

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 11.

## DO PEOPLE REALLY EVER EXCEL THEMSELVES?

One is tempted to believe so while looking through the Tremendous Stock of Ladies' and Children's Goods with which Miss Lizzie Williams has just returned from Northern Markets.

The taste and care displayed in the present selection of her grandest successes in the past, and her reputation as a skillful Buyer, which has heretofore been unequalled, seems, if possible, to increase in strength greatly, to the delight of her customers, who are benefited more than herself.

To see is to admire! And to hear a quotation from prices is to wonder! Such Style! Such quality! And in return for such a small amount of money! Was he like ever seen before? If not, come to the—

## Ladies' Store!

## J. P. SULLIVAN & CO'S.

## INVITATION!

We extend a cordial invitation to any of our Friends who come to the City to call in and see us. They certainly owe it to themselves to let no chance pass to buy their Merchandise Right!!

We have a Full Line of

## STAPLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS!

PRESENT indications warrant the belief that a large Fall trade will be realized, and we have never before since our start in business used more caution in buying and selecting our stock. Discounting every dollar's worth of goods that come into our house, whether it be Groceries or Dry Goods, which enables to meet any and all competition.

Come, in then, and you will find us with our hands out of your pockets. Come in, and if we don't give you cause to congratulate yourselves, why, we'll apologize, for we are here to do business, and whatever is not right we will make right.

With thanks for past patronage, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

## J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

## CAREFUL BUYING

IS NINE POINTS OF SUCCESS!

AND THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

LEADS STRAIGHT THROUGH

## E. W. BROWN & SONS' STORE!

They selected from the Northern Markets

## THE RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES,

AND MEAN TO SELL THEM RIGHT!

Two Large Store Rooms, Warehouses and Cellar Filled with Goods!

## AN IMMENSE DRY GOODS STOCK.

The latest and most Stylish DRESS PATTERNS,

With handsome TRIMMINGS to match.

The celebrated Eagle and Phoenix JEANS,

DOMESTICS of every description,

SHAWLS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, HOSIERY,

And all those little Necessaries necessary to a complete stock.

## GENTS' READY MADE CLOTHING!

ELEGANT STYLES,

LARGE ASSORTMENT, and a

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest line of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes ever brought to this market. Ladies' Shoes especially. Every desirable style kept, from the FAT BABY SHOE to the Low Cut Easy Shoe for the aged. We are the only Firm handling the celebrated Bay State, Morrow, and Evert Bro. Shoes.

## GROCERIES.

Six Car Loads fresh ground New Flour, all grades and prices.

One thousand bushels Texas Red Rust Proof Oats.

One thousand Bundles Ties, new and second hand.

Bountiful supply Fine Bagging in 50 yard rolls, guaranteed 2 pounds to yard.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, and everything else necessary to make a complete Grocery stock.

Fancy Groceries a specialty.

## SPOT CASH COTTON BUYERS.

Bring your Cotton, look at our stock and get our prices.

E. W. Brown & Sons.

## TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column should be addressed to D. H. RUSSELL, School Commissioner, Anderson, S. C.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO A YOUNG TEACHER.

BY PRESIDENT J. H. CARLISLE.

You very kindly called to see me on your way to the school in which you will begin your life work. Before leaving you asked: "Have you any suggestions which you would like to give me?" (A man never feels his own ignorance so keenly as when a younger friend makes an appeal like that.) An unexpected interruption, as you may remember, turned the current of our conversation, and your question was left unanswered. Recalling your visit, let me offer a few suggestions, which will at least show you how to keep you from repeating some mistakes which older teachers have made before you.

Go to this strange neighborhood not only as a teacher but as a man. The man is greater than the teacher. It is needless to warn you against the gross faults and vices of those who dare to go into the school room. Public opinion is now exacting, and very properly so, on young teachers. A profane, intemperate, or vulgar teacher is a shame and a calamity which we suppose very few communities in our State are now enduring. Keep your reputation and character above just reproach. As one means to this great end, keep your money matters straight. If you ever ask for credit you will never be refused, and your credit will be always good. Keep as near as possible to this ideal standard.

Take an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community where you teach. Be the friend, and in all proper ways the advocate, of every good cause and of every worthy man. Be neither a hermit nor an avowed ladies' man. Your education pledges you to be something above either of these.

As a teacher, take one or two good periodicals about teaching. Attend "Teachers' Institutes." Buy some of the freshest, best books for teachers. Keep abreast with your profession. There is no royal road to being a good teacher. There is in it no art, or knack, or trick which may be easily learned. In mechanics a child's hand may touch an ivory key, and great results may follow. It is not so in teaching. No weak man can teach efficiently. No bad man can be a good teacher. A cunning, unprincipled man may become an expert deceiver of police officers, but that is a very different matter.

Some rules in a school are necessary, as some scaffolding is necessary to an unfinished building. Boys were not made to keep your rules. Your rules were made to help boys. Every boy should be trained to become a man who can be a law to himself by observing the eternal laws of right. Do not make a hobby of either punishing or not punishing. "The maximum of good government, with the minimum of punishment," is a good motto. When necessary, let punishment be private. Public executions of every kind are demoralizing. Scoldings and rebukes may be necessary. Never speak cuttingly to your scholars. Do not needlessly make issues with them. It is just as possible for the teacher as for the pupil to be in the wrong. Let justice and fairness rule in your school room. This will help to create a cheerful, healthful tone and atmosphere. Let there be as little as possible of unmeaning work done by your classes. Try to make their mental efforts definite and intelligent.

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Some of the Principles of Political Economy Applied to Agriculture.

No. 2.

But the cost of these farm supplies, with interest, must be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the crop, and then the question is, whether the farmer makes any clear profit after a fair allowance for the rent of his land, the interest upon his capital, and the wages of the laborers. This is done by the merchant, the manufacturer, and all others engaged in the various branches of industry. If the merchant in the prosecution of his business finds at the end of the year that he has succeeded in paying the rent of his store room, the wages of his clerks, and other employees, and that he has replaced his capital, with interest, and nothing more, he will be dissatisfied with the result and come to the conclusion that the sooner he quits the business the better it will be for him. He will find that he has not been compensated for the risk incurred, and the time and labor bestowed in the prosecution of the business, and that the same amount of capital invested at interest, on good real or personal security, would yield him the same income without any labor or trouble whatever. This is true in reference to all the other branches of industry. The farmer must likewise replace his capital, with interest, after all expenses are paid, and make a clear profit besides, or the business of farming cannot be profitable.

The three agents of production are land, capital and labor. The farmer must increase the value of his land by the creation of the necessary dwelling houses and outbuildings, and by manuring it so as to increase its productive powers, and the crop must furnish the means of effecting these improvements. This he cannot neglect, because it is one of the conditions of his prosperity. Say, in his political economy, says that the other items of his capital consist of farming implements and machinery, the live stock employed in tilling the soil, the seed grain and provisions of different kinds necessary for the support of the working animals and laborers during the progress of the work, and money enough to pay the wages of the laborers. That some of these items of capital may last for years, such as the buildings on the land, farming implements and beasts of husbandry, and that they must be kept up and renovated, as occasion may require, at the expense of the annual produce of the concern; but that the seed grain and provisions of different kinds, and the money for the laborers' wages are consumed and destroyed during the progress of the work; but that they are not lost if the cultivator, after deducting from the produce the rent of the land, the interest of his capital, and the wages of the laborers, contrive to make the annual produce replace them, so as to put him in possession of a value equal to what he started with.

It is not so in teaching. No weak man can teach efficiently. No bad man can be a good teacher. A cunning, unprincipled man may become an expert deceiver of police officers, but that is a very different matter. Some rules in a school are necessary, as some scaffolding is necessary to an unfinished building. Boys were not made to keep your rules. Your rules were made to help boys. Every boy should be trained to become a man who can be a law to himself by observing the eternal laws of right. Do not make a hobby of either punishing or not punishing. "The maximum of good government, with the minimum of punishment," is a good motto. When necessary, let punishment be private. Public executions of every kind are demoralizing. Scoldings and rebukes may be necessary. Never speak cuttingly to your scholars. Do not needlessly make issues with them. It is just as possible for the teacher as for the pupil to be in the wrong. Let justice and fairness