OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE!

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

\$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 5c 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 Calf, 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.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL

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 &

Our stock Clothing larger than ever.

Our stock Dry Goods larger than ever. Our determination to sell Cheaper than ever.

PRIN'IS,

The prettiest in the market. DRESS GINGHAMS, CASHMERES, TRECO office, we value most highly the Teachers' would go up with him to his residence at Don't fail to come in-we will take pleasure in showing you through our

COFFEE --- always the best.

ATTENTION!

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

RECARDLESS OF COST

For next ninety days-consisting of EVERYTHING kept in a General Merchan-We give especial attention to buying FLOUR and GROCERIES, and can

LOOK AT OUR WAGONS AND BUGGIES. We CAN and WILL sell you as low as any one. A few sets of HARNESS

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.

TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY.

WE ARE NOW SELLING THE BEST

CARRIAGES, PHÆTONS, 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 Fine 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.

J. G. CLINKSCALES, EDITOR.

The Trustees of Broadaway 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,

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 f possible, on Saturdays. The School

What educational paper do you take,

correctly. Give special attention to the names of the parents, and see that the average attendance of males and females is made separately.

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 1864 to make peace with the

tural 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

A man who pays fifteen cents school Some men seem to think that the payment of so small a tax as that gives them

We are glad to see some of the trustees taking the bull by the horns and keeping get the finances of their Districts on a

the evil and then apply the remedy.

ers the importance of taking, and the friend still more imperative duty of closely journal. There was a time when school Gen. Hancock's headquarters. As corthe art of imparting instruction, or to Army of the Potomac. The night after even admit that they did not know as the battle of Cold Harbor, or perhaps on much as some body else. That time has the following day, he received a telegram from Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, they want it from whatever source it may ington. Mr. Swinton had not the honor come. We have begged our teachers to of Mr. Seward's acquaintance and showed call here for sample copies of educational | the telegram to Gen. Hancock, who said iournals, such papers as will give positive instantly with the request. Upon arriv ent to the invitation: they neither call asked-by him to tell him frankly what nor send. Then the conclusion is plain was the exact position of the Army of the Potomac, as regarded fighting capacito the helps they have. They are bewhole truth. He explained to Mr. wildered by what they have, or are Swinton that he had sent for him because er, his own State organ, and a very ex-Institute, so often noticed in this Column | Auburn, New York. before. It fairly bristles with valuable and absolutely indispensable hints as to formed Mr. Swinton, in so many words school management and the best manner that the Government could not carry on the of imparting instruction. A single copy of it, that the credit of the Government is worth ten times the cost of the paper | was failing, and that more soldiers could teacher call at this office, or send some | dent had determined to open negotiations for the Carolina Teacher. The Teachers' Institute has no agent in this County.

It is natural for the mind to think. The mind can not exist without thought. Activity is a law of nature, and also a that next morning Mr. Swinton should law of the mind. There is no absolute return to New York, and that the first of rest in nature. Neither mind nor matter absolutely rests. Doing nothing is the following day. The morning came, and 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 Johnston's strongest position. Johnston during vacation. The mind must do is in full retreat. We can get now as something. It will not be silent; and many men and as much money as we how much better to employ the mental want. vigor intelligently, than to revel in the

by a change of work. A student or teacher will find more genuine rest in a the articles which had been prepared at well-selected library than in trying to do Mr. Seward's request, with the slight nothing. It should not be necessary for any one to stop work and go to the woods or mountains to rest. By judicious experience of the stop work and go to the woods or mountains to rest. By judicious experience of the stop work and go to the woods or mountains to rest.

spend several months in recreation.

They work year after year, and do not I had heard to a very near relative of well deserved was the only dry thing in even complain of being tired. Why Gen. R. E. Lee, who told me that he had the establishment. 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 ine "the archives of the State Departstudent should become more vigorous, ment," and to make them public. It will and be better prepared to pursue all in- not change the result, or excite any vestigations. Less worry and more systematic work add much to the health and absolutely that the Executive did resolve active service.

SOME FACTS FOR CONSUMPTION. TEACHERS'COLUMN.

Gen. McCrady's admirable description f the character and composition of the Confederate same brings to mind, with painful reality, the different phases of the mighty struggle. In the early Summer of 1863 the hopes of the Confederation of the confederati ates 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 invisible. On the very eve of the battle of Gettysburg the Hon. Francis Lawley, the cor-respondent of the London Times, sent through the lines a dispatch to his paper We all know what followed. Repulsed at Gettysburg, the Confederates sullenly fell back and recrossed the Potomac. of the next three months among the left onex and recrossed the restaurant for the fall of Vicksburg. The Mississippi was open again from the Ohio to the Gulf, and the Army of Northern Virginia was shattered, though not dismayed.

It is a common remark that the success and how do you like it? Perhaps it would do your fellow-teachers good.
Will you drop us a card, and tell us of precious life and treasure. But they grand charge on Cemetery Hill and the Let us again beg the trustees to see 4th of July celebration on the Mississipthat the teachers make out their reports, pi, the Confederate States were on the very brink and threshold of absolute and

By far the best account of the Federal campaigns in the East is that which is the assault of the Union forces upon the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor in May, 1864, and says: "Some hours after the failure of the first assault, Gen. Meade tax swears he wont subscribe to any sent instructions to each corps commanschool because he pays his tax to educate | der to renew the attack, without reference his children, and it must be done in that way. How does that sound for business?" to the troops on his right or left. The way. How does that sound for business?" their subordinate commanders, and from a moral, as well as a legal, right to the immobile lines pronounced a verdict, free tuition of their children. We move silent, yet emphatic, against further slaughter. The loss on the Union side in this sanguinary action was over thir-teen thousand, while on the part of the Confederates it is doubtful whether it

In the following chapter Mr. Swinton says: "Now so gloomy was the military better basis. Brushy Creek is amply re- outlook after the action on the Chickamiltitary success and to what resolutions in charge of his old command. The

haps we have had the same difficulty and and particularly the significant note, have been relieved. Is your trouble in attracted the attention of an old comrade of mine in the Army of Northern Virginia, in the want of proper classification, the want of text books, or in the necessity for the rigid enforcement of occasion he reminded Mr. Swinton of discipline? It lies somewhere. You can what had been written, and asked him locate it, if you will only take time to ment could show, and what were the thoroughly diagnose the case. First, find resolutions to which the Executive had come. Mr. Swinton gave the following

land campaign in 1864, and at the time teachers thought it ridiculous for one of respondent of the Times, he had given a requesting him to come at once to Washassistance to any earnest pedagogue. ing at the Federal Capital, Mr. Swinton -they don't want light and help, or they ty and morale. Gen. Grant, it was said, have already a sufficient supply. We had telegraphed that "the fight was out call in vain for expressions of opinion as of the Army of the Potomac," and Mr. sought it. As a matter of course every proved him to be a close observer, and teacher ought to have the Carolina Teach one who was determined to be candid and fair in his statements. Mr. Swinton cellent paper withal-the November and Mr. Seward cold him that it agreed number abounds in rich suggestions. Of | completely with what he had heard from the others that find their way to this obliged to Mr. Swinton if that gentleman

Arrived at Auburn, Mr. Seward in for peace, and, it was desired that a series of leading articles should be published in the New York Times, setting forth the embarrassments of the military ton consented to write the leading articles in question, and as soon as they were ready submitted them to Mr. Seward. who made some few trifling alterations and accepted the articles as likely to answer their purpose. It was arranged the Peace articles should appear on the with it Mr. Seward, who, with face all aglow, said: "Swinton, you can tear up

alterations before mentioned in Mr. Sewnoticed, too, that the account fills out ercise, both the mind and the body become stronger.

Mechanics do not leave their work and

noticed, too, that the account fills out harmoniously the general statement contained in Mr. Swinton's book.

fighting, in Virginia, in 1864 was not in vain.

It can very well be understood that skirmish on the North side of the James

Gen. Grant had no exalted opinion of Mr. Swinton, when he ascertained what he had written and said about the Wilderness or Overland campaign. Gen. orable conduct while a guest at army headquarters. Gen. Grant had a consul tation with Gen. Meade after the first or ground by a stump," listening to the conversation between Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant. The attention of another officer was called to this, and he took the man by the shoulder and asked him in language more forcible than polite, "What he was doing there?" Gen. Crant adds: "The man proved to be Swinton, the 'historian,' and his replies to the question were evasive and unsatisthe next he heard of Mr. Swinton was at Cold Harbor itself, when Gen. Meade to be shot that afternoon." Gen. Grant released, but that he must be expelled

is made separately.

Mr. E. B. Vickery has the appointment from his senatorial district to a startling assertion, I am aware, and I give my authority for it.

Southern Confederacy on the basis of about it. Gen. Grant was undoubtedly intensely vain and averse to criticism, and there are very clear evidences of temper and ill feeling in what has been

I mentioned last week that Mr. Spen cer, of Alabama, who was one of Gen. Longstreet's couriers, was appointed aide de camp to Gen. G. M. Sorrel. The military career of this officer is almost without a parallel in the Confederate

Staff officers, under the Confederacy, were accustomed to look upon themselves altogether out of proportion to the value army only majors and lieutenant colonels. Northera Virginia, Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., was a lieutenant colonel and the necessary legislation was obtaindeprived the staff officers of their expect-

of the State department, when one day sistant adjutant general of Wright's made public, will show how deeply the brigade and was advanced to the rank of Government was affected by the want of | brigadier general at one bound, and put | other instance is that of Lieut. Col. Sorrel, the adjutant general of Longstreet's corps, who, shortly after the bat tle of the Wilderness; was commissioned as brigadier general.

What rendered the promotion of Gen Sorrel the more honorable was the cireducation, and was engaged in commerat the first battle of Manassas he was with Gen. Longstreet. In his official report of the battle Gen. Longstreet says : "Capt. Sorrel joined me as He came into the battle as gaily as a beau, and seemed to receive orders which threw him into the more exposed positions with beginning of the record. Capt. Sorrel was attached permanently to Gen. Longstreet's Staff. At the battle of Williams burg, as Gen. Longstreet says, he so conducted himself as to give his commander "great pleasure, satisfaction and assurance." Promoted to the rank of major, intelligent in carrying orders and in the proper discharge of his duties," at the

battle of Seven Pines. In the Seven played great gallantry, intelligence and night and day work his staff officers kept up with undiminished zeal and energy." In the Maryland campaign Col. Sorrel's services were again conspiuous. At Sharpsburg he was wounded. Speaking of his staff, Gen. Longstreet "These officers, full of courage, intelligence, patience and experience, were able to give such directions to the were at once approved and commanded my admiration." The reports of all the later engagements of the war are not before me, but I know that at Chickamauga and during the seige of Knoxville Col. Sorrel displayed the qualities which had so frequently caused him to be com-

The Wilderness campaign began, and on the fateful 6th of May Col. Sorrel was directed to accompany the brigades which made the attack on the left flank of the enemy and doubled it back on the centre. A conspicuous figure, on his well known white horse, Col. Sorrel was always in front, and soon had the proud satisfaction of reporting to Gen. Lee and Gen. Long. street, who were awaiting the result, that the attack was completely successful. eserve, the Commander-in-chief of the Army of Northern Virginia saluted Gen. Longstreet's staff officer as "Gen. Sorrel." Yet I prefer that Gen. James Longstreet should be the narrator. In his official report of the bloody work on the day that Jenkins was killed and Longstreet was wounded, he says: "Special directions were given to Lieut. Col. Sorrel to conduct the brigades of Gens. Mahone, G. T. Anderson and Wofford, beyond the enemy's left, and to attack him on his left and rear. * * * The movement was a complete surprise and a perfect success. It was executed with rare zeal and intelligence. The enemy made but with heavy loss, to a position about attack." This is history. And Gen. Longstreet says further, and with even Much of the success of the movement on nanner in which the move was conducted by Lieut, Col. Sorrel." That is enough.

In the golden Fall of 1864 the com-Some time last year I mentioned what | sion, that concrete evidence of honor

Knowing the daring of Sorrel and his determination to go still farther forward, his comrades had no idea that he would live long. Sure enough, in the very first engagement in which he commanded his liste is re-elected to Congress by 768 will leave the Order and continue the brigade he was shot through the body, majority.

Capt. Girardey was appointed brigadier general August 3, 1864, and Col. Sorrel the head of his men, Wright's heroic brigade, and in leading those same old soldiers G. M. Sorrel was shot wellnigh

eculiar features in the military life of Ben. Sorrel, but there is something that, courage that was audacious, with an artificial in its nature and habits, that it nergy that was inexhaustible, and with gives way under competition, and canboth the willingness and desire to en- not hold its place, in the struggle for excounter danger, he nevertheless, so far as istence, with the hardier and more vigor I could judge, had no enthusiasm. It seemed to me to be, with him, a plain man's aid, wheat would die out and diswould expect to succeed in commercial life by years. It must have a thoroughly pre-working early and late, and by watching pared soil and an abundance of food, There were few officers in the Confederate army who combined within themselves so many valuable qualities as were found

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 changed him but little, except that his once black hair has turned to gray. But he is as erect, as soldierly, as lithe as ever, and has still just that ittle tinge of stiffness of manner which, together with his stern regard for military form and manner, prevented him from being generally popular.—F. W. D. in the Charleston Sunday News.

Polygamy in the Piedmont.

SPARTANBURG, November 9 .- Elder Vright, of Utah, called on your corresondent yesterday and spoke freely of the they have about 1,100 missionaries in this country and other parts of the world. When an elder feels at he is called to go out to the Gentiles, it able, he furnishes his own travelling expenses. The church gives nothing. If he is poor he cannot go, unless friends give him assistance. They go without purse and scrip, expecting people to feed them. In a new place they visit from house to house, explaining their doctrines and the Book paid 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 thick, gentlemen—that you may expect —but just so you save your noses, hold —but Smith of the schools closed last of the school closed last of the schoo near Thickety Mountain, about fifteen seven elders in this part of the State, scattered from Rock Hill to Walhalla. Elder Wright is a heavy-set, good-

ooking man, about thirty years old, with fair common school education. He eems to be very honest and frank in ppearance and expression. He defends he Mormon doctrine at all points, and thinks polygamy better, from a moral should be leading licentious lives, often Gentiles went to their Territory their should not be applied in excessive Eastern sages, with joy and holy gratiwas no such thing known as a woman of amounts, and the nitrogen should be ill fame. Neither do their people engage | well-proportioned to the other ingrediforbidden by their church laws, yet very few enter into the work. The most of 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 \$40,000 that has seating capacity for three thousand people. They are also erecting a temple that will cost two million dollars. The reason that the missionaries do not go into towns and cities to do their missionary the commanding general, and deserved | the States, nor do they in Utah since the | and reliable manuring for wheat. Territorial government is a very one sided a Mormon has precious little chance in | crop. Because, a crop which might not

Wright. He certainly believes the docrines he is teaching to the unlearned. has as much faith in the Book of Mormon tence. He has left home and family, not one wife and three children, and may be representative of the 170,000 Mormons in the Territories. They are decided in their religious convictions. They compare their morality with that of the Gentiles they feel that both their men and woneighbors. They look on Federal interference as a persecution. They expect their missionaries to be shot down as they were at Chattanooga. They leave home with their lives in their own hands. They have the courage to die for their

Now, the question with our Government is how to deal with the Mor mons? Up to this time it is an unsolved them in our own State? They have, among the textile workers in this city is perhaps, three hundred or more members in the upper counties, and they are | derly's order, directing the strikers at

The question still remains unanswered: "What shall the Federal Gov ernment do with the Mormons ?"-Spartanburg Correspondence News and Courier

- The marriage of the Emperor of

China is postponed for two years. As was thought over young to marry.

fight against the manufacturers themselves. vestigations. 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.

Indicate the shall be proved absolutely that the Executive did resolve active service.

Poor Girardey encountered an earlier and even sadder fate. Proud of his rank confidence of the bank, has been arrested at Montreal.

The Teacher's Guide.

Indicate the shall be proved absolutely that the Executive did resolve active service.

Poor Girardey encountered an earlier and even sadder fate. Proud of his rank and even sadder fate. Proud of his rank and even sadder fate. Proud of his rank and even sadder fate. There would be, also, a contain satisfaction in knowing that the

Suggestions About Wheat. on October 27, 1864. Girardey died at is too uncertain, the cost of raising too great. Wheat is probably farther removed from its original wild, (and, therefore, hardy) state than any plant we cultivate. It has been domesticated so long, and so changed by domestication, that botanists have failed to identify the plant

appear in one, or at most, two or three cannot set free and appropriate the locked up food in the soil. Everything its reach. As a consequence of these peculiarities, it yields readily to adverse influences, whether of climate, seasons

grown, even when sown in the spring. At the South, wheat sown at that season

general humidity of the atmosphere is ternal conditions and circumstances; and concerned, the farmer is helpless; he habits and custom, as regards outward depressed on account of light crops for cannot control these. But he can ward off in part the effects of excessive rain the whole character—upon the moral mobs or knolls, from which water runs off rapidly, and the soils of which are, tary reformers. Among the Eastern crop is sold. The first of next March therefore, comparatively dry. He can nations generally cleanliness is a part of will find our farmers in a low condition therefore, comparatively dry. He can nations generally, cleanliness is a part of select those soils, also, which are the least retentive of moisture. As a rule, such "next to godliness," but as godliness will have to be bought on time. It is a as have comparatively little humus, are itself. They connect the idea of internal good time now for each man to look his they are invited. They do not thrust their preaching on the public. They receive members into their church on a

wheat crop. Again, we have said, that a succulent. sappy growth of wheat, favors the develthis? Yes; to a certain degree he can-1st by a proper selection of soil as discussed above; and 2d by a proper regulation of the manure applied to the crop. particularly of nitrogenous manures tend to develop luxuriant growth of stalk and leaves. Every one has noticed the tendency of wheat thus manured to fall supported in their crimes by Christian whilst wheat must have manure, and church members. He says until the must have nitrogenous manure too, these all good things whatsoever. The oldest

down or "lodge." The stem is soft and unable to hold up the heads. Hence, ents, so that a well balanced development of the plant result. To sum up, therefore, wheat should be sown on high dry land, with a rather thirsty soil and with a soil rather devoid of humus. Such a soil is usually poor. Wheat will not than most other plants-hence it must be manured with nitrogenous manures. but a medium manuring-the equivalent to the acre-would be better than a much manure for wheat, and very poor land is But cotton seed may be improved by the bushess of cotton seed and 100 to 150 pounds of acid phosphate per acre is safe

pay very handsomely when grown for home use. This is most generally true. There are very few things a farmer can buy, cheaper than he can raise. Our people have fallen into the terrible be lief that they can buy almost everything cheaper than they can raise it. They do not think they can buy cotton cheaper proposition comes nearer the truth than farmer sow enough wheat for home use. he can find enough land well suited to it -he can spare the needed manure, and he can take time to give it thorough prebrought into the finest tilth; sow at succeeded best in your own locality. Procure seed a little south rather than far north of you. A variety which has become accustomed to a warm climate will succeed better than one accustomed

not yet ended, notwithstanding Mr. Powgradually increasing. Of course, their Troth's mill to return to work. The followers come from the humble and Ma ufacturers' Association had threatuneducated classes, but the faith of such | ened a general lock-out of the employes people is stronger on this account and in all mills, unless the differences at they are harder to convince with argu- Troth's mill were satisfactorily adjusted. presence, and a meeting or two has been | averted by Mr. Powderly agreeing with that is reported. Should the Mormons cept that of wages should be dropped, would be ordered to return to work. dead away." that Mr. Powderly exceeded his authority, and they contend that their demand for the discharge of an objectionable superintendent, and other grievances should be considered as well as the question of wages. Only two of the ten female workers ordered back at Troth's mission came, and its arrival, as may be imagined, was properly celebrated. If the jovial party did not wet the commisting the jovial party did not wet the commistance of the jovial party did not wet the commistance of the jovial party did not wet the commistance of the jovial party did not wet the jovial party did not direct antagonism with the General Ex. and that his escape from more serious the chief point of the matter is that the ecutive Board of the Knights of Labor. Local assembly No. 3393 will hold a meeting, and should they decide to conthe lady hadn't cut her second teeth she tinue the strike, the charter of the assembly will no doubt be declared forfeited by - The official count in the Sixth Ken- the Executive Board, in which case, it tucky District shows that Speaker Carlis said, that over 5,000 Knights of Labor

Morality of Cleanliness.

It is of the first importance to teach an atmosphere of self-respect, and influ ences the moral condition of the entire of the household what hygiene is to the human body. It should preside at every detail of domestic service. It indicates grandfathers seemed to have time enough comfort and well-being. It is among the

Dr. Paley was accustomed to direct the particular attentions of travelers in pollution. He was of the opinion that a sequence of the sequen and industry, and their moral and social | cloth and clothes, and wear a Sunday condition generally, than through facts dress made of six yards of calico, as was of any other description. People are cleanly in proportion as they are decent, industrious, and self-respecting. Unclean people are uncivilized. The dirty dangerous classes of the towns, and if we would civilize those classes, we must first

is little modesty where dirt is; for dirt is he has lost. There is no business under indecency. There can be little purity of the sun that will prosper long unless of the wheat plant. But in addition to self-indulgence and intemperance. Santhis, or possibly as a consequence of this, itary inquiries have clearly made out trained and uninterested clerks several wheat is greatly more liable to be destroyed by rust at the South than at the classes, and that they are prone to seek North. This is ihe weak point in wheat in the stupefaction of beer, gin and culture with us. This is the chief thing opium, a refuge from the miserable depression caused by the foul conditions in which they live.

vell known that dampness, both of soil root of many fine virtues, especially and air, and a succulent, sappy growth delicacy and decency. We might even and when gathering time comes he is go farther and say that purity of thought still behind. Such men are the ones oment of rust. A dry May and a and feeling results from habitual purity that grumble at hard times. They are good wheat crop usually go together. of body; for the mind and heart of man the ones who are always ready to join Now so far as the amount of rain and the are to a great extent, influenced by extending the ranks of the disaffected. But the

the ready means of purification previous to their act of worship.

"What worship," says a great writer, opment of rust. Can a farmer control "is there not in mere washing-perhaps one of the most moral things a man, in into the limpid pool of a running brook, and there wash and be clean; thou wilt step out again a purer and a better man. This consciousness of perfect outer heres no foreign speck of imperfectionsymbolic influence to thy very soul Thou hast an increased tendency toward the Maker's gift and will,"-Samuel

Donovan's Drop at Magara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 7 .- Donovan's jump from the suspension bridge to day has created a sensation here. He is at the Broezel House with a broken rib, and is attended by Drs. Palmer and Clark. In an interview regarding the

"They say the bridge is 196 feet high and after they took me out of the water I found out that the water is lower now than it ever was, and the distance from the bridge must be 215 feet. It was a terrible jump, and I wouldn't make it again for the whole United States. We drove on the bridge about a quarter to 7 o'clock I guess it was. We had to wake up the man at the gate and get him to unlock it for us, and I was afraid he would be suspicious and stop us. When we got to the place that I picked out last Sunday we stopped the horse and got out. It was on the Canada end of the bridge, but pretty near the middle of the river. "I took off a rubber coat I had on, and then I was all ready. I had on my the water from getting in, and I had my my rib. Professor Haley says it wanted going the greatest change through which three minutes of seven o'clock when I | every one must pass. jumped. He had his watch in one hand and a pistol in the other when I climbed more information is to be gathered from

I was, and when Mr. Haley asked me if are as likely to mislead as not. And the I was all ready, I said, 'Is the boat same may be said of the death sayings. and I told him to 'Let her go.'

"He fired the pistol and I stood up half a dozen meanings from them as, for instance, Geethe's "More light!" Was to tell. I closed my eyes when I jumped around him, or was it the breaking of the

but I was dazed and I don't know which me down, but the boat got to me pretty soon. As soon as they pulled me in I spit up a lot of blood and then I fainted

my feet together. When I struck the

The physicians who examined Donovan fering from considerable excitement, several bruises and an abrasion on each injury is a very lucky one.

The weather was cold and clear, the hour. There may be, as in the Fraser ning the \$500 caused him to make the there is absolutely no reason why, with attempt, as he was compelled a short the resources he empolyed at hand, anyone time ago to raise money on the champion should die of an overdose of chloroform jumping gold badge presented to him for or from a shock while undergoing a surjumping from the Brooklyn bridge.

- The latest fashion in trousers is to melt a dude and pour him in hot.

The average farmer of Spartauburg people cleanly habits. Cleanliness is expects no relief from the pressure that nore than wholesomeness. It furnishes is now on him from acts of the Legisla These may all be good and helpful in done in those days. Time have some-what changed and there is a quickened

The prettiest woman is made tretful, im- | himself industrious, to count up at the patient and bad-tempered by it. There close of the year and see how many days mind if the person is impure; for the constant and unremitting attention is appear in the paper offering his goods for sale. The farmer who loses time in

> dealing. Then many people will have to turn over a new leaf at home. Their work must be more systematic. A wise farmer, in the arrangement of his fields, must be cut in such a way that there will be no wasted fragments of time. Even the rainy days should have their special work. The people must raise their own supplies. It is folly for a man to attempt to run a farm and buy his corn, hay, flour, meat and molasses. No people in the world can stand that long. Of course this is an unusual season. It has been a remarkable year and the best laid plans have gone astray. The September and October sowing of small grain has been, in the main, prevented by the drought. But it must be borne in mind that good wheat may be made, if sown in December. Then oats may be put in during

January and February, with a reasonable certainty of a fair yield. He, who has oats plenty for his stock until the first of June and wheat for his home demands, will not suffer. The odd days, and many of the even ones too, after the crop is gathered, should be spent in enlarging the manure heap. If a farmer is found the first of March, with only about a two-horse load of manure say hire out to somebody, or have a guardian appointed. The farmers are not alone in their depression. Every class of laborers and professional men are about as bad off as they are. These hard times say plainly to all classes: "Economize both time and money. Work diligently and syste-matically, Make all you can and save

everything you make. Be careful as to small things. Make all the supplies pos-sible at home."—Spartanburg Spartan.

The Point of Death. Although usually it is easy to tell when dissolution has occurred, yet there are jumping suit, the same I jumped from the cases which occur from time to time Brooklyn Bridge in. My pants were tied | rendering the matter one of very grave tight around my legs with twine to keep uncertainty. The point at which the soul relinquishes the body is among the coat unbuttoned, so that if it bothered most difficult things to establish. Perme in the water I could get out of it easi- haps this uncertainty is one of the reasons ly. I'm sorry for that now, for if the coat had not spread out in the air as I death beds and last words. We are anxwas going down I would have struck the lious to know how affairs appear to those water square, and wouldn't have broken | who are passing away. They are under-

How does it look to them? Very little hand. I was facing the rapids. All the inferences may be drawn from the surbridge guy ropes are on the other side and I did not want to get tangled up in them. I couldn't see the boat from where the throat, the stiffening limbs; but they 'She's there all right,' said he, They are as enigmatic as the declarations but I opened them right away again, but eternal light upon his vision, or was there I didn't seem to see anything. My yet some deeper significance in the exelbows were close to my sides and I kept | clamation?

Medical works show that people have water it seemed as though I would burst | been resuscitated fifteen, twenty and even The shock was terrible, and I kept Heldon, the highwayman, is said to ight on going down till it seemed as if have been in three-quarters of an hour. I'd never stop. When I came to the sur- His body was cut down after hanging ace I struck out with my arms and legs, that length of time, and was handed over to his friends after a thorough examinaway I swam. The current kept carrying tion. That night he was seen as well as ever except for a stiffness of the neck. Pryce, the Norwich miser, was dead as Cæsar, according to those about him, and until some thoughtful person, distrusting the warmth of his hands, administered a stimulant. He arose and lived years

water. The fourth rib on the left side that resuscitation may take place thirty was found to be separated from the breast or forty minutes after all life has apparbone, and was at once bandaged Both ently left the body. The question as to physicians express the opinion that the what becomes of the soul in this long jumper will be around in a couple of days, interval is one which puzzles many. But physicians and friends should not too The jump was for a wager of \$500. readily accept appearances in the critical It is reported that the necessity for win- maining. As Dr. Lackerstein claims, gical operation.

- Thirteen is an unlucky number for a poor man to have in his family.

Main Street, between the University and Public Square.

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 14, 1886.