MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

MISS DELLA KEYS, Waverly House Building, is receiving all the newest styles in HATS AND BONNETS, with a full line of FLOWERS, TIPS and NOVELTY TRIMMINGS.

Also, all Goods usually found in a First Class Millinery Store.

☞ She invites all the Ladies to call and see her Goods. Prices to suit the times.

April 15, 1886 40 2m

TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS FOR $1.00!

Good for Twenty-five Glasses of

ICE COLD SODA WATER.

IF you don't want Soda Water you can get CONGRESS or VICHY. Agreeable substitutes for *some kinds of medicines* you may think you need. They relieve Heartburn, Headache, Flatulence, and a great many other digestive troubles. Come around and be convinced by giving either a trial.

If you don't want anything of the above, we can supply you with—

Anything kept in a First Class Drug Store.

WILHITE & WILHITE,
GRANITE ROW.

April 29, 1886 26

SPRING 1886 SPRING

W. A. CHAPMAN.

Most Extensive offering of New Spring Goods
IN MANY YEARS.

ANTICIPATING the advent of this delightful season, though somewhat delayed, we have made liberal preparations during the past sixty days for the present Spring trade. Beyond the General Stock of Standard Goods always on hand, several special lines have been introduced, which cannot fail to interest every buyer of—

Dry Goods, Fine Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets, White Goods, Laces, &c.

We guarantee at all times the very LOWEST PRICES in every department. The attention of our customers, and the trade generally, both in and out of the City, is respectfully invited to the following carefully selected stock of WHITE GOODS, which has been entirely replenished this season with the sheerest of India Lawns, Mulls, Nainsooks, &c. Over five hundred pieces of select Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and All-Overs in Cambric and Lawn. This stock will bear the most critical examination. Competent judges pronounce it at once the cheapest and handsomest line of these goods seen in Anderson in a long time.

Respectfully,
W. A. CHAPMAN.

April 15. 41

INVESTMENTS!

J. P. Sullivan & Co.

ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND SHOES
AT LOW PRICES.

WE have no room to give you prices. We can sell our Goods for LESS MONEY than some other competitors.

Don't buy until you examine our Stock and learn our prices. It shall be to your interest to do so.

THE BEST COFFEE
You can always find, and sure to get from

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

April 8, 1886 39

THE LADIES' STORE

IS NOW RECEIVING ITS

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

And Can Boast of the Handsomest in the City.

WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE THE LOWEST.

☞ We cordially invite the public to inspect our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and SAVE THE PENNIES.

Respectfully,
MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS.

March 25, 1886 37

OUR MOTTO:
"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

SPRING IS HERE, and we are prepared to furnish all our friends and customers with **Fine Carriages, Phætons, Buggies, Etc.**, at prices so low that people are astonished. Come and see the finest work in the State, every piece warranted. See also our **Western** and **Columbus Buggies**, which are offered at very small profits. Bring us your old Buggies to have them overhauled and repainted. We make a specialty of remodeling.

Last, but not least, please remember that Reed & Stephens and C. A. Reed are two separate firms. You will find our Factory on Main Street, between the University and Court House. Your visits will be appreciated.

REED & STEPHENS.

March 25, 1886 36

W. S. LIGON & CO.,

Leaders in Mudsill Prices on

GROCERIES!

To Suit the Hard Times we have put down the Prices on Everything.

A LARGE Stock of **Flour, Bacon, Corn and Molasses** of all qualities in stock, just a little above Cost for the Cash. Come and see for yourselves and be convinced. Our stock of **Tobacco** can't be beat in quality and price. We mean to sell our share of the Groceries, and they will sell at the figures we offer them. We are offering the old reliable—

Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid and Generostee Fertilizer,

All first-class, highly ammoniated Fertilizers. The Soluble Pacific Guano has been in use 21 years, and it still carries its old analysis of 3·05 per cent of ammonia, as made by S. C. Agricultural Department official. We are offering these at prices to suit the times.

Feb 25, 1886 33 W. S. LIGON & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SIGN OF
BARTON & SMITH,

Near the Blue Ridge Yard,

And don't forget they are still ahead in the Lumber Business.

HAVING moved into our new Shop, and put all our Machinery in first-class running order, we are now prepared to fill any and all orders for **Dressed or Rough Lumber** at short notice. We make a specialty of **Flooring, Ceiling and Mouldings.**

Remember, that we keep the best grades of **Shingles**—any kind you want.

We also furnish all styles of **Scroll and Turned Work.**

Headquarters for Doors, Sash and Blinds.

We also make Plans and Specifications, and Contract for any and all kinds of Buildings. Satisfaction guaranteed. A trial is all we ask.

March 4, 1886 34 6m

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

Garden, Field and Flower
SEEDS
AT
SIMPSON, REID & CO.'S

IRISH POTATOES,
ONION SETS,
MILLO-MAIZE, MILLET.

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

Anderson Intelligencer.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

☞ *Communications from our Farmers on any matter pertaining to Agriculture, are respectfully solicited for this column.*

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

Valuable Hints on the Proper Summer Pruning.

GREENVILLE, April 26.—In the skilful management of the vine at the beginning of the growing season lies in great part the success of the vine dresser. A few hints upon Summer pruning may be of some advantage to those not initiated into the secrets of growing the grape. Correct instructions could hardly be given in grape culture without a seeming purloining of ideas from that most excellent work on the subject, Husmann's "Grape-growing and Wine-making." Granting the reader permission, therefore, to believe that the suggestions here made are taken from Husmann, or that the information has been acquired by experience or by constant contact with grape-growers and a consequent general knowledge of the business, or from all these sources, which is really the case, I will, for the benefit of beginners who are distressed with the question of what to do at this time, give the promised aid, and add only that the methods laid down, which are purely Husmann's in principle, are practiced here by successful grape-producers, who would probably meet with still greater success were they to follow Husmann's instructions more closely and attentively. A man raised to cotton planting, and the ordinary slipshod farming of this State and date—or I might say of the recent past, for there are here and there signs of great improvement in the common methods of farming—does not "tumble," so to speak, to the exacting and unerring rules of the scientific pomologist, who views the work from a scientific as well as an artistic standpoint.

THE TIME FOR PRUNING.

We find the vine is at this time pruned and tied, and the young shoots, out from six to fifteen inches in length, laden with forms or embryo bunches of fruit. Summer pruning is at hand. It is done with the thumb and forefinger. It will be newly acquired information to some people to learn that a young and tender growing shoot will not bleed when cut or pinched. If last year's growth of wood is cut or broken (of course it cannot be pinched) it will bleed greatly and the vine will be seriously injured. The young shoots are growing vigorously, and the vine-dresser must use his judgment, before he begins to Summer-prune a vine, as to the quantity of fruit it is old enough and vigorous enough to mature and ripen into palatable or marketable grapes. A vineyard four years old and properly managed will produce in a fair average crop an average of ten pounds of ripe fruit per vine. Twenty to thirty pounds, and often more, is not uncommon, but a grape-grower of good judgment and experience will say that more than ten pounds, as an average, will be overtaxing the energies of the vine, and the over-production will be at the expense of next year's crop.

A SAFE YIELD FOR A VINE.

A few strong, well-grown healthy vines of very vigorous and strong-growing varieties, such as Concord, Clinton, Brighton, &c., may mature as many as twenty pounds in a single crop with safety. The question of about how much fruit a vine shall be permitted to carry must be decided before the Summer pruning or pinching begins. Bunches or clusters of grapes as they are gathered will average about one-fourth of a pound in weight. The fewer the bunches the heavier they are likely to be and the better the quality of the fruit, unless a too severe pinching back and thinning out of the growing vine is resorted to, which will check the vine too suddenly, probably disturb its growth and cause it to put out quite a bramble of new shoots with a second and imperfect crop of fruit. Say four bunches to the pound, then, and begin.

HOW TO PRUNE.

Pinch off the tip end of the growing shoots beyond the third, fourth or fifth well-shaped and good-sized bunch of fruit, according to the quantity to be left on the vine. But hold! hold! You want to leave some canes unpinched to grow into bearing wood for next year. Select these shoots now. Select healthy shoots that come out low down on the vine, as they will make a stronger growth than those higher up, or select them where suits you best, according to your manner of training. These canes, intended to bear next year's crop of fruit, should be allowed to grow unchecked until they are about three feet long. Then they should be pinched off at the tip for the purpose of forcing out the laterals or side shoots, which will soon make their appearance at every joint along the cane if they have not already done so. These side shoots or laterals are the canes to produce next year's fruit upon, as it seems to be a settled conclusion among advanced grape culturists that laterals produce finer fruit than the main canes out of which the laterals grow. The method of cutting away the laterals in Fall or Winter pruning, and of producing the fruit on canes that come out of the main cane at the base of the lateral, is fast falling into disuse since the discovery that laterals produce the best fruit. Many columns could here follow on the different methods of training the vine and upon its general management. The object of this letter, however, is to humbly suggest a plan of management for the present emergency. Our crop of canes for the next year's fruiting we have disposed of for the present. But I may add that these canes so left for next year's use may be allowed to carry and mature one, two or three bunches of grapes at or near their base—the point from which they started out of the old cane a few weeks ago. Take these few bunches into your calculation and pinch the shoots on which we have this year's fruit accordingly. The safer policy is to have too little rather than too much fruit. Forty bunches, we will say, will make ten pounds of fruit if properly ripened. Select your embryo bunches of fruit. If there be a dwarfy, imperfect bunch among those you would leave to ripen, pinch it out. Do this before you pinch off the tip, and leave another in its stead further toward the tip. See how many bearing shoots you have on the vine. If you have twenty, four bunches to the shoot will produce you twenty pounds of fruit on the vines. Leave the leaf that is opposite the last bunch you let remain. Some go a joint beyond and leave another leaf, but this is thought to be unnecessary. Treat every bearing shoot in the manner described, except those you intend for next year's use, and the first part of your Summer pruning is done. Very soon afterwards, however, the laterals on your bearing shoots will begin to appear. They must be pinched out. Pinch them off beyond the first leaf at the base, leaving this first leaf on the young lateral to perform its natural functions, that is, to afford a partial shade to the fruit which is near it, and do its indescribable work of elaborating the sap for the benefit of fruit and vine. But one shoot should be allowed to remain where two or three come out together. Look to this in your first pinching. Select the most vigorous one and rub out the others. Apply this rule to bearing shoots, and also to those intended for next year. On these next year canes leave the laterals to grow as stout as they will, the stronger the better. Throughout the whole process pinch out every tendril that is not doing service in holding up the vines. They are useless, except when so serving, and will be greatly in the way. Close and careful attention is the watchword, and, as said by Mr. Husmann, a vast deal of labor can be saved by doing everything at the proper time.

VINEYARD WORK FOR THE SUMMER.

The suggestions above made cover nearly all that is to be done in Summer, and are for vineyards wherein the vines are trained to stakes or upon a wire trellis, and where Fall pruning has left the vine cut back to within from three to five or six feet of the ground. The same general rules will apply, however, to grapes trained upon arbors, which is the common practice of those who have but a few vines upon which to grow fruit for domestic use.—*Correspondence of the News and Courier.*

Ploughing.

Farmers as a general rule, do not take pains enough with this part of their farm work. I am convinced that I can get more clear cash from an acre that is well ploughed than I can from an acre that is only half ploughed. What I mean by half ploughed is where it is ploughed by guess, deep here and shallow there, wide furrow here and a narrow one there, with the furrows standing on edge, or turned over very flat. We can do good ploughing just as easily and just as fast as we can hog it over.

The first thing in good ploughing is to commence right. In marking out a bed I use two stakes, one at the opposite end of the field from which I begin to plough and the other about eight rods from this toward the end where I begin. Get the stakes in line with the furrow where you start, and then take some object way beyond the first stake you set, in exact line with the stakes and furrow where you begin, and then go ahead with the plough until you come to the first stake. Stop and take the stake down and lay it to one side out of the way, and then go ahead again, taking the end stake and the object beyond for your guide. In ploughing the first two times around set your plough wheel so as not to plough more than four and one-half inches deep. After you have gone thus far, raise your wheel so as to plough the depth you wish to have your ploughing done. By doing as I have described we avoid the high back furrow we would have if we ploughed the first two times around as deep as we do the rest of the bed.

In ploughing the first two furrows (the first time around) we have two essentials to look after. First, to do our ploughing straight; second, to turn the furrows over in good shape, and have the edges of furrows meet and set firmly together. This will prevent the grass from growing up between the furrows to a great extent. Now we can go ahead and finish up our bed. Be sure to keep the furrows straight and the same width the entire length of the field. If you hold your plough firm and steady your furrows will be as straight as a line. Keep your beds the same width at both ends of the field and then when we come to finish we have only one furrow the entire length of the field to turn out. This, I think, is much better than to have one end finished and from one to five furrows on the other end to turn out yet. Right here I would like to say a word which I consider very important in doing a good job of ploughing. It is this: I consider it very essential that the driver and team understand each other pretty well. If you have a good, strong, well-kept team, and one that is steady and true to pull, I see no reason why we can't do our ploughing in a workmanlike manner.

Superphosphates.

The *American Cultivator* thinks it is doubtful if there was ever a business in which more frauds have been perpetrated in a given time than in the manufacture of superphosphates. Thousands of tons have been sold for superphosphates when not a single atom was what it was claimed to be. Many ingenious devices have been resorted to in order to deceive the farmer, e. g., fish guano, a medium fertilizer worth perhaps $14 a ton, was at one time compounded with animal charcoal, to give it a darker appearance, and then sold for $80 a ton as a superphosphate, when not a drop of sulphuric acid had touched it.

A chemical analysis is, of course, the proper resort if you seek any extensive information concerning the genuineness of the fertilizer; but there is a rougher and much cheaper one which has had the sanction of Professor Stockbridge, namely, to place a little in warm water, when, if the fertilizer is genuine, it will be so far dissolved that about one-half will settle as sediment, and the water will have an acid taste. It is not true that "the worst smelling is the best fertilizer;" something different from olfactory nerves must be brought into requisition. Superphosphate can be cheaply and easily prepared by pouring upon pulverized bone sulphuric acid diluted by adding a bucket of water to every fifty pounds. The mixture should be stirred with a hoe; the effervescence will cease in a few minutes. The superphosphate will be ready for use in twenty-four hours.

Bones cannot be decomposed by the use of sulphuric acid without pulverizing, for the acid unites with the surface of the bone, forming a coating which is not penetrated. We have never considered it practical for the average farmer to engage in the manufacture of superphosphates. It is better to buy them of regular dealers of reputation and commercial standing. Beware of purchasing fertilizers of unknown parties, whose advertisements are never seen in your farm journals. There are dealers whose business will not bear the sunlight of the agricultural weekly. If a dealer has a standard and valuable fertilizer for sale he will not be afraid to advertise it the regular way.

South Pacific Savages.

The inhabitants of the far South Pacific coast islands are in many respects strange human beings, and not the least singular fact in connection with them is their manner and custom of life, both in the domestic circle and when battling with other tribes. Some 6,000 miles from this city is the Marshall group of Islands, the inhabitants of which are conspicuous for their warlike propensities, great size, and gigantic strength, together with other traits of strongly original character, and regarding whom little or nothing is known in the civilized world. A few days ago the three-masted schooner *John Hancock* returned from a trading cruise to the Gibe and Marshall groups and the master of the vessel, Captain William Chapman, secured a valuable collection of curiosities in the shape of war clubs, spears, boat paddles, shells, etc. With Captain Chapman, as a passenger, was a young man, S. F. Gray, connected with the house of A. Crawford & Co., of this city, who, during his visit to the islands, gained much interesting information concerning the islands and their inhabitants.

The natives are large and powerful. They are not unlike the New Zealanders, being of a dark, copper-colored complexion. In addition to a natural inclination for warfare, they are very treacherous, and in some portions of the group are cannibals. Their main occupation is like that of the Indian, loafing and picking cocoanuts, which are prepared and shipped to this country with considerable profit. When not engaged in harvesting the cocoanut crop or loafing about on the ocean in a dug-out canoe, the Marshall islander puts in his time carving grotesque figures on canoe paddles and in whittling out murderous-looking war clubs, spears, arrows and other similar weapons. In carving they display great ingenuity, and while the figures as shown on the paddles are not exactly pretty, they are very intricate, and are not unlike similar work done in China. The figures on the paddle represented idols, and according to the islander's belief, if upon his boat paddle there is carved a figure of an idol he can safely navigate anywhere. In this connection it may be well to state that these islanders are the boldest and most skillful canoe navigators in the Pacific. They make voyages extending over many months, trusting to Providence, or rather rain, to supply them with fresh water. They navigate by means of a chart composed of small sticks tied together and representing the position of the various islands as regards the point of departure.

In warfare their weapons consist of clubs, spears and arrows, all of which they use with the greatest skill and accuracy. The clubs are made of ironwood, and are very heavy. They are of various shapes, the most murderous being the gnarled root of the ironwood tree. The other clubs are of lighter character. The arrows are made of light bamboo, the points being of ironwood. The spears are also made out of the same kind of timber and run down to a fine point, which is tipped with a poisonous preparation. The feather end is fantastic and gaudy, a regular bouquet of feathers plucked from the rarest birds being used and blended together with a strict regard for colors.

The islanders, particularly in the vicinity of New Ireland, have no particular love for the whites, and it is not an infrequent occurrence to find some settler lying in front of his door dead. It is the work of some native, who, having become offended at the white man, has lain in wait and killed him.

As a race they are very prolific, and it is not an uncommon thing, so Mr. Gray states, to see from fifteen to twenty children in each house, the offspring of one woman. The natives do not tolerate polygamy, and after marriage the women are famous for their fidelity. A sort of a slave traffic exists throughout the islands, though, any single women can be purchased for servants and concubines for a mere trifle. Clothing is a thing unknown in most of the islands. In and about New Britain and Ireland, however, the breech-cloth is used.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The Eagle and its Prey.

In hunting for their prey, the eagle and his mate mutually assist each other. It may here be mentioned that the eagles are all monogamous, keeping themselves to a single mate and living together in the most perfect harmony through their lives. Should, however, one of them die or be killed, the survivor is not long left in a state of widowhood, but banished from the spot for a few days and then returns with a new mate. It is a rather remarkable fact, that, whereas the vultures feed their young by disgorging the food which they have taken into their crops, the eagles carry their prey to their nests and there tear it to pieces, and feed the eaglets with the morsels. When in pursuit of its prey it is a most audacious bird, having been seen to carry off a hare from before the noses of the hounds. It is a keen fisherman, catching and securing salmon and various sea fish with singular skill. Sometimes it has met with more than its match, and has seized upon a fish that was too heavy for its powers, thus falling a victim to its sporting propensities. Mr. Lloyd mentions several instances where eagles have been drowned by pouncing upon large pike, which carried their assailants under water and fairly drowned them. In more than one instance the feet of an eagle have been seen firmly clinched in the pike's back, the body of the bird having decayed and fallen away."

— Considerable interest attaches to the results attained by various American and foreign scientists in their attempts to ascertain, by careful and prolonged observations the daily increase of the earth's mass from the falling upon it of meteors and cosmical dust. Briefly, these observations indicate that about four hundred and fifty thousand meteors fall upon the surface of the whole earth every hour, the average weight of these bodies being about five grains each, the total representing nearly five thousand pounds per hour, or a fraction short of sixty tons every twenty-four hours. It is remarked that such an amount of material falling thus daily is certainly no small increase to the earth's mass, and for this increase the earth's attraction is considered responsible to the extent of twenty per cent.; the balance of eighty per cent., it is alleged, would be increased each hour by a globe the size of the earth, even if it had no attraction.

An Expressman's Story.

"I was an expressman on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. It was just after a terrible robbery in the west, in which the expressman had been horribly murdered. I made the trip from Mobile to Montgomery at night. When the train started, I had in my car three coffins each containing a corpse, and in a sack attached to a hook the carcass of a hog. Perhaps you don't know what it is to be lonesome? Well, if you don't, just try riding in an express car with three dead men and a dead hog for company. The night of which I speak I had a through run, and as I had no work to do, soon grew tired and sleepy. I spread a coat upon the floor of the car, and stretched myself upon it and was soon soundly slumbering. About midnight I rolled into an uncomfortable position, and began to dream. You never conceived of such horrors as those that presented themselves to me. I dreamed that the car was full of robbers, and that they were shooting twenty balls into my body every minute. A sudden jolt of the car turned me over, and I awoke. The car was as dark as midnight. The lamp had gone out while I slept. I lay a few moments half dazed, and then put out my right hand preparatory to getting up. I touched what I thought to be the smooth flesh of a man's face. Talk about fright, but I was so badly frightened that my heart actually worked its way by jumps, straight up to my mouth, and I had to grind my teeth together to keep it from jumping out upon the floor. I didn't know what to do, and I didn't know what the man lying by my side was going to do. I was satisfied, of course, that I had to deal with a desperate robber, and, as my pistol was in a desk out of my reach, I thought that my hours were numbered. But the man didn't move, and after a while I got up and stole to the door. I was afraid to open it. I thought that if I did I would certainly be shot in the back. I began to whistle. Then I took a match from my pocket and mentally discussed the advisability of lighting it. I toyed with it several moments, and then suddenly scraped it against the door. It blazed up quickly but nobody fired at me. I slowly turned my head and looked back over my left shoulder. Well, sir, I beheld a sight that made me so mad that I havn't gotten over it yet. Down on the coat I had spread upon the floor lay the carcass of the hog. The miserable bunch of pork had fallen out of the sack and had been my bed fellow nobody knows how long. That was the first and only encounter I ever had with express robbers."

The Pitiless Cyclone.

Whence it cometh or whither it goeth no man can tell. It lurks in no particular latitude or longitude; it is partial to no section or season; it regards neither station nor condition; it respects neither morals nor manners; it swoops without warning, and its path is marked by desolation and death. No man is strong enough or swift enough to escape its fury; no mother may supplicate its mercy; no babe so innocent or so helpless that it can command from heaven or earth protection from its relentless and indiscriminate wrath. Temples of worship, places of vice, haunts of misery, asylums for the sick are leveled alike and among the dead, the strong and the weak, the old and the young, the sinful and the sainted lie side by side. All the signs by which the human mind is capable of judging—all the indications of the doom-swept waste—point to the potency of a God, but to the temper of a fiend. The pitiless cyclone! Whence cometh it? Whither goeth it? Hath it a purpose as the expression of Almighty power? Who can interpret it? Who makes it seem consistent with the idea of omniscience and love? Who can reconcile mankind to its visitations? Who can foretell its approach? Who can provide a safe refuge from its ravages? Who?—*St. Louis Sayings.*

— The worst cut-up man of the hour is that Western reporter who, in describing the appearance of the belle of the town, at a local picnic, intended to say that she looked *au fait*, but, of course, the types had to get it "all feet."

— A Clergyman who married four couples in one hour the other evening remarked to a friend that it was "fast work." "Not very," responded his friend "Only four knots an hour."

— O'Flannigan (just promoted from day laborer to section boss on the railroad): "Moike Dooley, come into the shanty; I discharge you at once, not that I have anything agin you, but I have the authority."

Bucklen's Arnaca Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positiuely cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hill Bros., Anderson, S. C.

POMEROY'S
PETROLINE
PLASTER
Cures Backache, Lung Troubles,
Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.

PEDACURA
CORN PLASTERS
Are the best known remedy for hard and soft corns, and never fail to cure. Price, 25 cents.
PEDACURA INSOLES
Cure Cold Feet, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Swollen Feet, etc. The Pedag White Proprietary Co., 31 Church Street, New York, Manufacturers. Of first class druggists and
WILHITE & WILHITE,
Agents for Anderson, S. C.
April 29, 1886 42 1y

THE SKIN.

ITS DISEASES AND CURE.

This class of troublesome complaints embraces a large list, some of which afflict nearly every family in the land. Heretofore the treatment of nearly all these diseases has been very unsatisfactory and unsuccessful, and the people have been very much deceived by pretended remedies. A majority are caused by an impure, vitiated condition of the blood, and as most of the blood remedies of the day require 50 to 100 bottles before you discover that they will not effect a cure, we offer B. B. B., which makes positive cures by the use of only a few bottles.

The most common of the skin diseases which are cured by the use of B. B. B., the only quick Blood Purifier, are as follows:

Eczema,	Old Ulcers,
Impetigo,	Abscesses,
Erysipelas,	Dry Tetter,
Ringworm,	Carbuncles,
Scaldhead,	Itching Humors,
Pruritus,	Blotches,
Old Sores,	Herpes,
Pimples,	Boils,
Itch,	Splotches.

Beautiful Complexion

is sought by the use of cosmetics and all sorts of external applications, some of them being poisonous.

All females love to look pretty (which gentlemen do not object to) and a smooth, soft, clear complexion adds greatly to female charms.

The use of B. B. B. will purify your blood, will remove blotches, splotches and bumps that appear upon the face and neck, and will tinge the pale cheek with the roseate hues of nature. One or two bottles will convince any one of its value. No family should fail to keep B. B. B. in the house, as there is no family medicine its equal.

Rheumatism.

One author says: "Rhumatism is due to the presence in the blood of a vegetable organism of definite characters."

Another says: "It is due to the presence of a poison in the blood which is of the nature of a miasm."

The disease having its origin in the blood, it is reasonable to suppose that it must be cured by remedies directed to the blood. A successful remedy must produce certain changes in the composition of the blood, and when this has been accomplished, all pain, swelling and stiffness of the joints subside.

This accounts for the reason why external applications fail to produce permanent relief. But we now have the remedy which acts like magic in giving relief to all forms of rheumatism, rheumatic gout, rheumatism of the joints, muscles and heart. It also cures syphilitic and mercurial pains and rheumatism in an incredibly short time. The fact cannot be denied that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has proven itself to be the most speedy and wonderful remedy for all forms of rheumatism ever before known. Men with two crutches, and hobbling along with stiffened and painful joints, withered flesh, loss of sleep and appetite, are cured by the use of B. B. B. Cast aside all other remedies, use B. B. B. and you will soon have no use for crutches.

Many who read this will refuse to be cured by the use of B. B. B., but we advise all such to drop us a postal card for our Book of Wonders, free, which is filled with startling proof of cures made here at home. It also contains full information about blood and skin diseases, which everybody should read.

Address Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga., and you may be made happy.

FOR SALE BY HILL BROS.,
Anderson, S. C.

CROW CREEK, S. C.

D. T. BACOT & CO.—Dear Sirs: I am a thousand times obliged to you for what your Bacot's Best Liver Pills have done for me. I have been a sufferer for forty years with liver complaint. Never a year since that time but what I have had a spell during the summer which disabled me from work until this summer. After taking several boxes of your Pills, I have been enjoying better health than for forty years before. REV. T. M. JOHNSON.

Bacot's Best Liver Pills for sale by all druggists and dealers in drugs. Call for free samples at HILL BROS. Drug Store.

NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a [illegible] Thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory [illegible] for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred [illegible] pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free [illegible]
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.
Dec 3, 1885 21 7m

MRS. McSMITH
IS now prepared to receive a few more
PAINTING SCHOLARS
In The Rapid Art, which has given such perfect satisfaction.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Always on hand. Term easy—time or cash—at
MRS. McSMITH'S.
Oct 8, 1885 13

PATENTS.
WM. G. HENDERSON,
Patent Attorney And Solicior.
OFFICES, 925 F STREET,
P. O. Box 50. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Formerly of the Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office,
Practices before the Patent Office, U. S. Supreme Court and the Federal Courts.
Opinions given as to scope, validity, and infringements of Patents.
Information cheerfully and promptly furnished.
Hand Books on Patents, refer annexed, FREE. with

Columbia and Greenville R. R.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15th, 1885.

Daily, except Sundays—No. 53—Westward

Leave Columbia	10 20 am
Arrive Alston	11 45 pm
Newberry	12 48 pm
Ninety-Six D	2 03 pm
Hodge's	3 05 pm
Belton	4 11 pm
Pelzer	4 44 pm
Piedmont	5 01 pm
Greenville	5 35 pm

No. 52—Eastward.

Leave Greenville	9 45 am
Arrive Piedmont	10 10 am
Pelzer	10 33 am
Belton	11 03 am
Hodges	12 17 pm
Ninety-Six D	1 10 pm
Newberry	3 02 pm
Alston	4 05 pm
Columbia	5 15 pm

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53—Westward.

Leave Alston	11 50 am
Union D	2 52 pm
Arrive Spartanburg	4 50 pm

No 52—Eastward.

Leave Spartanburg	11 05 am
Union D	1 32 pm
Arrive Alston	4 05 pm

LAURENS RAILROAD.

Leave Newberry	3 25 pm
Arrive Laurens	6 50 pm
Leave Laurens	8 00 am
Arrive Newberry	11 10 pm

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE DIVISION

Leave Belton	4 15 pm
Anderson	4 47 pm
Pendleton	5 25 pm
Seneca	6 00 pm
Arrive Walhalla	6 35 pm
Leave Walhalla	8 30 am
Arrive Seneca	8 50 am
Pendleton	9 38 am
Anderson	10 22 am
Belton	10 57 am

ABBEVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Hodge's	3 30 pm
Arrive Abbeville	4 50 pm
Leave Abbeville	10 45 am
Arrive Hodge's	11 45 pm

[Through Coach for Hendersonville will be run from Columbia daily. Close connection is now made at Seneca with R. & D. R. R. for Atlanta and beyond.]

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintend't. D. CARDWELL, A. G. P. A.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

When You come to Town it will Pay You to Call at
CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY,

AND see the LARGE STOCK OF GOODS in every Department, and be surprised at the LOW PRICES they ask for them. We have a large Stock of Goods, and intend to sell them.

Look at our beautiful line of Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Jerseys, Shawls, &c. &c.

Our stock of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes is complete, and can be bought at prices that will astonish you.

We keep a full Stock of Groceries. A car of Flour just in, another to arrive. Can sell you 10 lbs. fine Coffee for $1.00, and anything else you want can be bought at a VERY short profit. If low prices, polite attention and bargains are what you want, we can suit you.

We sell the best Wagons and Buggies on the market, and in fact you can find under some of our roofs anything you may want.

CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY.

N. B.—We say to those who owe us, COME AND PAY US. We are obliged to push collections, and must have our money. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY.
Jan 21, 1886 20

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Now in Store and to arrive a
A FULL STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HAREWARE, SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

ALL of which I will sell LOW for Cash or Barter. Give me a call before buying, at No. 10 Granite Row

W. F. BARR.

AT COST!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS.

In order to reduce our business to
Strictly Groceries,
To show you how cheap Groceries can be sold come around and get our
STARTLING PRICES.

Feb 18, 1886 BROWN BROS. 32

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1886.

JUST RECEIVED, MY
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
A beautiful line of LAWNS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS 3-4 to 10-4 wide,
HOSIERY, COTTONADE, CHECKS, CASHMARET,
Charlottesville (Va.) CASSIMERES, best Goods in the market.
Hardware, Woodenware, Boots, Shoes, a beautiful line of Summer Hats cheap.
Best Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Lard, Hams, Bacon.
In fact, a full line of Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

The Best Tea in the market—Try It.

A large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, Garden Seed, Yellow Dent Corn.

I ask an inspection of my Stock, as I cannot name all in an advertisement. If you want *GOOD GOODS* at low prices I can suit you.

Come and see my HATS and SHOES.

A. B. TOWERS.
March 18, 1886 30

B. F. CRAYTON & SONS
NOT OUT OF BUSINESS.

We have made arrangements to sell for this season
THE GENEROSTEE FERTILIZER,
Made by the ANDERSON OIL MILL. It is the same goods as made and sold by us last season, only of a higher grade. Also,
B. F. Crayton & Sons Ammoniated Guano,
— AND —
ACID PHOSPHATE.
They need no recommendation.
We keep in Store a first-class Stock of
Groceries and Provisions,
Which we will sell for Cash at the lowest prices.
Office at No. 1 Main St., between the Bank and Post Office.
Jan 28, 1885 29

IF YOU WANT TO GET BARGAINS
GO TO
N. O. Farmer & Bro.,
Waverly House Building, Anderson, S. C.

We are Just Receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of
Dry Goods of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERYWARE,
AND, in fact, everything generally kept in a General Merchandise Store. We are determined not to be undersold. Come and see for yourself. We will take pleasure in showing Goods and prices.

Those indebted to us must come forward and settle at once, as we need the money, and must have it. Our Accounts are all due as soon as the Cotton is ready for market. We will give the highest market price for Cotton in settlement of Notes and Accounts. Come at once.

N. O. FARMER & BRO.
Oct 1, 1885 12

1886.
APRIL AND MAY.

ONE more year has rolled by, and when we look back and sum up the tremendous trade bestowed on us by our friends and customers last Fall, we feel grateful, and would like to show our gratitude in some way. So now is you chance to get—

10 Pounds Very Best Coffee at $1.00.

We have been buying by the 20 Sacks, now we get it by the 50, and if our sales still increase, we will get it in February by the 100 Bags.

Three Car Loads of Flour.
One Car Load of Meat,
One Car Load Corn,

And other Groceries in proportion. Bought in large quantities, enables us to sell as low as any.

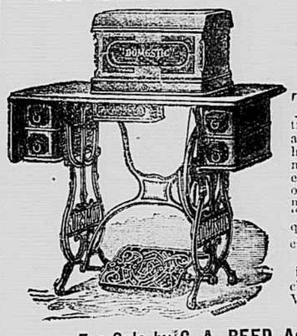
The Best Brands Guanos and Acid on hand,

And as low as any Standard Guanos can be sold.

Our "Mary Jane Coffee" is still sold under a guarantee if not the very best, money cheerfully refunded, with interest on same.

TAYLOR & VANWYCK,
DEPOT STREET.
Jan 28, 1886 29

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!



THE
Light-Running Domestic.

THIS cut shows the New Style of wood work that the Company is now introducing. Artistically beautiful, without a peer in its mechanical construction, it has no rival. The new line of Attachments that are now being placed with each "Domestic" are specialties. No other machine has them. These Attachments and the new wood-work make the "Domestic" more than ever, without question, the acknowledged standard of excellence.

☞ Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Address Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 909 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

For Sale by C. A. REED, Agent, Anderson, S. C.
July 9, 1885 52 1y