

# DO YOU WANT TO ENLIST?

If You Do, Now is Your Chance to Enter the Artillery.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—"A good citizen makes a good soldier, and on the other hand a man who, as a citizen, is constantly in trouble and a burden to the community in which he lives, will find little to attract him in the army."

This is the comment of Gen. Henry C. Corbin, assistant adjutant general of the army. In view of the proposed increase in the artillery branch of the service, the adjutant general of the army is preparing for the prompt organization of the two additional regiments of artillery provided for in the Hawley bill, which passed the Senate on Washington's Birthday. It is the intention of the department to have these two regiments enrolled, equipped and ready for active service within sixty days.

The life of an enlisted man in the army is what he himself makes it. For instance a young man of 21 years of age, of sound mind and good health concludes to enter the army. He presents himself at any of the military posts, all of which have recruiting station attachments, and files his application for enlistment. He may be a man of ordinary intelligence, but with little or no education. Perhaps he can barely read and write, and in some instances he can do neither. It is the desire, however, in making enlistments, to secure men who can read and write. However, a high grade of education is not essential for a new recruit in the army.

The recruit presents himself at the military rendezvous, is put through rigid physical examination and if he comes up to the requirements of the service he is enlisted for three years, at the rate of \$13 per month. This does not seem like a tempting compensation to strong, able-bodied men of average intelligence, but as Gen. Corbin said, a good citizen should make a good soldier, and a soldier's life in time of peace is not one of hardships as is sometimes imagined. The new recruit, after being duly enrolled, is equipped with plenty of comfortable clothing. He is provided with a good warm bed in comfortable barracks. If he is an ignorant man he is taught to read and write at the post school, and his thirst for additional knowledge may be quenched at the post library. If he is inclined to be convivial his thirst for some of the good things of life may be satisfied at the canteen, known as the enlisted man's club. Anyone who has visited an army post knows what is obtainable at a canteen. Beer and light wines are dispensed, but no whiskey is allowed by the regulations to be sold. Precautions are taken to prevent over indulgence, but should the enlisted man partake too freely of the good cheer dispensed at the canteen, he is obliged to suffer the penalty of several hours in the guard house, with a little extra duty on the side in consequence of his breach of discipline. The soldier who gets drunk at a military post is better treated than the average citizen, who after imbibing too freely falls into the clutches of the metropolitan police. Some policemen delight to use their clubs freely when handling an ordinary civilian drunk, and it frequently occurs that a broken crown and well thumped feet are the additional penalties inflicted upon the victims who fall in the clutches of the police.

The first duty to which a raw recruit is assigned is that known in the service as the setting up drill. He is taught to stand erect, how to march, how to fall in, and in a general way he is instructed in infantry tactics. All this regular exercise tends to his physical development, so that while his mind is being cultivated his physical development goes steadily on. If in the artillery branch of the service his advancement will proceed in accordance with the ability he displays. After learning how to handle a musket, he is instructed in the art of handling field pieces. Then by degrees he is taught how to manipulate mortar batteries, siege guns, the modern eight, ten and twelve-inch rifles and magazines. In a few months a man of ordinary intelligence is ready for active service at any of the great sea coast fortifications. To become skillful artillerymen men are required to possess some knowledge of arithmetic, how to read barometers and thermometers, and also must have some knowledge of the force and effect of the velocity of the wind. This enters into the sighting and firing of the heavy ordnance.

There are to-day in the service many very bright men, who have enlisted as privates, but by industry and perseverance have become experts in the handling of the great modern guns. Many of them are still privates, but it is expected that some of them will be promoted to non-commissioned officers in the two new regiments to be established.

The discipline of the army is not as severe as some people imagine. Although in some instances army arti-

nets have been known to render miserable the lives of some of the enlisted men under them, the relations between the officers and enlisted men are as a rule of the most friendly nature, and they frequently fraternize in hours of recreation. Of recent years athletic sports have been widely encouraged, so that to-day there is a football team or a base ball nine made up of officers and enlisted men at almost every army post in the United States. This reference to sports is made to show that the soldier's life is not altogether an unhappy one in time of peace. Of course the soldier is required to perform certain duties, sometimes he is subjected to hardships occasioned by severe weather, disagreeable surroundings and other discomforts, which every soldier, be he officer or private, must expect to encounter some time in his military career. It is in time of war that the hardships fall heavily upon the officers and the enlisted men alike, and only those who have passed through active campaigns can appreciate the horrors of destructive, bloody, demoralizing war.

In making enlistments for the infantry and cavalry branches of the service the same methods are employed as in the artillery. Of course the duties of the infantry men are not as exacting as those of an artilleryman. It is true an infantryman in time of peace is further removed from general civilization than his brothers of artillery and cavalry, and consequently the natural hardships which arise in modern army life fall most heavily upon the infantry arm of the service.

Under the head of hardships in army life it is sometimes necessary to separate a married man from his family. To that end marriages among enlisted men are not encouraged, and in making enlistments it is considered desirable to select single men in preference to men with families, all things being equal. At many of the army posts enlisted men are married and live with their families. As far as he is able, the commanding officer of a post gives the married people quarters by themselves, and the wives perform various duties around the post, such as washing, dressmaking, etc., and in that way many a happy little family is kept united. It sometimes occurs that Cupid breaks into the ranks of the enlisted men at a military post and then the victim of the god of love is required to notify the commanding officer of his intended plunge into matrimony. As far as he is able, the commanding officer usually endeavors to discourage marriage in the ranks, but if the victim is persistent, the commanding officer generally gives his consent and manages to find quarters for the newly wedded pair.

Gen. Miles, in his last annual report, paid a high compliment to the character and efficiency of the enlisted men of the army, and he said that it had never been higher than at the present time. The short term of service and liberal discharge by purchase or order, of men who find themselves unsuited has eliminated from the army most of those who are a disadvantageous element. Under the army regulations every post is a recruiting station, the object being to effect a saving in transportation. If vacancies occur in one of the frontier regiments, the officers of that post are allowed to fill such vacancies locally, or as near the post as possible. So it is with the stations along the coast. If recruits needed for duty in New York harbor can be secured in Greater New York, it is not necessary to go to the Pacific coast for them.

During the past year the recruiting service has been conducted with unusually good results under the system of sending the troops enlisted at the various stations to regiments and posts with the least practical delay. Not only have assignments been regularly made from recruiting stations and rendezvous every ten days, but a very large proportion of the men enlisted at city stations have been sent at once from the place of enlistment to the post where they were to stay. So great has been the number of men offering to enlist that recruiting at all stations has been restricted to enlistment of exceptionally desirable men, without prior service, and to former soldiers with good discharges.

In view of the fact that the modern guns are somewhat new to the service, new methods will have to be employed in operating them. A distinguished army officer on duty at the war department, in speaking of the proposed increase of the army, said: "New guns" is a new text from which no preacher has ever preached, consequently I believe that the men who are required to operate the modern guns must be skilled mechanics. It is understood that recruiting officers in making the new enlistments under the provision of the Hawley bill will be guided as far as they are able by the suggestion here made.

The total strength of the army today is 25,000 enlisted men. Twenty-

five regiments, eight companies each, 13,125; five regiments of artillery, twelve batteries each, 4,025; ten regiments of cavalry, ten troops each, 6,170; engineering battalion, 500; ordnance detachment, 405; West Point detachment, 239; post non-commissioned staff, 280; Indian scouts, 75; signal corps sergeants, 50; recruiting parties, 41.—*News and Courier.*

## Dived for Gold in Mountain Stream.

Mr. Jay McMonnies, who for the past eight months has been in north Georgia prospecting for gold, came down yesterday for a short stay in Atlanta.

Mr. McMonnies has been a gold seeker all his life, and as such has figured in Australia, in Africa, and in our golden west. And, he says, always in hard luck.

But if Mr. McMonnies can't find nuggets, he can find incidents. Something is always happening to him, or to somebody else in his presence. He has mixed up with Indians, Hottentots, Australian Bushmen and Georgia moonshiners, until he's stored with an inexhaustible supply of stories, jokes and thrilling tales about them. Between drinks, yesterday, he told enough of such to supply Arehibald Clavering Gunter with theme and plot and motif for an even dozen novels. Mr. McMonnies would spin a story or crack a joke and when he had finished, somebody would "set 'em up." Then he'd tell another, and somebody would "set 'em up" again. And so on and so on it went. Finally, after a long pause in which nobody offered a move toward the bar, Mr. McMonnies began to fill his old briarwood pipe with an English brand of tobacco, and after lighting it and taking three or four puffs, he reared back in his chair, and as a final effort, said:

"But the doggonedest thing of all happened in north Georgia day before yesterday," and his keen blue eyes began to fill with tears of mirth.

After a moment he managed to control himself enough to continue. "It was up on some creek with a bloody Indian name. I had met up with a fellow in Dahlgone who told me that he knew of a deep hole in that creek into which he suspected a great deal of gold had been washed. So he had gotten himself a diving suit, and was on the lookout for a partner to help him in the search. I volunteered to be the partner, and forthwith we started.

"We got there all right and rigged up the apparatus and prepared to get the wealth. My partner got into the suit—I screwed the helmet on, and down he went. We had felled a log across the pool, and I seated myself on it holding the signal rope and awaited the jerk that would notify me he was ready to ascend.

"The ripples on the surface had scarcely died away when a whole family of mountaineers came down the mountain side to where I was. They had fishing lines and bait with them, and had evidently come down to the pool as their favorite place for a try at mountain trout.

"Hello, Mister! What ye doin'?" greeted the head of the family.

"Fishing," says I.

"Must 'spect to ketch er whale, judging from the size of yer line."

"At this the entire family laughed, and began to dispose themselves around the edge of the water. Soon they were all absorbed in their angling—all except the old man. Presently my partner jerked the rope to come up.

"You got a bite, sure enough, Mister," he said, in astonishment, as he saw the signal.

"I arose and commenced hauling in. The evident weight that was on the end of the rope almost petrified them. They couldn't understand it, and not being able to understand it, began to get uneasy. I asked the old man to help me. He came timidly out to where I was, and laid hold of the line. His wonder and fear increased with every pull. Just before my partner got to the top he turned aloof and started back to the bank. With one mighty effort I lifted my partner high enough for him to throw his arms around the log. The old man blurted out as oak as he caught sight of the horrid looking diving bell with its cyclopean eye, the old woman screamed and the children yelled and the whole business went off and away up the mountain side in less time than it'll take me to kill another drink." And the Irishman led in the laughter that followed his wonderful vivid account of the whole affair. But still nobody tendered treat and the symposium adjourned.—*Atlanta Journal.*

## Cute Little Johnny.

A lady on Woodward avenue has a little boy who is inclined to freckle and has been told to keep on his hat when out in the sun. Last week she engaged a servant whose face is quite roughened with smallpox. Robbie looked at her very closely and then said to his mother:

"It's too bad, ain't it, mamma?"

"What's too bad?" said his mother.

"That her didn't keep on her hat."

His mother was puzzled and said: "Why should Mary keep on her hat?"

"Cause the sun's jammed all her freckles in."

## Strange Scavengers.

Charleston, S. C., has the most primitive and peculiar scavengers in the world. Hundreds—it seems thousands—of carrion crows, or buzzards, in the very early morning swoop down upon the historical old city from the tall palm or palmetto forests which skirt the western suburbs.

In the waking hours any passenger entering Charleston on the Columbia express can see huge black lumps fall from the trees about. They never hit the ground. Out in the open these black lumps gather in a struggling flock and flop their way over toward the Custom House. They are buzzards. While the twilight is yet gray these vulgar birds go to the City Market and infest it for an hour or two. The passenger who was startled by their dull flop from their palmetto perches, and saw great black clouds of them move across the low rice flats, can, if he goes to the market place, see the same birds, disgustingly tame, running about the stall floors of the meat mart, fighting with the hunger of dogs of the city for the bones and waste which fall from the butchers' meat blocks.

A stranger who did not appreciate the high value of these buzzards is liable to kill one of them. Then he is liable to be fined \$10, for the city does not allow its curious scavenger birds to be destroyed with impunity.

The Charleston Market is a noted place in the South. It runs from Market street to the water's edge, and is the main thoroughfare for the crowd of pedestrians who come and go from the harbor boats. It is a novel sight to see the hurrying feet of workmen treading their way carefully among these wild birds gathered there by the hundreds. Like domestic chickens, they stand about, and, like domestic dogs, they watch for every piece of waste as it is dropped from a meat block. One would hardly think, as he pushes the big birds out of the way, that these same feathered things roost in the forest, and are tame nowhere else. In the markets they never attempt to steal meat from the counter.

Going through the three or four blocks of the big market one morning the writer counted over three hundred of these buzzards walking about as nonchalantly as though it was their own poultry yard. They will not get out of your way. They fight every dog or cat that attempts to run in opposition, and will scramble with a man or a child who competes with them for a fallen scrap of meat. But they keep the Charleston markets clean, perfectly clean. As a result of their thorough scavenger work this is the cleanest and healthiest meat market in the world.

In consideration of their assistance in keeping the city clean the municipal Council has made it an offence to injure or kill one of them. An offender not only has to pay a fine of \$10, but usually gets a free lecture on the laws of health and the value of the buzzards as assistant members of the local board of health. By an hour after sunrise the birds have all left the city. It is for this reason that the visitor to the city, who usually gets up after that hour, and strolls out later, never sees this extraordinary sight of wild birds acting as market scavengers.—*Washington Star.*

The Parts that do not Grow Old. In his work on the senile heart, Dr. Balfour tells us that there are two parts of the human organism which, if wisely used, "largely escape senile failure." These two parts are the brain and the heart. Persons who think have often wondered why brain workers, great statesmen, and others, should continue to work with almost unimpaired mental activity and energy up to a period when most of the organs and functions of the body are in a condition of advanced senile decay. There is a psychological reason for this, and Dr. Balfour tells us what it is. The normal brain, he affirms, "remains vigorous to the last," and that "because its nutrition is especially provided for." About middle life, or a little later, the general arteries of the body begin to lose their elasticity and to slowly but surely dilate. They become, therefore, much less efficient carriers of the nutrient blood to the capillary areas. But this is not the case with the internal carotids, which supply the capillary areas of the brain. On the contrary, these large vessels "continue to retain their pristine elasticity so that the blood pressure remains normally higher than within the capillary area of any other organ in the body. The cerebral blood paths being thus kept open, the brain tissue is kept better nourished than the other tissues of the body."—*Medical Record.*

"Yes, grandma, when I graduate, I intend following a literary career—write for money, you know."

"Why, Willie, my dear, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the brain, the liver and the stomach. The brain is the seat of the mind, the liver is the seat of life, and the stomach is the seat of food. They are the three great pillars of the human body, and if they are not properly cared for, the body will soon fall into decay. It is therefore, of the utmost importance that these three organs should be kept in good health, and for this purpose, the use of a reliable blood purifier is essential.

There is nothing just as good as AFRICANA for Rheumatism or any other Blood Disease. So demand it and do not permit your Druggist to sell you some substitute. Thousands of people who have been sufferers for years, and who have long ere this given up all hope, could be restored to health again by taking AFRICANA, the wonderful Blood Purifier. IT NEVER FAILS. For sale by Evans Pharmacy and Hill-Orr Drug Co.

## Gen. Hampton on Spain.

Gen. Wade Hampton, one of the few surviving Lieutenant-Generals of the Confederacy, consented to-day for the first time to give his views on the Maine disaster and the threatened war with Spain:

"I cannot express an opinion on the cause of the Maine tragedy," said the distinguished ex-Confederate cavalry leader, "as that is a matter which will be determined by experts and divers. But as to what course the United States should pursue should the disaster prove to be due to Spanish treachery or to the fanatical hatred of the United States on the part of some individual Spaniard, I do not hesitate to say that we should demand a heavy indemnity and enforce the collection of it at the muzzle of the guns.

"Here again another contingency arises. It is whether or not Spain would choose to pay or go to war. In the latter event there is not much doubt as to the outcome. There is one fact that should not be lost sight of, however, at this point, and it is that Spain has a navy as large or slightly larger than the United States, though I doubt if it would fight as well as ours. Once war is declared we all know that its issue will be determined on the sea. Spain will be unable to invade the United States, and likewise we are unable to invade Spain. There could therefore be but little land fighting except that the Spanish fleet might shell a few of our more exposed seaports. We in turn would take possession of Cuba and the war would ultimately end on account of Spain's inability to continue it."

Gen. Hampton was asked if he would offer his services to the government, but declined to answer. From his subsequent conversation the inference could be drawn that he would not. He would advise, he said, that the men of the South stay at home and let the North furnish the troops.

"We are," he said, "just recovering from a terrific struggle which depopulated our section of the country, and another war would give us another basket. If it becomes necessary our citizens should take arms to defend their seaports, but not otherwise."

When asked what disposition should be made of Cuba, Gen. Hampton expressed a strong disapproval of annexation. "We have enough bad voters in this country now," said he, "without taking in any more. It would be well for the United States to exercise a protectorate over both Cuba and Hawaii, but I am unalterably opposed to annexation."—*The Star.*

"I just overheard you saying, Mr. Gray, that my daughter's face would make a man climb the fence."

"I meant if he was on the other side of the fence."

# Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S.S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured and well. Her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) cures Eczema, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, or any other blood trouble. It is a real blood remedy and always cures even after all else fails.

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Take a blood remedy for a blood disease; a tonic won't cure it.

Our books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address. Write Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

There is nothing just as good as AFRICANA for Rheumatism or any other Blood Disease. So demand it and do not permit your Druggist to sell you some substitute. Thousands of people who have been sufferers for years, and who have long ere this given up all hope, could be restored to health again by taking AFRICANA, the wonderful Blood Purifier. IT NEVER FAILS. For sale by Evans Pharmacy and Hill-Orr Drug Co.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against the wind. Even a headwind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm.



"ASLEEP!" Nothing so appealing to a mother's heart as the sight of her baby asleep. This is doubly true when the white lips, the fevered brow, the blue lines beneath the eyes and the thin little hands tell the pathetic story that their baby is ill. To the child that comes into the world robust and healthy, the ordinary ills of childhood are not a serious menace; but to the weak, puny baby with the seeds of disease implanted in its little body even before birth, they are a serious matter and frequently mean baby's death.

The woman who wants a strong, healthy baby must see to it that she does not suffer from weakness and disease of the important and delicate organs, concerned in motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on these organs, allaying inflammation, healing ulceration and soothing pain. It is a woman's friend in motherhood. It banishes the discomforts of the period of anticipation and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the newborn's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It rids maternity of its perils. It has caused many a childless home to ring with the happy laughter of healthy children. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous merits. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it. Ailing women who write to Dr. Pierce will receive free his best advice.

Scores of women who have been cured of obstinate and dangerous diseases by Dr. Pierce's medicines have told their experiences in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1008 pages, over 900 engravings and colored plates, and is free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, for paper-covered copy; cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE WORLD LOVES MUSIC.



We sell PIANOS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS to the best trade in this and adjoining Counties. Why not allow me to sell you a reliable Piano or Organ. We guarantee every instrument that goes out of our Warerooms, and have a large assortment to select from. Have just received new styles of—

## Ivers & Pond Pianos

—AND—  
Farrand & Votey Organs,

And we are getting in several other makes of high grade instruments. Also a large stock of Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Autoharps, &c., at lowest possible figures.

HEADQUARTERS for the Celebrated New Home, Ideal and several other leading—

## Sewing Machines.

Call and see us, or write for catalogue and prices Respectfully,

## The C. A. Reed Music House,



WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by letter and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 5 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad: it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally,

## OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION

will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cents for a Manual which will state where they say this advertisement.

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

## PETER HENDERSON & Co.

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

## Valuable FARMING LANDS

For Sale on Easy Terms in Madison County, Ga.

TERMS—One fourth cash, balance in four annual installments. Lots vary in size to suit purchasers, ranging in quantity from fifty to one hundred acres. For further information address T. R. Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. B. Henry, Jefferson, Ga.; W. H. Frisaron, Anderson, S. C.

Sale will take place Tuesday, March 5th next. SOUTH CHATTANOOGA SAVINGS BANK.

## Assessor's Notice.

Auditor's Office, Anderson, S. C. Feb. 14, 1898.

The Township Commissioners of the several Townships of this County will meet at this office on Tuesday, March 15th, at 11 o'clock a. m. to begin the work of appraising the PERSONAL and REAL ESTATE of Anderson County for taxation for the fiscal year 1898.

In order to assess the property more thoroughly, the Township Assessors will meet at some convenient place in their respective Townships and continue this work for some three or four days immediately thereafter, until the appraisement shall have been completed, except in the City of Anderson, where the Assessors will continue the work for ten days, or until the appraisement shall have been completed.

G. N. C. BOLEMAN, Auditor of Anderson County.

# Cotton,

like every other crop, needs nourishment.

A fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and not less than 3% of actual

# Potash,

will increase the crop and improve the land.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,  
99 Nassau St., New York.

## FOR LOW RATES WEST,

Texas, Mexico, California, Alaska, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to—

# FRED. D. BUSH,

District Passenger Agent,  
Louisville & Nashville R.R.

364 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

## Drs. Strickland & King,

Office in Masonic Temple.

Ges and Cocaine used for Extract-  
g Teeth.

Cash Buyers of Shoes

will find it to their advantage to look into the values offered by the J. K. ORR SHOE CO., Atlanta.

A card addressed to W. R. Crook, Box 64, Spartan-

burg, will bring our samples.

## NOTICE.

All parties owing me notes and accounts are requested and urged to pay same as soon as possible. I need my money and will be compelled to make collections early in the season. Save the trouble and expense of sending to see you.

J. S. FOWLER,  
Sept. 29, 1897

## HONEA PATH HIGH SCHOOL.

HAS closed a most satisfactory year's work to both patrons and teachers. The outlook for the next Session promises even better results. How to secure the best School is the constant study of the teachers. Excellent library, modern apparatus, five methods, and visit of leading. Next Session opens Monday, Sept. 6th, 1897. Board in fret handles at very low rates. For further information write to—

J. C. HARPER, Prin.,  
Honea Path, S. C.

July 14, 1897

## The New York World,

(THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.)

18 Pages a Week,  
156 Papers a Year,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Thrice-A-Week Edition of THE NEW YORK WORLD is first among all weekly papers in size, frequency of publication, and the freshness, accuracy and variety of its contents. It has all the merits of a great daily at the price of a dollar weekly. Its political news is prompt, complete, accurate and impartial as all its readers will testify. It is against the monopolies and for the people. It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER together one year for \$2.20.

## TWO FOR ONE.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WE OFFER

## HOME AND FARM

In combination with the ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER for \$1.55, being the price of our paper alone. That is, for all new or old subscribers renewing and paying in advance, we send HOME AND FARM one year free. HOME AND FARM has for many years been the leading agricultural journal of the South and Southwest, made by farmers for farmers. Its Home Department, conducted by Aunt Jane, its Children's Department, and its Dairy Department are brighter and better than ever. Renew now and get this great journal for the home and the farm—FREE.