. Under the English system, as our readers know, whenever the Cabinet proposes any measure and it is defeated in the House of Commons, the defeat is regarded as a vote of want of confidence; or if the Cabinet oppose any pending measure and the House adopts it, such adoption is likewise regarded as a vote of censure, and in either event the ministry has to resign and a Cabinet from the opposition is formed. The two great parties in England, led respectively by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Saulisbury, are very equally divided, and Mr. Parnell, leading the Irish party, holds the balance of power. Some months ago the Irish vote, by going with the Liberals, defeated Mr. Gladstone on the proposed budget to raise supplies, and his administration immediately resigned. Parliament assembled about two weeks ago after the election, and the Queen's speech was read, delineating the proposed policy of the government. Mr. Collins at once introduced a resolution amending the speech on the Irish question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 329 to 259, upon which the Lord Saulisbury Cabinet resigned and Mr. Gladstone is restored. The Liberals favored coercion for Ireland, while Mr. Gladstone favors a more conciliatory policy. Just what his policy will be cannot yet be foretold, but it looks very much as if Ireland will soon have a home parliament, and thus terminate this agitation. Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish members, holds the balance of power in the House, and is now practically the king-maker in England. He can change the ministry at will, and therefore henceforth there will be great uncertainty as to the stability of parties in England.

The United States Senate is wasting time discussing the admission of Dakota as a State. The division is drawn on political lines and the bill will probably pass the Senate. When it reaches the House it will be tenderly laid to rest, as it ought to be. We have States enough for the present.

Prof Walter W. Brown, in his article this week, shows that he was discussing a difficult, though similar, proposition to to the one we were discussing on the question of a dual basis of representation. Therefore, while his position was correct as to the systems of which he wrote, ours was also correct as to the theoretical system of which we were speaking. Mr. Brown this week expresses himself as preferring that system of representation which gives to communities representation for population and wealth to be elected by the same electors. He terms this system a refinement of the crude systems now in practice in some of the European governments. In this opinion we are unable to agree with Mr. Brown. If wealth is to be represented, it ought to be by the selection of the owners of that wealth, and not by the selection of other people who are hostile, perhaps, to those owners. For instance, say that the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt lived in Anderson with his millions of dollars; under the proposed plan of representation this County would get four representatives for population and about one-fourth of the representatives for wealth, which, if if made on an equal basis with population, would give 31 representatives, or 35 representatives out of 248 Now, these representatives would be elected by the general vote of the County, and every man elected might be hostile to the owner of this fortune, and desire legislation inimical to his interests. It would give to the voters of this County an influence and power which would be unfair, injurious and dangerous. The European idea is to let one interest check the other, to provide against destruction to the rights of property or encroachments by the wealthy upon personal rights. We can see much reason and even necessity for such systems of representation under their governments, but we can see neither fairness nor prospective good in allowing one thousand men to have twice the control which four thousand other men, equally as intelligent and patriotic, simply because a very wealthy man or corporation might happen to be located in the midst of the first thousand men. The idea is destructive of the idea of equality, upon which our government is founded, and would, we believe, work mischievously if tried. Fortunately, there is no danger that it will be tried in this country, or anywhere else.

Better Stay at Home.

The Greenville correspondent of the *News and Courier* says:

"Sensational articles are appearing in Northern and Southern journals about some negroes from this city being kept in practical slavery in Southwest Georgia upon turpentine farms and being paid from ten to twenty and thirty cents a day for their labor. The truth of the matter is about this: The negroes were probably deceived by the agents of the farms as to the wages they could earn. Their expenses were paid by those who enticed them away. The laborers were made to enter into contracts before they knew anything of the work they were to do, and finding they knew nothing of the art of cutting turpentine boxes they became dissatisfied, attempted to return home and were prevented under the Georgia law for violation of contract. It is no very uncommon occurrence for persons to be arrested and imprisoned in this State for violations of a contract after they have entered upon the work of it. It is not doubted that those who listened to the enticing offers of the turpentine men have been unfairly dealt with, and have had a rough time of it. But some parts of the story will not bear telling. They say they were promised two and a half cents per box and were only allowed one and a quarter cents. At the latter price an experienced box cutter, as is well known in the southern counties of this State, can earn fair wages for his labor. The negroes who went from Greenville, or some of them, probably never saw a turpentine farm in their lives and knew absolutely nothing of the work they went to Georgia to perform. They got themselves into a bad business in several ways and must be themselves at fault in some way, for a mere boy could in a short time learn to cut more than twenty boxes per day, which they say is all they could do. The lesson they have learned will be useful to others who may be similarly tempted.

EXPERIMENTING ON COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture in this State has turned its attention to practical experiments for growing crops in this State, and has directed one for cotton culture under the following conditions:

It was determined by the Board that the premium of $100 offered for the best results of tobacco culture in South Carolina would be given to any farmer making the most satisfactory showing, without regard to the selection of persons willing to conduct experiments in tobacco culture as already announced.

In the absence of an experimental farm on which to carry out experiments to ascertain the effects produced on the growth of the cotton plant by the application of fertilizing material, either alone or by combination, Commissioner Butler submitted to the Board of Agriculture at its meeting on Thursday night, a plan, which was approved by them, and he was authorized to put it in operation.

The plan, as stated by Colonel Butler, is, briefly, of carrying on a series of experiments in large earthen pots, which will afford uniformity of soil and drainage in all the experiments; and by burying the pots almost entirely in the ground any unusual exposure to heat or cold is avoided, and the natural conditions of culture more closely imitated.

In a more expanded form the system is followed in some of the largest experiment stations of the world, by which some of the greatest and most valuable achievements of modern scientific agriculture have been obtained.

A sufficient number of pots will be required to make the experiments in duplicate, triplicate and sometimes oftener.

A quantity of some worn out soil will be procured and thoroughly mixed to obtain uniformity of composition.

A weighed portion of this earth will be placed in each jar, which will then be nearly buried in the ground, leaving above the surface only sufficient rim to prevent the entrance into the vessel of surface drainage, etc.

Some of the jars will then be fertilized, a careful record being kept of the fertilizer added to each, while the rest will be planted without any addition of fertilizers, to test the productive power of the soil selected to serve as the medium of the experiments.

The experiments will be conducted in the yard of the department building, which will enable them to be brought under constant examination and care.

It will probably be necessary to repeat the experiments for several seasons, to obtain data as to the influence of variation of seasons, temperature, &c., but this very necessity is a strong argument in favor of an early inception of the undertaking.

— The body of Major Jno. H. Hughes was recently disinterred at Edgefield, where it has been buried fourteen years, to be placed by the grave of his wife. When the coffin lid was raised the dead man's face was found to be as natural and apparently as well preserved as on the day of burial.

— Eleven prisoners in Chester jail attempted to overpower the sheriff and escape on Sunday. They were beaten, one being shot and killed.

MR. EDITOR: They say you are running your printing press with a steam engine, and I almost know if you are rising that fast, that you will not publish what an humble countryman may write; but nevertheless I will write anyway, and you can do as you please. There are a good many things that we hear and would like to know something about, but perhaps it is none of our business, and may be down-right impertinence in us to inquire about. They say the whiskey-license prohibition business has gone plum dead because it has been solemnly decided that we poor country people have nothing to do with it; that the incorporations have concluded to excuse us, and manage all that matter themselves. Does this mean that the people of the country are incompetent to decide that question? If so, sir, the people of the country set flat down on that proposition, and assert their rights and abilities as sovereigns of this country. But one thing I want to know, and my neighbors want to know is: How much has this whiskey business cost the country people, in the way of fines, during the past year? Do they ever fine town people for getting drunk, unless it is a poor negro? What amount of fines was collected last year from each class? If you will answer these questions, Mr. Editor, you will certainly confer a favor upon the country. I would ask Mr Tully, or the Clerk of the Council, but they might conclude to fine me for asking into business that belongs exclusively to the incorporations. I think, however, that the poor country devils have a right to know how much money they pay annually in fines to keep this thing going. Or does the incorporation desire to keep this matter dark so that the people may not really know how bad it is, lest they should repent? Light, information, facts and figures is what the people want.

We have also heard in our Neck (but then I most know that it is not so, not a word of it true,) that they have some new fangled law, so that when a fellow gets drunk and spends all his money in getting drunk, and has none left to pay fines with, and is thirsty and sick, and don't feel like working on the street, they just hitch him up to a wagon, (but we never heard whether they hitched him to the fore end or hind end) and drove through town. But this can't be so, for it would be too bad to thus use up a poor countryman, who unfortunately and accidentally got tangled in a business that belongs exclusively to town folks. It aint so, is it Mr. Editor.

SIMON.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: It may be abusing your generosity, but I would ask just a little space this week. In my article last week I did not pretend to say that, in those European governments where the system prevails of having more than one basis of representation in one or more branches of the legislative department, the plans of the system there in practical operation correspond in detail with the plan which has been proposed in this State. In fact, in the cases which I cited the plans differ much from each other as to the details; but they all involve the same principle, that of having more than one basis of representation even in the same house, and in several cases there is the dual basis of representation proposed in this State—wealth and population. This is all that we aimed to show, and we think the facts given did show it. We frankly admit the difference as to detail which you pointed out in your last editorial—we could not do otherwise than see the difference.

And now, let's re state this difference. In the cases of the European governments cited, where wealth and population are both represented, the representatives of wealth are elected by and held responsible to the few individuals owning the wealth—there are different constituencies as well as different bases of representation. In the place proposed for this State the representatives from the different counties would be assigned partly in proportion to the population of the county and partly in proportion to the wealth of the county—but all the representatives from the county would be elected by the entire voting population of the county: thus, while each county would have a voice in legislation somewhat in proportion to its aggregate wealth, no representative would be elected by or feel under obligations to the wealthy class of individuals.

Thus, what difference exists is in favor of the plan for this State; it is a refinement of the crude forms now in vogue in Europe. The European plans cited tend to build up that worst phase of government—the plutocratic oligarchy; while the plan proposed here avoids this tendency, and yet gives to wealth that share in legislation to which a great many good and wise men think it is justly entitled.

B.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1886.

The colored people of the District are complaining that although they are invested with all the rights of citizenship under the law, still they are discriminated against by the business men of Washington. They state that they are denied on account of color privileges enjoyed by white people in places of amusement, in restaurants, hotels, lunch rooms, on steamboats, &c., &c. They consequently petitioned Congress for relief, and Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill amending the license laws so as to forbid and prohibit such discriminations. Fred. Douglass was one of the petitioners.

The pressure brought upon Commissioner Montgomery for positions in the Patent Office has become so great that he was compelled this week to dismiss fifteen employees to make room for applicants. This is the largest dismissal made at one time in any of the offices. The Commissioner resisted the pressure as long as was possible, but at last had to succumb to it. The positions were all outside of the classes covered by the Civil Service rules.

Many interesting and profound speeches are looked for in the debate which will soon arise in the Senate on the refusal of the President to give his "reasons" for making removals and appointments. The Senators of both parties are preparing for the debate, and it is expected that there will be more speeches delivered on this subject than on any question that has arisen for years, certainly since Andrew Johnson's term. The Republican Senators are determined to stand by their party friends in office, and the President is equally determined not to be deprived by the Senate of the exercise of his prerogative of making appointments. The question really is what is meant by the provision of law that the "President shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.' The speeches when compiled will constitute an exhaustive exposition of that great constitutional question, and it is thought that there will be many demands for copies by libraries and individuals from all parts of the country.

The House and Senate has passed a resolution providing for the removal from the foot of the Capitol grounds of the statuary group, recognized only in name by all visitors to the Capitol as the "Peace Monument." In its stead will be placed a statue of Columbus, and in view of the latter, towards the other end of the grounds and opposite the entrance to the Botanical Gardens, will be placed a statue of Lafayette.

The troubles of the Signal Service Bureau are multiplying. Second Comptroller Maynard has just made a report upon the accounts and expenditures of the Service, in which he charges that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been illegally expended, and no sufficient vouchers presented therefor. Representative Robertson, of Kentucky, has offered in the House a resolution directing an inquiry into these representations, and a report of such measures as will prevent future violations of the law.

The Committee on Claims in the House contemplate framing a Bill to refer to the Court of Claims for proof and settlement a large class of claims which can now only be settled by Congress. No well devised plan has yet been settled on, but different propositions are being informally considered, and after all of them have been carefully considered a plan will be formulated and submitted to the House for adoption. For this reason comparatively few claims referred to the Committee this session have been considered. If all claims of a private character against the Government can thus be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication the calendar of the House will be greatly reduced, and then measures of a public nature can receive more attention at the hands of Congress and great public good will result.

The Board on Fortifications have recommended to the President that Congress be asked to appropriate $1,323,500 for improving the immediate defenses to the National Capital. They further recommend, with the same object in view, that floating batteries be provided for Hampton Roads, also eighteen torpedo boats, turret fortifications, and other batteries. Hampton Roads, it will be remembered, is where the famous contest between the Merrimac and Monitor took place, at the beginning of the late war, just opposite Fortress Monroe, near Norfolk, Va. The safety of the Capitol against approach by water depends upon efficient defenses at Hampton Roads, and hence the Board has made its recommendations. The estimated cost of providing these defenses is $8,815,500.

The President's first evening public reception was held Friday night. Nearly every stranger in the city was present, besides society people in general. A large number of the wives of Senators and members graced the spacious parlors. The floral decorations were most elaborate, and the elegant and costly toilets of the many beautiful women present made a scene of plendor never excelled. Besides this public reception the President has arranged for three other receptions during the season. The others are what are known as "card receptions," to which only those having cards will be admitted. The first will be to the Diplomatic Corps; the next to the Army and Navy, and the last to the Senate and House of Representatives. Refreshments are furnished at all these receptions, and no money is spared in ministering to the æsthetic and epicurian tastes of the guests.

H.

Bayard's Stricken Home.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, died here this morning. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to take to her bed, and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance, and she was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid, she had for the past six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful. At the solicitation of her daughter, Miss Kate, she put herself under the care of Dr. F. A. Gardner, of this city, and under his treatment she had improved so much as to be able to go into society this winter, and, although still an invalid, she was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about 51 years of age. With the exception of her daughter, Mrs. Warren, of Boston, and her son who is in Arizona, the family were present when she died. The body will be taken to Wilmington tomorrow, and the funeral will be held there on Tuesday.

The death of Mrs. Bayard will have a marked effect on the social festivities at the Captital. It closes in absolute mourning for a week the White House, the houses of the Cabinet ministers, and withdraws from society the President and Miss Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their families.

On the announcement of the sad event the President directed the immediate recall of invitations for a State dinner to the Supreme Court, which was to have been given on Thursday evening, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott withdrew their invitations for a Cabinet dinner on Friday evening. Miss Cleveland will not be at home to callers during the week, and her Saturday afternoon reception will be abandoned. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney had issued cards for a series of Thursday evening receptions, but their house will, with others, be closed this week, and all acceptances of invitations by Cabinet families for that period will be revoked.

A Drawn Battle on Silver.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Although the silver question has not occupied the attention of Congress to any extent during the past two weeks, the silverites are cocked and primed ready to fire off another batch of speeches on the subject as soon as the cloud of routine legislation shall have passed by. The coinage committee of the House has held several meetings since its organization, but up to date, so I am informed by a member of the committee, nothing has occurred in the meantime by which the sense of the committee could be tested on the subject. After the second Wednesday in February the committee will decline to hear any further arguments for or against silver, and will take up the question and consider it with a view to preparing a report to be submitted to the House the latter part of February.

During a recent visit to the White House a member of the coinage committee mentioned the silver question to the President. The latter immediately lighted up and manifested intense interest in the subject, convincing his visitor that the silver question is very clear to him. The President said he had given this subject more consideration than any other public issue, and if the people would only trust him a little more, they would find that he is right in the position he has taken, which will redound to the interest of the Democratic party in the end. He said further that the political significance is one of the principal features to be considered in dealing with this question, and there is but a slight chance for the Democracy to carry New York under the silver flag, or the law as now administered. The extreme silver men have misrepresented the true situation, and have attempted to forestall public opinion by some of their recent utterances. The next question is whether we shall continue to coin silver when the people of the country refuse to take it at par with gold.

The silver men are indignant on account of a very sharp transaction, which is a straw indicative of the feeling of the Senate on this question. Several days ago Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution calling for the payment of the next bond call in silver, instead of following up the old practice of gold payments. The subject was sent to the finance committee of the Senate, which meets every Tuesday. At the last meeting, by a preconcerted arrangement, Senators Frye and Hale appeared to make arguments against the confirmation of two New England collectors. They submitted numerous documents the reading of which consumed the session, and the Eustis resolution was not even considered. Consequently there is no chance for a report upon it prior to next Monday, when the February bond call matures, and the owners of these bonds have no fear, that they will be compelled to accept silver in lieu of the customary gold. There is considerable talk on the subject, and the drift of opinion is that the work of the Maine Senators was merely the consummation of an anti-silver scheme. On all sides there is a disposition to talk freely but act cautiously on the silver question, and the prospects are unmistakable that no new silver legislation will be enacted during the Forty ninth Congress.

— The first of the recent blizzards originated in Texas, the second in Florida, and the third in Georgia. The tendency of the South to keep solid evidently knows no limit.

— Seven men were sentenced to death in the Federal court at Fort Smith Arkansas, on Saturday. All will be executed on April 23d. They are convicted of participation in different murders and include three Indians, two white men and two negroes.

— It is reported that the Mormons are thinking of buying a tract of land of one million acres in extent in one of the Sandwich Islands, and emigrating there in a body. A small Mormon settlement is located there already. The proposed movement would be of very large proportions, but would not be more difficult than previous emigrations of the fanatical members of the Mormon faith. The sale of their Utah possessions would doubtless furnish the necessary funds.

— The widely diffused character of the business of supplying immoral literature to the youth of the land may be faintly conjectured from some statements of the secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. That organization alone during the past year destroyed thirty-five tons of obscene matter and suppressed 207 books. Great as is this mass of moral filth, that which escaped destruction and was sent upon its degrading mission must have been far greater.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. a bottle by Hill Bros.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Hill Bros. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption this will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Profit for Everybody.

Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

"I sell large quantities of Parker's Tonic in my drug store. Among my customers, a doctor, has been prescribing it for the past two years. He was nearly dead himself, and tried every remedy known to his profession, without any relief. After he had used four bottles of Parker's Tonic he began to grow in flesh, and the improvement in his health was absolutely wonderful. He now recommends it to everyone."—J. E. Darrow, Calumet Ave. Pharmacy, 113 Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Parker's Tonic.

[Prepared by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.]

Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at One Dollar.

NOTICE.

I AM agent for **Farish Furman's Formula for Composting**, and for the **Buffalo Bone Guanos**. Call on me before purchasing your Acid or Guanos. A book giving a full description of Furman's method of farming—free. Call and get one.

GEORGE T. BROWN,
Belton, S. C.
Feb 4, 1886, 30 4*

Distribution of School Fund.

School District.	S. Fund.	Polls.	Total.
Fork	511 70	240	751 70
Pendleton	753 10	262	1015 10
Garvin	425 70	294	719 70
Brushy Creek	867 00	329	1196 00
Rock Mills	342 00	150	490 00
Centreville	464 10	193	657 10
Hopewell	487 90	207	694 90
Williamston	762 70	269	1031 70
Savannah	436 40	183	619 40
Varennes	739 50	221	960 50
Broadway	414 30	215	629 30
Belton	457 30	241	698 30
Dark Corner	400 20	167	567 20
Hall	325 40	177	502 40
Martin	584 80	247	831 80
Honea Path	775 70	292	1067 70
Anderson	500 70	274	774 70
Grand total			$13207 50

In making the above distribution we leave a liberal margin undistributed, so as to remove, as far as practicable, the danger of overdrawing in any Township.

J. G. CLINKSCALES,
School Commissioner Anderson Co.
Feb 4, 1886 30 1

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

PURSE FOUND.

THE undersigned found on the Public Square in Anderson, on Tuesday, the 19th of January, an Alligator Purse, with some money in it, which the owner can have by calling upon him and proving property, and paying expenses.

S. W. WILLIFORD.
Feb 4, 1886 30 3*

Examination of Teachers.

AN Examination of Teachers for the Public Schools will be held in the University Building Saturday, 13th inst., beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. G. CLINKSCALES,
School Commissioner Anderson Co.
Feb 4, 1886 30 1

OATS FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED **1,200** bushels of best quality Oats for Spring Sowing, which we offer at **65** cents per bushel cash. They are cheap at this price, and you had better get your supply before they are sold out.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL.
Feb 4, 1886 30 4

For Sale or Rent!

ONE NEW DWELLING—six rooms, good outbuildings, two Wells good water.

Lot contains 9½ acres, more or less, located three-quarters of a mile northwest of Public Square. Terms easy. Apply to

J. BOYCE BURRISS.
Feb 4, 1886 30 2*

FREE TO ALL. Our Illustrated Catalogue of ROSES, PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS and ROOTS, GRAPE-VINES, SHRUBS, &c., will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It will pay to examine it. Thirty greenhouses. Goods guaranteed to be first-quality. Established 1850. Address

NANZ & NEUNER, Florists, Louisville, Ky.
Feb 4, 1886 30 6

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices *lower* than those of any house in the United States. **Complete satisfaction *guaranteed*, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.**

Feb 4, 1886 30 2m

LOST!

ON Feb. 1st, on the road from Anderson to Double Branches via Five Forks, a Pocket Book, containing forty-five dollars and three Notes. One of the Notes is for $200, drawn by the Misses Fielding in favor of John J. Taylor; one for $61.58 by Whit Martin, and one for $40 by Kirk Mauldin. All parties are warned against trading for the above Notes, as payments have been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents to this office, or to

JNO. J. TAYLOR,
Majors P. O., S. C.
Feb 4, 1886 30 1

Notice Final Settlement.

Ex Parte J. N. Harkness, Executor, In Re. the Estate of J. J. Harkness, deceased.

To F. P. Harkness, J. C. Harkness, W. B. Harkness, Mrs. L. C. Cochran, Ida Bowie, J. P. Harkness and Pauline Harkness:

TAKE notice that the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., S. C., on Friday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., for a Final Settlement of the Estate of J. J. Harkness, deceased, and Discharge from the office of Executor of said Estate.

J. N. HARKNESS,
Executor.
Feb 4, 1886 30 6

PLOWS FOR SALE

WE have a lot of the WHITLOCK & ETHRIDGE PATENT PLOWS and STOCKS on hand, which we are selling rapidly. We sold eighty or ninety on Saleday. Those who wish to buy the cheapest and best Combination Stock and Points, with Farm Right, should call at once. Those who have bought territory from us have succeeded admirably in selling Farm Rights. We have several Townships in this County, and a number of Counties in the State yet for sale. Persons wishing to purchase or inquire about these Rights will please call on the undersigned in the storeroom of Smith & Co., next to the Book Store.

WHITLOCK & ETHRIDGE.
Feb 4, 1886 30

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

TO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by WILHITE & WILHITE, Anderson, S. C. 30—1y

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of M. D. Kennedy, Sr., deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on 10th day of March, 1886, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Executor.

M. KENNEDY, Ex'r.
Feb 4, 1886 30 5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of A. E. Thompson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

R. E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
Feb 4, 1886 30 3

COTTON SEED MEAL FERTILIZER.

"THE GENEROSTEE,"

Manufactured by the Anderson Oil and Fertilizer Co.

Patronize Home Production, especially when for less money you can get better Goods.

THIS superior highgrade Ammoniated Fertilizer comes to the front this season, and modestly, yet confidently, claims to be the best of all.

It was used last season by a large number of our farmers, and gave the very highest satisfaction, as evidenced by the certificates given below, which we ask you to read.

This season, by procuring superior ingredients, we have raised its standard above what it was last season, and now offer our farmers a Fertilizer that excels any they can buy.

TESTIMONIALS.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept., 1885.

The Generostee Fertilizer used by us last season gave entire satisfaction, and we don't intend to use any other as long as we can get it.

JAMES W. ASHLEY.
T. T. WAKEFIELD.
J. W. FERGUSON.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept., 1885.

The Generostee Guano used by us give entire satisfaction, and we think has paid us better than any Guano we ever used, and we intend using it hereafter.

R. S. Sherard,	T. W. Seigler.
Jeptha Harper.	H. H. Gray.
J. T. Seigler.	T. E. Guyton.
Wm. Ransom.	P. K. Norris
J. W. Hall.	J. H. Little.
W. T. McGregor.	E. D. Wakefield.
J. T. Hanna.	C. C. Simpson.

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan., 26, 1886.

We used some Cotton Seed Meal Guano last season, and were well pleased with it.

JOSHUA JAMISON.
J. A. GRAY.

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 26, 1886.

I used the Generostee Guano, with other Commercial Fertilizers last year, and consider it best of them all

D. S. WATSON.
W. G. WATSON.

For Sale by Anderson Dealers.
Jan 28, 1886 29

SUFFERING WOMEN!

Read What the Great Methodist Divine and Eminent Physician Says of

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 20, 1884.

DR. J. BRADFIELD: Dear Sir—Some fifteen years ago I examined the recipe of Female Regulator, and carefully studied authorities in regard to its components, and then (as well as now) pronounce it to be the most scientific and skilful combination of the really reliable remedial vegetable agents known to science, to act directly on the womb and uterine organs, and the organs and parts sympathizing directly with these; and, therefore, providing a specific remedy for all diseases of the womb, and of the adjacent organs and parts.

Yours truly,
JESSE HORING, M. D., D. D.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR is only intended for diseases peculiar to women, and for these is a SPECIFIC.

Sold by all druggist. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which give all particulars.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by WILHITE & WILHITE, Anderson, S. C. (5)

A BIG OFFER To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and Express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 21, Dey St., N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Ladies Wanted, their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'f'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 96 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce st., N. Y.
Feb 4, 1886 30 4

BUZZ. BUZZ. BUZZ.

The Busy Bees Healing the Nations.

From the Mountains to the Sea, Praises Come Wafted for B. B. B.

MOTHER AND SISTER.

B. B. B. Co.: My mother and sister had ulcerated throat and scrofula, and B. B. B. cured them.

E. G. TINSLEY,
June 20, 1885. Columbiana, Ala.

GOD SPEED IT.

B. B. B. Co.: One bottle of B. B. B. cured me of blood poison and rheumatism. May God speed it to everyone.

W. R. ELLIS,
June 21, 1885 Brunswick, Ga.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

B. B. B. Co.: One of my customers, J. B. Rogers, was afflicted 25 years with a terrible ulcer on his leg, but B. B. B. has nearly cured him.

R. F. MEDLOCK,
June 22, 1885. Norcross, Ga.

BAY HORSE.

B. B. B. cured me of an ulcer with which I had been troubled *fifty years*. I am now as fat as a bay horse, and sleep better than anybody, and B. B. B. did it all.

R. R. SAULTER,
June 24, 1885 Athens, Ga.

RAILROAD TALK.

Four bottles of B. B. B. cured me of a severe form of rheumatism, and the same number of bottles cured my wife of rheumatism.

J. T. GOODMAN,
Conductor C. R. R.

MAGICAL, SIR.

The use of B. B. B. has cured me of much suffering, as well as a case of piles of 40 years' standing. Although 80 years old, I feel like a new man. B. B. B. is a magical, sir.

GEO. B. FRAZIER.

WONDERFUL GODSEND.

My three poor, afflicted children, who inherited a terrible blood poison, have improved rapidly after the use of B. B. B. It is a Godsend healing balm.

MRS. S. M. WILLIAMS,
Sandy, Texas.

EAST SHORE TALK.

We have been handling B. B. B. about 12 months, and can say that it is the best selling medicine we handle, and the satisfaction seems to be complete.

LOYD & ADAMS,
June 23, 1885. Brunswick, Ga.

VERY DECISIVE.

The demand for B. B. B. is rapidly increasing, and we now buy in one gross lots. We unhesitatingly say our customers are all well pleased.

HILL BROS.,
June 24, 1885. Anderson, S. C.

TEXAN TATTLE.

* * * One of our customers left his bed for the first time in six months, after using only one bottle of B. B. B. He had scrofula of a terrible form, that had resisted all other treatment, B. B. B. now takes the lead in this section.

LIED