

## NEW JEWELRY STORE!

**JOHN M. HUBBARD,**  
 THIS NEW STORE..... IN HOTEL BLOCK.  
 LOTS OF NEW GOODS.....  
 NOVELTIES IN PROFUSION.  
 JUST WHAT YOU WANT.  
 No Charge for Engraving.  
 The President Goods in the Town, and it's a pleasure to show them.

Call and see my Stock of Flour and Heavy Goods.

**JOHN M. HUBBARD.**

## MOVING INTO A LARGE STORE-ROOM,

On Granite Row,  
 prepared to furnish you with anything in the GROCERY LINE at a low price.  
 Call and see my Stock of Flour and Heavy Goods.

**JOHN M. HUBBARD.**

## THE CHEAPEST GOODS!

EVER SOLD IN ANDERSON!

Buying our Fall Stock we decided to make a change in our business and to run the goods off at once. We are SLAUGHTERING the stock of

**CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**

Don't be misled to buy from any one until you see our stock and prices. We carry a large line of

**BOYS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.**

Save money by trading with us Fall.

**LOWEST PRICES—COURTEOUS ATTENTION.**

**TAYLOR & CRAYTON.**

## FOR SIXTY DAYS!

Special Low Prices will be made to Cash Buyers for the next 60 days on all

**PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES,**  
**BUGGIES, HARNESS,**  
**LAP ROBES, Etc.**

Our Stock is large and complete in every department, and we shall be pleased to have you call and examine same, and get our SPECIAL PRICES. We are sure we CAN and WILL make to you interest in our Stock of

**BUGGIES AND SEWING MACHINES**

especially large and attractive. So be sure you see them before you buy.

**SPECIAL CUTS**  
**ON ORGANS**  
**TO SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES**

Yours, always anxious to serve,  
**C. A. REED, Agent.**

## WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

**Dry Goods, Notions, Jeans, Flannels, Domestic, Hats, SHOES, Etc., Etc.**

and show one of the best selected and cheapest stock of Goods ever brought to Anderson. We don't ask you to take our word for it, but come in and see for yourselves.

Stock of GROCERIES always complete—prices the LOWEST.

Come and see us before you buy anything—we will save YOU MONEY.

Yours truly,  
**DEAN, GEER & MOORE.**

## \$8.00 AND \$10.00 STOVES!

**IF LOW PRICES**

Inducement to secure a first-class stove, and a guarantee with it, call and see our stock of

**Iron Stoves, which are superior to any stove. They are sold to suit the times.**

In Lamp, Crockery and Glassware

at an abundance, and at prices that down competition anywhere. And don't miss your chance.

**GOOD TINWARE,**

Wholesale and Retail.

Call on the undersigned.

Make this opportunity to thank all my friends in the country and city for their kind patronage in the past, which I assure you has been appreciated, and to show my appreciation I have marked my Goods very low for the season, and I ask a continuance of an inspection of my Goods.

Respectfully,  
**JOHN T. BURRIS,**  
 PEOPLES' BLOCK.

## FURNITURE

AT  
**PANIC PRICES.**

They have the Largest, Cheapest and Best Selected Stock in the State, and challenge any Furniture House in the State for a comparison of prices.

**WALNUT and OAK SUITS** cheaper than they can be bought from any Factory.

**BUREAUS** at prices unheard of before.

**PARLOR SUITS** cheaper than any.

**AND EVERYTHING** in the Furniture line.

Gaskets and Coffins furnished Day or Night.

**G. F. TOLLY & SON,**  
 Depot Street, Anderson, S. C.

### Anderson Intelligencer.

After the Battle.

Only those commanding corps and divisions have posts from which they survey a battle field while fighting is in progress. As the fight is furious all along the line, even the general in command may not be able to take in over a half mile of front. One may have been in a dozen battles without witnessing more than the maneuvers of a last grade battle usually end in withdrawal and pursuit. In either case nearly all the troops on both sides are put in motion and so men who have been fighting all day march away and see only the dead and wounded in their front. But very few wounded are brought in by night, and the dead can wait for the sun to rise. To move about on the field at night is to court a life in your hand. There are ghoul robbers of the dead who will fire upon you, and there are wounded men who will treat you as a foe. There are riders whose horses galloping about, while others maddened with the pain of wounds, will charge at you open-mouthed from the darkness.

It is when morning comes again that those left behind to bring in the wounded, bury the dead and collect the equipments, scattered over miles of ground, perhaps can see and fully realize how fierce and deadly the conflict was. The dead are not all on the battle lines. Here, where the reserves were posted, a mile in the rear, are the first of them. They had been buried by soldiers who were fighting all day. They are lying in heaps, and in nearly every case the face is covered by poncho or blanket. Down this front of a mile in length we find a dead man here and there as we advance, sometimes two or three together, but more of them lie with their heads to the east than in any other direction. The men shot in the head are lying at full length; those shot below the neck have one foot drawn up and their fingers are clenched. There is not on any face what you would call a look of pain or anguish, and neither do you find smiles and placidity. Look into the faces of 100 men killed in battle, and you will find the same general expression, whether they were shot in the head or in the face. This look rests on the faces of men killed in their tracks, as it were. The mortally wounded man may turn on his side to die, and you may find him with a smile on his face, he has had time to breathe a prayer, or to think of wife and children at home and realize that his hour has come.

The battle line runs across a highway, over an old cotton field, across a meadow and into the woods. The men made breakfast out of rations and dirt. At one spot they had the cover of a stone wall at another the banks of a winding creek. Here was a brigade without the slightest cover, rushing in to hold a gap in the line. The dead and the wounded lie fast as they do the five dead to be wounded. The enemy used grape and canister from a battery planted on that ridge, and the missiles did terrible execution. Here along the breastworks the men were lying down as fired from that position they regarded as exposed, still rests at full length, on his stomach, though their faces seem half buried in the grass. Many of the muskets still rest across the breastworks. Here for 300 feet we cannot find a wounded man. The bodies of the dead were struck in the face or throat.

With his back to the wall sits a dead man who probably lived an hour or two after he was hit. His knees are drawn up for a rest for his arms, and thus his head is exposed. Next on his left is a captain lying on his back, with his outstretched right arm still holding the sword, and that sword rests across the body of another dead man. The officer was struck fairly between the eyes by a bullet. His hands are clasped in prayer, and his head is bent as if shouting a command when death came. We hesitate for a moment and then step over the breastworks and advance to the creek. At this spot it was midway between the combatants. Right before last night and the foe filled the canyon here, sometimes elbow to elbow, but purposely ignoring each other's presence. Here is the horror of the battlefield. We knew it would be so, but were impelled to come.

The banks of the creek are nowhere less than ten feet high, in some places they are 5 and 6. The bed of the stream is 6 or 8 feet wide, but the flow of the water only half that, and from 6 inches to a foot deep. On a front of half a mile all the wounded men, both sides, were crowded and piled themselves along inch by inch made for this creek as the fighting ceased. They reached the bank and flung themselves down. They fill the bed from bank to bank, lying there, four or five deep. Here and there may be a living man, but 19 out of 20 per cent of them are dead. The other for whom the water, but only the first comers quenched their thirst. Before they could move away they were caught in the crush. It is a great trench, with its dead ready for the dirt to hide them, and the waters of the creek have been dammed up until they are seeking a new outlet through the cotton field. Help arrives, and we walk slowly along the bank to look for wounded men. We find and extricate about 20, none of whom will perhaps live the day out. All others are dead, and the creek is almost a thousand by the returns of the burial party. It is almost night before the creek flows on its old bed again, but even our thirsty horses will not drink the waters running red. They stand at the first question was, "Who made you?" and the answer was, "God." The second, "Out of what are you made?" and the answer, "Out of the dust of the earth." But the teacher failed to notice the absence of the little fellow at the head of the class, and so the first question naturally came to the boy whose place was next to the head, and upon announcing the question: "Who made you?" the answer came, "It was made out of the dust of the earth—the other fellow, what God made, did not get the measles and couldn't come!"

When ever during the daytime a New York, New Haven and Hartford train rolls into the Grand Central depot a stoop-shouldered, little man, with keen grey eyes, and a thin nose, does not wear sufficient luxuriance to require frequent trimming, strolls down to the end of the platform. When the train stops and the most lagard of the passengers are still leisurely alighting, he has a number of men on the rear platform of the last car and proceeds to literally "go through" the train. Sometimes a much excited passenger who has suddenly recollected that he has forgotten something rushes madly back into the train and disappears into the proper property in the hands of the little man. Then, if he is of a suspicious disposition, he glares and scowls at the little man, and sometimes pounces upon him and indignantly asks him to be told what he is doing with "that."

A tired look comes into the little man's face and he mildly explains that he is employed by the company to search incoming trains for articles left behind by passengers. He proposes to take the last property room, where the owners can always get possession of them again by furnishing presumptive evidence that the thing belongs to him.

When Charlie asks what the other employees about the depot call him, although he has another name which appears on the pay rolls of the company—first began his work his beard was tinged with gray, and he wasn't a bit stoop-shouldered. That was 15 years ago, and in these years, from 6:30 in the morning until 6:30 in the evening each day, he has been picking up things that careless passengers have forgotten to take with them when they left the train.

It would make an excellent story for things that long. But his eyes are as keen as ever, and his honesty is still proof against all temptations. If that were not the case, he could have retired with his pocket full of "wads" that he has found while pursuing his unique occupation which has slipped enough into his own pocket to render him quite independent.

There are no blanks in his daily record. Never a day goes by that he doesn't find something that somebody has forgotten. He picks up few things on Sundays than on any other days, because on Sundays travel is comparatively light, and passengers are likely to be less preoccupied with business cares and therefore not so likely to forget things. On some days his list of lost articles found is quite a formidable one.

This, for instance, is what he turned up in the last property room on August 17: Thirteen umbrellas, two rings (one plain gold and one with diamonds), one overcoat, one package of legal papers, one satchel, one lady's jacket, one Derby hat, one valise, one cap, one cane, one package of hardware, one mackintosh and one pocketbook.

And this is what he found on August 27: Seven umbrellas, one parasol, one shawl, one overcoat, one pair of shoes, one package of spectacles, one package of paint, one package of one smelling bottle, one package of one perfume bottle.

When the articles are taken to the lost property room, they are labelled with the date on which they are found in the property room. They are kept in the room until the articles that have any intrinsic value are redeemed. The rest are simply stored away for the gnawing tooth of time to prey upon.

Charlie is of the opinion, and surely he is right, that the system of lost property, which somebody is liable to forget something at some time or other. Umbrellas are the articles that are most frequently left behind on the trains by travellers. The man who could devise an infallible system of lost property, or of an umbrella would always be sure to remember it would reap a fortune. Charlie has tried his own wits at it, but was forced to give it up.

He has come to the conclusion that a state of ecstatic happiness, especially on the part of those who are apt to produce forgetfulness of portable property. He has discovered that newly married brides and grooms are quite as apt to forget the little things they may be carrying with them as the old hands who have been on the job for many years. The man who never travels without a flask of whiskey seldom forgets it. Perhaps that is because the act of putting it into his pocket immediately filled the canyon here, sometimes elbow to elbow, but purposely ignoring each other's presence. Here is the horror of the battlefield. We knew it would be so, but were impelled to come.

The banks of the creek are nowhere less than ten feet high, in some places they are 5 and 6. The bed of the stream is 6 or 8 feet wide, but the flow of the water only half that, and from 6 inches to a foot deep. On a front of half a mile all the wounded men, both sides, were crowded and piled themselves along inch by inch made for this creek as the fighting ceased. They reached the bank and flung themselves down. They fill the bed from bank to bank, lying there, four or five deep. Here and there may be a living man, but 19 out of 20 per cent of them are dead. The other for whom the water, but only the first comers quenched their thirst. Before they could move away they were caught in the crush. It is a great trench, with its dead ready for the dirt to hide them, and the waters of the creek have been dammed up until they are seeking a new outlet through the cotton field. Help arrives, and we walk slowly along the bank to look for wounded men. We find and extricate about 20, none of whom will perhaps live the day out. All others are dead, and the creek is almost a thousand by the returns of the burial party. It is almost night before the creek flows on its old bed again, but even our thirsty horses will not drink the waters running red. They stand at the first question was, "Who made you?" and the answer was, "God." The second, "Out of what are you made?" and the answer, "Out of the dust of the earth." But the teacher failed to notice the absence of the little fellow at the head of the class, and so the first question naturally came to the boy whose place was next to the head, and upon announcing the question: "Who made you?" the answer came, "It was made out of the dust of the earth—the other fellow, what God made, did not get the measles and couldn't come!"

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### Armed of the World.

China has a regular army of 300,000 men, and a war footing of 1,000,000.

Turkey has a regular army of 355,000 men, and a war footing of 610,200, and the annual cost of the army is \$19,642,000.

Italy has a regular army of 736,592 men, and a war footing of 1,718,933, and the annual cost of the army is \$48,298,000.

Japan has a regular army of 36,777 men, and a war footing of 51,721, and the annual cost of the army is \$6,151,000.

Spain has a regular army of 90,000 men, and a war footing of 450,000, and the annual cost of the army is \$131,812,202.

France has a regular army of 502,764 men, and a war footing of 3,753,307, and the annual cost of the army is \$114,279,701.

Germany has a regular army of 445,402 men, and a war footing of 1,492,104, and the annual cost of the army is \$98,339,429.

Great Britain has a regular army of 131,656 men, and a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is \$74,901,500.

India (British) has a regular army of 189,597 men, and a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is \$84,451,191.

The United States has a regular army of 25,740 men, and a war footing of 131,656, and the annual cost of the army is \$40,466,460.—*Journal of Education.*

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Germany has a regular army of 445,402 men, and a war footing of 1,492,104, and the annual cost of the army is \$98,339,429.

Great Britain has a regular army of 131,656 men, and a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is \$74,901,500.

India (British) has a regular army of 189,597 men, and a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is \$84,451,191.

The United States has a regular army of 25,740 men, and a war footing of 131,656, and the annual cost of the army is \$40,466,460.—*Journal of Education.*

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Turkey has a regular army of 355,000 men, and a war footing of 610,200, and the annual cost of the army is \$19,642,000.

Italy has a regular army of 736,592 men, and a war footing of 1,718,933, and the annual cost of the army is \$48,298,000.

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