

The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1892.

VOLUME XXVI.-NO. 35.

THE KEY NOTE HAS BEEN STRUCK.

Prices Cut in Half!

All Winter Goods to be Closed Out to make room for Spring stock.

THESE ARE FACTS,

And we want you to come and see for yourself and get some of the

BARGAINS

WE ARE OFFERING.

Don't delay, but come while the good things are going. Money saved is money made.

W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, Next to Masonic Temple.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

On and after January 1, 1892, all Heavy Winter Boots and Shoes in our Establishment

Will be Reduced from 10 to 20 per Cent in Price.

Remember, that all shoes bearing our firm name, or the name of the Manufacturer, are guaranteed to give a reasonable amount of wear. We will exchange shoes or refund the full amount of money paid to all parties not satisfied with their purchases, provided they return them to us immediately unsoiled.

ENERGY, FIDELITY, DISCRETION, INSURE SUCCESS.

JAS. P. GOSSNETT & CO., Under Hotel Chiquito, Anderson, S. C.

WANTED!

RAGS, HIDES and BEESWAX by PEOPLES & BURRIS, at good prices.

SECOND HAND STOVES

As good or better than most of the new ones now offered, you are offering at a low price. We hope you will bear in mind that we deal in—

Tin, China Crockery, Glassware,

And EVERYTHING in the House Furnishing line, and at prices that cannot be beat by any one. Price elsewhere, then come to see us and you will be convinced.

TIN ROOFING,

GRAVEL ROOFING and GUTTERING,

Promptly done by experienced men.

Yours very truly,

PEOPLES & BURRIS.

LADIES' STORE!

KEEPING PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES!

For the next sixty days our Mammoth Stock is at the MERCY OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and get the BARGAINS. The Stock must be reduced to make room for our Spring Goods.

Wishing one and all a happy and prosperous New Year,

Respectfully,

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS.

E. W. BROWN & SONS,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERIES.

We are selling Goods CHEAP, and will treat you right.

Give us a call.

Yours truly,

E. W. BROWN & SONS.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

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

WAR.

ROBERTS, S. C., Feb. 20, 1892. Mr. Editor: As my other letter escaped your "waste basket" I will try to answer your questions of last week. There were eight wars: King William's war, 1689-97. Cause: War having broken out between England and France, their colonies in America soon took up the quarrel. Second, Queen Anne's war, 1702-13. Cause: England declared war against France and Spain, their colonies in America were soon aroused to war. Third, King George's war, 1744-48. Cause: War having broken out anew between England and France, their colonies in the New World at once took up the quarrel. Fourth, French war, 1754-63. Cause: Both the French and English claimed the tract of land lying west of the Alleghany Mountains along the Ohio river. The French seized the English surveyor and captured their posts; also built forts along their line of possession. Fifth, Revolutionary war, 1775-83. Cause: The British tried to tax the colonies to pay the expenses of the recent war. Six, War of 1812-14. Cause: The impressment of American seamen and the capture of their ships. Seven, Mexican war, 1846-47. Cause: The annexation of Texas to the United States. Eight, Civil war, 1861-65. Cause: The antagonism between the North and South was mainly on account of the slavery question. This difficulty was first settled by the Missouri Compromise in 1820. The "squatter sovereignty" policy, roused to fury by the trouble in Kansas, while the Dred Scott decision and the attempted execution of the fugitive slave law, together with the John Brown raid, made it plain that war would be the result. The Southern States, headed by South Carolina, seceded from the Union, so war was declared between the North and South. Respectfully,

GRACE GILMER.

ANDERSON, S. C., Feb. 22, 1892. Mr. Editor: In regard to your questions of last week, my answer is this, there were four wars: Revolutionary in 1775, the war with England in 1812, the Mexican in 1846 and the Civil in 1861. The cause of the Revolutionary war that England wanted to rule us, and we did not want to be ruled by her, so we rebelled. The war with England was because England claimed the rights of stopping American vessels, the British aroused the Indians against the Americans, so war was declared against Great Britain June 19, 1812. The Mexican war was about the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. The Civil war was whether we should have slaves or not. Respectfully,

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FRIENDSHIP, S. C., Feb. 16, 1892.

Mr. Editor: In regard to the "Two Crabs" my version is this: We have no right to accuse others of doing evil if we indulge in the same habits. First cast the beam out of our own eyes, and then we can see more clearly to pull the mote out of our neighbor's eye. If we would have others to do right we must first do right ourselves, and some one will be sure to follow. Parents need not think or expect their children to be something great if they wallow in the mud themselves. As a rule children will be just about what their parents are in morals. They will generally come up to the example their parents set them. Parents need not give their children advice unless they live up to the advice they give themselves. Precept upon precept will be worthless, unless a good example accompanies them. Not only are parents responsible, but we, as scholars, are responsible for the example we set before the smaller scholars. There is never a time but somebody is following our example. Actions speak louder than words. One example is worth a dozen precepts.

I go to school at Friendship to Mr. J. B. Spearman.

Yours respectfully,
OSCAR CALLAHAN.

BELTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1892.

Mr. Editor: I am going to try for the prize about the fable of the "Two Crabs." I think it teaches that mothers ought to set a good example for their children, as children generally follow the example of their parents. It also teaches that teachers ought to set a good example for their pupils, and that older pupils should set a good example for younger ones.

I go to school at Dorchester to my sister Anna. I am 12 years old.

Very truly,
JESSIE GRUBBS.

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LENGTH OF LIFE.

The Changes Constantly Going on in the Human Body.

Among the many differences between not living and living things is the fact that changes are constantly going on in those parts of the body which are alive and occur in certain definite times; and the amount of time allowed for these changes depends largely on the properties of the living matter itself. The time required to hatch an egg depends upon what sort of an egg it is; it is the same in a chicken hatching oven as it is in the setting hen. Growth, decay and death have each their allotted times and seasons—the little mass of living matter which produces a hair can form just so much length of hair and no more, and when it has done its work it shrivels and dies; when another little mass of cells takes its place and begins to push out a new hair. The life of a single hair in a grown man is from two to six years; every day he loses from thirty to fifty dead hairs and begins to produce nearly as many new ones.

So, also, each animal has a certain time which it can live; it is like a machine constructed to run so long and no longer. For most animals this time is about five times that required for the animal to obtain its full growth and development, which in man occurs when he is from 20 to 22 years old, so that he ought to live from 100 to 110 years. As a matter of fact, the average life of all the babies that come into the world is only about 38 years; very few live to be over 60, and not more than one out of 2,000 sees his hundredth birthday. It is this due to original differences in the babies themselves, or in the way they are brought up, or in the places in which they live, in the air they breathe and in their mode of life after they become full-grown? To answer these questions one of the first things we want to know is whether people die equally fast everywhere, and, if not, where is it that they die soonest or live longest? The answer to this is that people die much more rapidly in some countries than in others; for instance, they die twice as fast as they do in Sweden. In the year 1889, out of every 1,000 persons living in the following countries there died, in England, 18; in Norway, 17; in Sweden, 16; in Austria, 23; in Hungary, 32; in Germany, 23; in France, 21, and in Italy, 25. How many died in the United States we do not know, because no account of them was kept in the greater part of the country; but it was probably 17; 18 out of each 1,000 living. We do know, however, that they die faster in some cities than in others. For example, out of each 1,000 people living there died during the year ending May 31, 1891, in New York city, 27; in Brooklyn, 25; in Boston, 24; in Philadelphia, 22; in Chicago, 21; in Detroit, 20; in St. Louis, 19; in Minneapolis, 15, while in the country districts the loss was only 11 or 12 out of each 1,000.

One of the number, a venerable darkey named George Washington, told the story of their wanderings. He said they came from Redland Territory, in the Cherokee Nation, sixteen miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas. Most of them owned property and raised cotton, but last summer the crop was a failure and they became dissatisfied. The trip to Liberia had been discussed last June. Rev. Mr. Hill, their pastor, favored the project and consented to go with them as their leader. Mr. Hill told them that it would cost \$1,500 to get to this city and that the steamship company would give them free passage to Africa. His proposition was accepted.

Many of them sold their homes for almost nothing to raise the amount. The money was given to Rev. Mr. Hill. The pastor started out to find accommodations for his people when they arrived and got lost for a time. He left his family in the ferry house, but could not tell where it was. He went to the police headquarters and asked if the police would not try and find them.

Rev. Mr. Hill tells a sad story of his people's experiences. He said that some time ago he received a circular from a man named Coppinger of Washington, manager of the American Colonization Society. The circular stated that negroes could go to Africa free of charge after taking the oath of allegiance to the African government administered here at the custom house. This they found was untrue. The pastor and his people are left here without means, and all of them bereft of home and family.

An Exciting Wedding in Georgia.

A runaway couple pursued by an angry father rushed into the bedroom of a sleeping justice and demanded an immediate marriage. Arrayed in a flowing gown of white, the startled justice leaped from his couch, and, seeing a woman present, as quickly leaped behind the bed.

"What do you want?" he thundered, peering wildly over the headboard.

"Want to get married!" shouted the man.

"Take her and go, and God help you!" cried the justice.

And the nuptial knot was tied—Atlanta Constitution.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Subscribed to and published in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sole Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—A thing of beauty is a joy until you marry it.

any large number of grandfathers and grandmothers to grow up and get their hair properly whitened and their backs bent to the curve which belongs to 80 years of age.

When another hundred years have gone we may be sure that there will not be nearly so great a difference in the number of old people in the different States, but we may also be quite sure