

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE!

The Largest Line Ever Carried by one Firm in the Up-County!

\$35,000 WORTH IN OUR TWO STORES.

WE MUST UNLOAD—CALL EARLY.

Ladies' Newmarkets, Dolmans and Short Wraps At Popular Prices.

Misses and Children's Cloaks in Great Variety.

Elegant Line of Dress Goods.

We can show you the handsomest line at 10, 12-1-2, 15, 20, 25, worth at least 50c more on the yard, but we cannot afford to carry them.

We will sell you a

Beautiful Line of Wool Lace,

At 15c per yard—others ask 25c.

TO ARRIVE.

We are expecting daily a line of KID GLOVES, all shades and sizes. Others ask \$1.00 to \$1.25 for them. We are going to run them for 75c. We can recommend them.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY.

Men's, Women's and Children's. Women's Polkas for 75c. Children's from 25c up. Gent's in Calif, Congress' Bals, or Buttons for \$2.00, worth fully \$3.00.

Beautiful line Picture Frames, Oil Paintings, etc.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES.

400 barrels Flour, the finest quality Cream Cheese, and everything you want at prices to suit the times.

BLACKBERRY, BROWN & TRAVELL.

Oct 23, 1886

THE CLOTHING BUSINESS.

THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS!

The Largest Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Now on hand since the commencement of our business.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

Our stock Clothing larger than ever. Our stock Dry Goods larger than ever. Our determination to sell cheaper than ever.

PRINTS,

The prettiest in the market. DRESS GINGHAMS, CASHMERE, TROOP GOODS, and everything.

Don't fail to come in—we will take pleasure in showing you through our entire stock.

COFFEE—always the best.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

Sept 23, 1886

ATTENTION!

We desire to call attention to our Stock of General Merchandise. We are selling everything very close, and will

REGARDLESS OF COST

For next ninety days—consisting of EVERYTHING kept in a General Merchandise Store.

We give special attention to buying FLOUR and GROCERIES, and can meet any competition.

LOOK AT OUR WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

We CAN and WILL sell you as low as any one. A few sets of HARNESS that must be sold.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO USE US

For Supplies and Merchandise, Fertilizers, Horses and Mules. The same are now due, and we MUST have our money, as we need it. All Notes and Accounts for Fertilizers must be paid by November 1st. We will not indulge you any longer.

CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY.

Oct 14, 1886

TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY.

WE ARE NOW SELLING THE BEST

CARRIAGES, PHETONS, BUGGIES AND WAGONS

In Anderson for the Least Money,

QUALITY being considered, and would be pleased to have you call on us before you purchase and get prices. We have just received a Car Load of Pine Side Bar Buggies, and other styles, which we will offer at LOWER PRICES than ever before heard of in this market.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

All persons who owe us one cent must settle with us before November 15, 1886 for we will put our books and papers in the hands of an Officer for collection on that date. We mean what we say, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

REED & STEPHENS,

Main Street, between the University and Public Square. Anderson, S. C., Oct. 14, 1886.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

J. G. CLINKSCALES, EDITOR.

The Trustees of Broadway Township, District No. 11, will not open public schools until January next.

"As is the school officer, so is the teacher; as is the teacher, so is the school." There's great responsibility, then, all along the line.

Mr. John Major, we understand, will have charge of the New Prospect School. We hope the good people in that neighborhood will hold up his hands.

When you visit this office, please come, if possible, on Saturdays. The School Commissioner will spend the greater part of the next three months among the schools.

What educational paper do you take, and how do you like it? Perhaps it would do your fellow-teachers good. Will you drop us a card, and tell us something about it?

Let us again beg the trustees to see that the teachers make out their reports correctly. Give special attention to the names of the parents, and see that the average attendance of males and females is made separately.

Mr. E. B. Vickery has the appointment from his senatorial district to a cadetship in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Ga. Mr. Vickery has been an active member of our Teachers' Association and is well known to many of our readers. Our best wishes attend him.

A man who pays fifteen cents school tax swears he would subscribe to any school because he pays his tax to educate his children, and it must be done in that way. How does that sound for business? Some men seem to think that the payment of so small a tax that gives them a moral, as well as a legal, right to the free tuition of their children. We move slowly.

We are glad to see some of the trustees taking the bull by the horns and keeping the schools closed this fall, in order to get the finances of their Districts on a better basis. Brushy Creek is amply replete for keeping her schools closed last year: now others propose to follow her example. Of course some people will kick, gentlemen—that you may expect—but just so you save your noses, hold your "poisik," it will all come around right.

What are your chief difficulties? Let us know them: perhaps some one of us can relieve you by some suggestion. Perhaps we have had the same difficulty and have been relieved. In your trouble in organizing, in the want of proper classification, in the want of text books, or in the necessity for the rigid enforcement of discipline? It lies somewhere. You can locate it, if you will only take time to thoroughly diagnose the case. First, find the evil and then apply the remedy.

Again would we urge upon our teachers the importance of taking, and the still more imperative duty of closely reading, some first-class educational journals. There was a time when school teachers thought it ridiculous for one of their profession to seek information as to the art of imparting instruction, or to oven admit that they did not know as much as some body else. That time has passed. School teachers are seeking light; they want it from whatever source it may come. We have begged our teachers to call here for sample copies of educational journals, such papers as will give positive assistance to any earnest pedagogue. Some have called. Others are indifferent to the invitation: they neither call nor send. Then the conclusion is plain—they don't want light and help, or they have already a sufficient supply. We call in vain for expressions of opinion as to the helps they have. They are bewildered by what they have, or are ashamed to acknowledge that they have sought it. As a matter of course every teacher ought to have the Carolina Teacher, his own State organ, and a very excellent paper within—the November number abounds in rich suggestions. Of the others that find their way to this office, we value most highly the Teachers' Institute, so often noticed in this Column before. It often bristles with valuable and absolutely indispensable hints as to school management and the best manner of imparting instruction. A single copy is worth ten times the cost of the paper for a year. Again we insist that every teacher call at this office, or send some one for a sample copy of the papers sent here. Mr. J. C. Stribling is the agent for the Carolina Teacher, the Teachers' Institute has no agent in this County. For that, address L. L. Kellogg & Co., 25 Clinton Place, New York.

DOING NOTHING. It is natural for the mind to think. The mind can not exist without thought. Activity is a law of nature, and also a law of the mind. There is no absolute rest in nature. Neither mind nor matter absolutely rests. Doing nothing is the hardest kind of work. The teacher who is engaged in active school work for nine or ten months during the year, will not enjoy himself by neglecting all books during vacation. The mind must do something. It will not be silent; and how much better to employ the mental vigor intelligently, than to revel in the flight of imagination. As the mind can not sleep, it should always be employed. Rest is found only by a change of work. A student or teacher will find more genuine rest in a well-selected library than in trying to do nothing. It should not be necessary to narrowly insist on the health and vigor of the mind and the body being one and the same. Mechanical do not leave their work and spend several months in recreation. They work year after year, and do not even complain of being tired. Why should it not be the case with mental workers? The arm of the mechanic becomes stronger by the exercise, and is less easily tired; so the mind of the student should become more vigorous, and be better prepared to pursue all investigations. Less worry and more systematic work add much to the health and happiness of teachers. None can rest by doing nothing, but by working wisely.—The Teacher's Guide.

SOME FACTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Might Have Been—How Near the Confederacy Came to Seizing Success.

Gen. McCrady's admirable description of the character and composition of the Confederate army brings to mind, with painful reality, the different phases of the military struggle. In the early Summer of 1863 the hopes of the Confederates were at the highest. When the Army of Northern Virginia marched into Maryland the soldiers hardly believed it possible that they could be defeated, and their generals regarded them as invincible. On the very eve of the battle of Gettysburg the Hon. Francis Pickens, the correspondent of the London Times, sent through the lines a paper containing a magnificent forecast of the Confederate victory that would probably bring the war to a close. We all know what followed. Repulsed at Gettysburg, the Confederates suddenly fell back and retreated. In his paper the London Times said: "The success of the North was ensured at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and that the bloody conflicts of the succeeding years were a waste of precious life and treasure. The year 1863 was not so much a year after the grand charge on Cemetery Hill and the 4th of July celebration on the Mississippi, the Confederate States were on the very brink and threshold of absolute and assured independence. And by reason of indomitable courage and hard fighting. The Government at Washington was prepared in 1863 to make peace with the Southern Confederacy on the basis of General Grant's old platform: 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace.' This is a startling assertion, I am aware, and I give my authority for it. By far the best account of the Federal campaigns in the East is that which is given by William Seward in his 'Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.' He portrays with striking realism, the assault of the Union forces upon the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor in May, 1862, and the first assault, Gen. Meade sent instructions to each corps commander to render the attack, without reference to the troops on his right or left. The order was issued through the officers to their subordinate officers, and then descended through the wanted channels; but no man stirred, and the immobile lines pronounced a verdict, silent, yet emphatic, against further attempts to force the issue. It was this sanguinary action was over thirteen thousand, while on the part of the Confederates it is doubtful whether it reached that number."

In the following chapter Mr. Seward says: "The great military action of the month after the action on the Chickamauch, and to such a degree by consequence had the moral spring of the public mind become relaxed, that there was a general feeling of confidence in the army. The history of this conflict truthfully written will show this." In a note Mr. Seward adds: "The archives of the State Department, when one day made public, will show that the Government was affected by the want of military success and to what resolutions the Executive in consequence had come."

The foregoing remarks of Mr. Seward, and particularly the significant note, attracted the attention of a young man of mine in the State of Northern Virginia, who happened to know Mr. Seward very well. Upon the first suitable occasion he reminded Mr. Seward of what had been written, and asked him what the answer to it had been given. Mr. Seward said, and what were the resolutions to which the Executive had come. Mr. Seward gave the following explanation, which I put as nearly as I can remember it in the words of my friend:

Mr. Seward said that, during the overland campaign in 1862, and at the time of the battle of Cold Harbor, he was at Gen. Hancock's headquarters. As correspondent of the Times, he had given the plain and straightforward narrative of the course and condition of affairs in the Army of the Potomac. The night after the battle of Cold Harbor, or perhaps on the following day, he received a telegram from Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, requesting him to come at once to Washington. Mr. Seward had not the honor of Mr. Seward's acquaintance, and he called here for sample copies of educational journals, such papers as will give positive assistance to any earnest pedagogue. Some have called. Others are indifferent to the invitation: they neither call nor send. Then the conclusion is plain—they don't want light and help, or they have already a sufficient supply. We call in vain for expressions of opinion as to the helps they have. They are bewildered by what they have, or are ashamed to acknowledge that they have sought it. As a matter of course every teacher ought to have the Carolina Teacher, his own State organ, and a very excellent paper within—the November number abounds in rich suggestions. Of the others that find their way to this office, we value most highly the Teachers' Institute, so often noticed in this Column before. It often bristles with valuable and absolutely indispensable hints as to school management and the best manner of imparting instruction. A single copy is worth ten times the cost of the paper for a year. Again we insist that every teacher call at this office, or send some one for a sample copy of the papers sent here. Mr. J. C. Stribling is the agent for the Carolina Teacher, the Teachers' Institute has no agent in this County. For that, address L. L. Kellogg & Co., 25 Clinton Place, New York.

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fighting, in Virginia, in 1864 was not in vain, he exposed himself almost wantonly, and was killed in a trifling skirmish on the North side of the James River.

Gen. Girardey was appointed brigadier general August 3, 1864, and Col. Sorrel on October 27, 1864. Girardey died at the head of his men, Wright's heroic brigade, and in leading those same old soldiers to the front he was shot while on duty.

I have shown that there were many peculiar features in the military life of Gen. Sorrel, but there is something that, to my mind, is more curious still. It is a courage that was audacious, and with an energy that was inexhaustible, and with both the willingness and desire to encounter danger, he nevertheless, so far as I could judge, having no other motive than a plain matter of business. Just as he would expect to succeed in commercial life by working early and late, and by watching his accounts, so he considered that, in the military life, he must push the exhibition of courage to extremes, and combine with it coolness, perseverance and the willingness to work continuously. This, to my mind, is the secret of his conduct. Gen. Sorrel was as capable and efficient in office work as he was in directing and commanding troops on the field. Whatever the private man might be, he was a man of business, an earnest and sincere lover of his country. The rewards he gained he richly deserved. There were few officers in the Confederate army who combined within themselves such a rare and valuable set of qualities in the character of Gen. Sorrel.

Gen. Sorrel returned to Savannah after the war, and is still in business there. The twenty years that have passed since Appomattox have not dimmed his courage, but his once black hair has turned to gray. But he is as erect, as soldierly, as lithe as ever, and has still just that little tinge of stiffness of manner which, together with his military bearing, makes him a striking figure. He is now in the city of Savannah, and is being generally popular.—F. W. D. in the Charleston Sunday News.

Polygamy in the Piedmont.

SPARTANBURG, November 9.—Elder Wright, of Utah, called on your correspondent yesterday and spoke freely of the Mormon mission to the States. He says they have about 100 missionaries in the States, and that they are doing well. When an elder feels that he is called to go to the Gentiles, he is called to leave his own traveling expenses. The church gives nothing. If he has a family, he must provide for it himself. They go without purse and scrip, expecting people to feed them. In a new place they visit from house to house, explaining their doctrine as they go. They are invited. They do not thrust their preaching on the public. They receive members into their church on a profession of the Mormon faith, after it has been fully explained to them. They do not seem to feel their plan to build up Mormon societies in the States, but to induce those thoroughly converted to their faith to migrate to the Territories. He said that the members of the church in Thicket Mountain, about fifteen miles from Spartanburg. There are now seven elders in this part of the State, scattered from Rock Hill to Walhalla.

Elder Wright said that he had been in the States about thirty years, and with a fair common school education. He seems to be very honest and frank in appearance and expression. He defends the Mormon doctrine at all points, and is particularly bitter against the Gentiles. He says that he has seen the Mormon people in their Territory, and that there was no such thing known as a woman of ill fame. Neither do their people engage in the sale of whiskey. While it is not forbidden by their church laws, yet very few of them have any. He says that the whiskey in Utah is sold by Christians, and not by Mormons. They contribute largely to churches and schools. In his town they have recently finished a stone church at a cost of \$200,000. He says that the missionaries do not go into the States, nor do they in Utah since the passage of the law forbidding it. The territorial government is a very one-sided affair, a regular carpet bag concern, and he says that he has seen the missionaries in the States, and that they are not received there. They have tried this and failed. Consequently they go to the country, where they not only have access to the people, but where they are not so much hindered. He does not advise or teach polygamy in the States, nor do they in Utah since the passage of the law forbidding it. The territorial government is a very one-sided affair, a regular carpet bag concern, and he says that he has seen the missionaries in the States, and that they are not received there. They have tried this and failed. Consequently they go to the country, where they not only have access to the people, but where they are not so much hindered. He does not advise or teach polygamy in the States, nor do they in Utah since the passage of the law forbidding it. 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