WARFARE 20 YEARS HENCE.

On the Verge of a Revolution in the Art of Fighting.

Philadelphia Times.

lefore long the methods of warfare for the cost of one battle ship. most approved to-day will be regarded "The advantage of high explosives

By that time also, electricity will forms as yet undreamed of."

by a Government official who is one of the foremost scientific men in this Navy, in conversation with me. Impesing the condition that his name should not be mentioned, he proceeded to develop the idea by a series of sugrestions so striking as to excite the atmost interest. He said:

"To illustrate the tendency of the terclopment of warfare at present I will refer to the wiping out of the batleship Maine. According to my polief, it took just about three men to accomplish the destruction of that gicaptic fighting machine. They had a large quantity of nitro-glycerine or some such high explosive, packed in bass impervious to water. In each hag was placed just enough cork to rive the contents the specific gravity of water, approximately. Dragging the bags, one or more of the men swam out to within a short distance of the ship, then dived and swam under the water to escape observation and came of the vessel. To attach the bags to enough, permitting the assassins to wim away at their le isure.

"In some such way as this, I think, he Maine was destroyed. I only cite the case to illustrate the case with which a mighty warship of this kind can be destroyed by 'wo or three determined men at 'a minimum' of cost. few dollars worth of high explosive will wipe out \$4,000,000 worth of machinery and several hundred lives. If half a dozen hostile vessels of war ventured into the harbor of New York they would be annihilated very quicky, not by our own war ships, but by small groups of courageous men with so called infernal machines of one kind or another. When this sort of thing can happen, and is always likely o occur, it means that the fighting thip of the type described is out of date. The modern battleship is constructed, so to speak, on a gunpowder basis; in the building of them no more account is taken of high exploives than if there were no such hings. But it is perfectly certain that the wars of the immediate future are to be prosecuted with high explo-

"You must remember that as yet no dequate test of the efficiency of battle ships has been made in practice; they are built on theory. What does heir strength amount to-the thickness of their armor and the weight of the projectiles they can throw-if they represent a putting of matter in the grong place. In a museum of natural istory you will see the skeletons of many extinct animals which have lived at va ious epochs of the earth's history. You can tell at a glance the er ancient skeletons from those which belonged to creatures of more sithout regard to practical conditions. fuer-fore this species of vessel is hage and unwieldy mammals of the

"The great war ship and the great gun are the naval ideals of to-day. Both of them are based on what? On suppowder. Modern forts, both on land and on sea, are built on a gunbwder basis, and without any consideration of high explosives. The very rains of army and navy men all over the world are adjusted to gunpowder, wit were. Military experts, generalr speaking, are unable to think of far except in terms of gunpowder. postulate to which ideas of war must surely perish. e adjusted. These explosives have arried the art of war beyond the

The next armed conflict in which vessels of the future will be, but a tincle Sam is called upon to engage | suggestion in that direction seems to will be a war of physics and chemis- be afforded by the torpedo boat. A We are on the edge of a great torpedo boat costs \$75,000, and you revolution in the art of fighting and can build a whole fleet of such craft person essentially report as cases of hy-

wholly out of date. Twenty years is that only a little power is required ple who have been bitten by dogs and from now, reckoning at the very far- to concentrate them in the place in frightened into hysterical conditions, thest, there will be no floating for- which they are to do work. Their the kind which we call battle adoption as a means of construction is ships, they will be considered as rep- certain to introduce an entirely new reenting an obsolete type of naval series of inventions for war. The architecture comparatively small, yet development of the art of war from innitely more formidable and de- this time on will be a battle of invention. If hostilities should break out between Spain and the United States, have made its appearance as an active invention in this line would be maragent of destruction and military en- | vellously stimulated. Has it ever ocence of all sorts will have assumed curred to you to think of the fact that during our own civil war a greater The words above quoted were used number of fighting machines were invented than in all the history of the world up to that time? The Francoto military invention.

"We, of course, are a nation of inventors. A war with Spain would bring into existence many contrivances for destruction far surpassing what has hitherto been devised. The Spaniards, themselves not at all an inventive people, would think that they had come up against a nation of

"It is logically proper to assume any absurdity for the sake of argument. Let us assume, then, that we were driven from the seas actually by the Spaniards, and that our defeat was absolute and overwhelming. The wind up of the whole affair would nevertheless be the total viping out of Spain, for we would build vessels adjusted to requirements. There is no telling what we might do with electricity, which doubtless is destined to up under the safe shelter of the side | play a part in future warfare as an active agent of destruction. Telegrathe bottom of the ship was easy, and phy without wires is as yet in its inchemical time fuse that would burn frincy, but something very substantial under water could be ignited readily in this line has been accomplished already. If we can convey, as we do, to a distance and without a wire, enough energy to communicate intelligence, we shall be able before long to convey enough energy to work injury. As our control of electrical energy becomes more complete, we can extend its reach farther and farther. It does not seem wholly improbable that the time will come when we shall be able to explode the magazine of a ship without going near it.

"The only attempt thus far made by

of naval warfare, if torpedoes be excepted, is represented by the so-called dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is now in the neighborhood of Key West. This vessel has on her forward deck three fifteen-inch guns, which threw projectiles loaded with dynamite nearly a mile and a quarter. This ship is Both of these misunderstandings are only an experiment, and her practical utility is regarded by naval authorities as very doubtful. The problem of throwing high explosives with safety to those who use them has not vet been solved satisfactorily. No explosive is good for fighting purposes that can be touched off by shock or otherwise than by actual contact with fire. The stuff called 'explosive gelatine, for example, is the most powerful of all known explosives, being fifteen times as strong as gunpowder. It is made by dissolving gun cotton in can be so readily destroyed? They nitro glycerine, the preparation having the consistency of honey. But it is very unsafe for use in battle, because a bullet striking it will set it off by concussion.

"It is extremely likely that in the

poisonous gases on explosion will be employed. It has been suggested that Bingham of Georgia at the Riggs. ecent times, because the latter are so bombs loaded with hydrocyanic acid much lighter and more graceful, rep- gas under pressure could be thus uti- deeds at Manila were read to the old resenting improved types. In one of lized, releasing such fumes on burst- fellow; who sat as if entranced, with hes warships you see a massing of ing as would destroy all life in the nsterial. regardless of expense and neighborhood. The French melinite the end of the story he heaved a long has for its base a coal tar product sigh, remarking, 'Well dat does beat termed picric acid. Its-consistency is all. doomed to early extinction, like the about that of molasses, and it is poured into shells and permitted to harden. This stuff is entirely safe to handle, though three times as powerful as gunpowder. The fumes set free by a single one uv ou people?' the bursting of a bomb loaded with it are most deadly. A single one, fired several hundred of them, but not one experimentally at a vessel, on the of our men lost his life.' deck of which had been placed a number of sheep and goats, killed by sufnot destroyed by the Sying fragments. acid gas-this is the same thing as et gunpowder is practically out of poisons-should be fired into a ship for niggers and mules always gits de date. The day of high-power explo- and explode inside of the vessel, pret- wust uv it." - Washington Post. ives has arrived; they constitute the 'ty nearly everybody on board would

"The newly invented smoke grenades are filled with chemical substanstage when the bettleship can be use- ces which, on explosion, produce fal. With their aid it is as easy to clouds of dense black smoke. They destroy the strongest armored ship as are intended to be carried in advance smash up a wooden schooner. It is by skirmishers and thrown so as to The Mad Dog Bugaboo.

In the June Ladies' Home Journal Edward W. Bok writes on the "Bugaboo of the Mad Dog," quoting a numher of authorities to show that there is no such disease as "hydrophobia," and inquiring if "it is not time, therefore, in view of these indisputable facts, that we should give ourselves a little more freedom from this bugaboo of the mad dog? What the newspadrophobia are, in reality, nothing more nor less than instances of peoin which they involuntarily reproduce all the supposed symptoms of hydrophobia. It is a pity that our newspaper editors cannot have a more careful regard for the feelings of women during the summer months and agree to suppress the reports of cases supposed to be hydrophobia. They make the public mind nervous, and do more to spread the silly notion of a belief in hydrophobia than anything else.

"Women have had their feelings played upon enough by this foolish notion of hydrophobia, and enough unnecessary subering has been inflict-Prussian conflict gave a great stimulus ed upon the dog, who is often killed for nothing but a popular Tallacy.

> "It is high time that common sense should rule; that we should believe the fact that there is no such thing as hydrophobia, and rid ourselves of this senseless and ridiculous bugaboo of the mad dog?'

Finances in the Home.

A lack of sound business understanding between husband and wife has been the ruin of more homes than

When a man and woman enter into a partnership-that most important partnership in life-both members in the new firm should have a distinct appreciation of the financial situation. and, as the years pass, the firm's profits and losses should come within the equal knowledge of both.

So would be avoided much of the unhappiness that arises from the husband's thinking his wife extravagant or the wife's thinking her husband stingy. Nothing is more discouraging to a man than to see his hard-earned money thrown recklessly away on luxuries he feels that only the families of richer men can afford, but often this expenditure is due, not to willfulness on the wife's part, but to simply not knowing how much her husband can afford to have her spend. He is often over-indulgent. She tells him of two bonnets; one is five dollars more than the other, and she doesn't know whether she ought to get it-"but it is a dear of a bonnet," she adds, and he, too weakly loving, tells her "to the United States in the direction of buy it and look pretty," and then utilizing high explosives for purposes when the bill comes in, he broods over

At another time she asks for money to buy a certain piece of bric-a-brac, and meets with a refusal, and, at a loss to reconcile her husband's former generosity with the present denial, inwardly decides that he is "close." due to a want of mutual advice and confidence concerning the household

The way to avoid the unhappiness that such misunderstandings invariably brings about, is for the wife to have an allowance for household expenses, knowing exactly what ratio this allowance bears to her husband's whole income. Whether the allowance be large or small will really matter very little in a home that is established on the above sound-money basis .-Dixie Farmer.

Uncle Eph's Opinion.

"An old man who used to be a slave in our family has been greatly interested in our war with Spain, and next great war shells that liberate to please him I have read a good bit from the newspapers," said Mr. A. E.

"The accounts of Dewey's great open mouth and shining eyes. At

"What do you think of it Uncle Ephriam? I asked.

"Did I understah' you, marster, to say dat dem Spanish nebber killed

That's right, Ephriam; we killed

"Ben all I got to say is dat de' is de no-'countest fighters libin'. Your focation all of the animals that were Uncle Ephriam is surprised, he is, fur I shorely did 'spect to hear dat If a shell loaded with hydrocyanic dey had killed at least one nigger and perhaps a mule. Dey shorely must prusic acid and the deadliest of all not a bin enny of dem aroun' dere,

Once Tried, Always Used.

If we sell one bottle of Chamber lain's Cough Remedy, we seldom fail to sell the same person more, when it is again needed. Indeed, it has become the family medicine of this town, for coughs and colds, and we o smash up a wooden schooner. 'It is by skirmishers and thrown so as to ed merits—Jos. E. Harnen, Prop. Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, Md. Sold by Hill-Orr Drug Co. recommend it because of its establishFLED ON A MATTRESS.

The Experience of a Chicago Man at the

Justice John K. Prindiville had the experience of being carried through the city on a mattress, as at the time of the fire he was unable to walk. The Prindiville residence stood, in the days before the fire, at the intersection of Chicago avenue and State street. It was a spacious house, in the center of a large yard, and was in what was then the most fashionable residence district of Chicago. A fall in a gymnasium some three weeks before the fire had left Justice Prindiville a cripple for the time being, and he was confined to "Late Sunday night a friend of

the family came to the house." said

the justice, "and called my father to one side, telling him that the city was burning up. My six brothers told me as soon as they were dressed not to worry, as there were enough of them to care for me. I assured them I was not fretting, and while they made preparations to move me to a place of safety I, from my sickroom window, could see the reflection of the fire, then just beginning to get under way on the South Side. Father sent one of the boys to Wright's livery barn, at State and Kinzie streets, where our horses were kept, to get them and the carriages, which he intended to use in moving my mother, who was also ill, and myself as well as what property he could save.

"It so happened," continued Jus-

tice Prindiville, "that Wright's barn was the first building to burn on the North Side. When it was learned by the other boys that our horses were gone, one of them went out and in some manner got possession of an old express wagon. I don't know how he did it, but I have always thought he must have turned burglar for the nonce, as vehicles of all descriptions were then at a premium. They started to carry me out of the house on a mattress. The front door was too narrow, and they had to improvise a stretcher from a sheet. I remember that it was just at daylight Monday morning, and I was calmly smoking my pipe. This annoyed father, who told me to stop smoking, for fear I would set the house on fire. Four hours afterward the whole building was a smoldering

mass of rubbish. "Three of the brothers pulled the wagon, for want of a horse, and I was taken to Elm and Dearborn streets. There they left me, while they hurried back to save as much property as they could. For three hours I tossed about in the bottom of that wagon, unable to rise, while a steady stream of excited and in many cases frantic people poured past me, seeking shelter in Lincoln park. Many of them put things into the wagon and asked me to watch them. One man had three dishpans. and another some valuable oil paintings. A woman ran by, I distinctly remember, with a big billy goat clasped in her arms, and a little girl | me to the floor. left a cat in my charge property I threw out of the wagor, but I kept the cat.

"Somewhere one of the boys hired a truck with a team, got my mother and came where I was and took us to St. Joseph's hospital. We were left there, and the boys and father hurried back to save all they could from the house. They took the family silverware and other valuables to the beach at Lincoln park and buried them in the sand. As far as we have been able to learn up to the present time, the property is still in the sand.

"Late Monday night it was feared on all sides that the fire would come as far north as the hospital. The scene in the institution when the sick and injured learned of the new fear I will never forget. Mother and I were not worried, for we knew father and the boys would come for us, but the friendless and poor patients were in a frenzy of fear, many of them giving up to despair. Prayers and curses were mingled, and more than one unfortunate, unable to help himself, tried to crawl away.

"Father did come for us, and we were taken to the home of friends on Warren avenue, out of the path of the fire. The hospital was not burned, but the excitement there I will always remember."--Chicago

Married to a Flower Vase. Among the curious marriage cus-

toms prevailing in China is one which is thus described by a writer in The Family Herald:

Not long ago a very pretty girl, the daughter of a prominent Chinese official, was married with great pomp to a large, red flower vase, representing a deceased bridegroom who had died a few days before his wedding was to be celebrated.

His inconsolable bride elect declared that she would never marry any one else, but would devote herself as a widow to the dead man's family. So the ceremony with the flower vase was gone through with to enable the girl to enter the family, and the town proposes to build an arch to commemorate her devo-

Pitts' Carminative is pleasant to the taste, acts promptly, and never fails to give satisfaction. It carries children over the critical time of teething, and is the friend of anxious mothers and puny children. A few doses will demonstrate its value. E.

H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga., writes:
"I consider it the best medicine I have ever used in my family. It does all you claim for it, and even more. - A man never sees all that his mother has been to him till it's too TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

Colonel Rice's Experience With an Angry "Speaking of escapes from death recalls my experience with the murderous elephant Romeo. Had I been a little slower in my movements I would have been his eighth victim," said Colonel Rice reflectively. "One day I was directing the arrangement of some canvas men and unwittingly ventured a couple of steps backward and within range of the death dealing elephant, which at once raised his trunk slowly with the purpose of giving me a settler. He would have succeeded in killing me had not a young elephant near by trumpeted an alarm, and, like lightning, I at once sprang forward and out of dan ger from the murderous blow of the trunk by such a small distance that on the back of my head I felt the wind occasioned by its descent. After that experience Romeo was always kept chained by all four legs. The young elephant which had saved me was rewarded with candy.

ally I essayed the role of lion tamer," continued the speaker, "and under the able tutelage of Franconelli, the best lion tamer I ever saw, and who, by the way, subsequently met his death in a lion's den in the city of Havana. After having twice accompanied the fearless Franconelli into the den of Richard III, the largest and fiercest African lion ever exhibited in this country, it was at Vincennes, Ind., that I at length determined to enter the den of the beast alone. Clad in tinsel and spangles, at the afternoon performance, amid an outburst of music by the band, I boldly approached the lion's cage, opened the barred door and entered unharmed. The great brute, which was lying upon the floor at the farther end of the cage, seemed to not heed my presence other than by a glance of sullen indifference, so that I deemed my first attempt at entering a lion's den a success.

"It is not surprising that eventu-

'But my assurance of success was little premature, and fortunate was it for me that beneath the cage was a furnace in which glowed redhot iron rods and that trusty attendants were at hand to effectively wield them upon the lion if necessity demanded, else another page would have been added to the bloody history of the king of the forest and another name to his list of victims. After a three minutes' stay in the lion's den I made a parting salute to the breathless audience and prepared to leave the cage. As I backed toward the door I observed, to my horror, that the lion had almost imperceptibly risen from the floor, preparatory to springing upon me. Almost overcome by the grave danger of my situation, I contrived to signal the attendants to thrust the heated rods in between me and the bloodthirsty brute. Scarcely had I done so when the great tawny creature hurled itself upon me and, burying its claws in my shoulders, bore

"I felt the hot breath of the lion in my face as he opened his huge jaws preparatory to sinking his fangs in my throat, and a horrible death was but a brief second distant when the redhot irons were brought into play and used so effectively that the brute was forced to retreat to the far end of the cage without inflicting further injury upon me. I was hurriedly drawn from the cage, none the worse for my thrilling experience save badly shaken nerves. lacerated shoulders and a tattered tinsel jacket. As I hurried behind the curtain the band triumphantly played 'See the Conquering Hero Comes!' and I noticed that a panio in the audience had been narrowiy averted. And what became of Richard III? Oh, he lived to kill Franconelli a few months later!"-Los Angeles Times.

London Drivers.

In London the drivers are all licensed. No man can go upon the streets in charge of omnibus, hansom or cab without a license in his pocket. If he gets into trouble once through his own fault, he is fined and warned. The second time his license is taken away from him and he is never allowed to drive again on the streets of London. Before drivers are given their licenses they are required to pass a civil service examination in actual driving. They are taken into a yard where there are many posts set up in the pavement and required to drive in and around these obstacles. They are asked what street they would take in order to go from one place to another at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 1 in the afternoon and at 4 o'clock. Unless they are able to tell the best routes all over the city at various times of the day - indicating the thoroughfares which are least congested as the traffic shifts and changes-they get no license .-- Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Her-

Indisputable. "I don't know about the feasibility of the single tax."

"Why, man, it covers the whole ground,"-Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Flitchers

late to let her know that he sees it.

Wave of Patriotism Swept Conference.

DALLIMORE, May 18 .- A wave of patriotism swept over the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at today's session, Rev. W. T. Davison, fraternal dele gate from the British Wesleyan church, in the course of his address said: "When I landed on your shores a

few weeks ago war had just been de

lared between your country and Spain

want to express on behalf of the church I represent and the country from which I come the strong sym pathy we have for you in the present crisis in your national history. It is not necessary for me to say that England is entirely on your side in this war. Our nation can appreciate more perhaps than some other nations the righteousness of your cause. The bar barities in Cuba, too, outraged human feelings in this country, and you were at last driven to trust the issues of the matter to the arbitrament of war. We appreciate the lofty nature of your motives. We are assured that only the claims of the highest humanity force you reluctantly into this struggle.

We congratulate you on the splen did victory at Manila great applause) and I may say also we have no fears as to the final outcome of the war Although war is an evil thing in itself, it is probable that good will come out of this struggle. I think it may be an epoch-making war with you, and there may be several things for your country to learn from it. It may be that out of it will come a larger sense of your responsibility abroad among other nations. But whatever else comes from it, I sincerely trust that it will result in binding together into still closer fellowship our two nations.

At the close of his remarks, dele gates and spectators arose as one man and veeiferously cheered and applaud ed the happy hit made by the English

listeners with tales of love, and marvelous adventures, and hair-breadth escapes, and magic cures. There's a story of a wonder-ful medicine that has made thousands of ful medicine that has made thousands of cures that seemed almost magical, which every woman should read or hear. To have heard it or to read it, may save a woman her own life or that of her husband. The medicine is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. V. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich, the nerves steady, the brain clear and the body strong. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures of per cent. of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air-passages. It cures nervous diseases and is the best medicine for overworked men and women. A woman may save her husband's life by keeping a bottle in the house, and getting him to resort to it when he feels out-of-sorts. All men are heedless about their health. Medicines stores sell it. Doctor Pierce's reputation is world-wide, and his fellow townsmen, of Buffalo, N. Y., think so highly of him that they made him their representative in Congress, but his great

so highly of him that they made him their representative in Congress, but his great leve for his profession caused him to resign that honorable position that he might devote the remainder of his life to the relief and cure of the sick.

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure biliousness and constipation and never gripe. and never gripe.

THE BANK OF ANDERSON

We Pay Interest on Time Deposits by Agreement. Capital - - - - \$165.000 Surplus and Profits - - 100,000 Total - - - - \$265,000

OFFICERS.
J. A. BROCK, President.
Jos. N. BBOWN, Vice-President.
B. F. MAULDIN, Cashier. DIRECTORS.

J. W. NORRIS.
N. O. Fermer.
J. A. Brock.
J. J. Fretwell.
B. F. Mauldin.

Having the largest capital and surplus of any Bank in the State outside of Charleston, we offer depositors the strongest security.
This applies to our Savings Department, where we pay interest, as well as to active accounts we loan to regular depositor customers at our lowest rates.

lowest rates.

Private loans arranged without charge between our customers, and other investments secured when desired. when desired.

Wito twenty-five years, experience in banking, and with unexcelled facilities at our command, we are prepared to give satisfaction in all business transactions, and will, as heretofore, take care of the interests of our regular customers at all times

LOST STOCK.

OST, mislaid or destroyed five Shares of the Iron Belt Building and Loan Association of Roanoke, Va, Certificate of Stock No. 2930, Series R. All parties are warned not to trade for said Stock Belton, S. C., May 18, 1898—2m.

YOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of A. B. Towers, deceared, hereby gives notice that he will on the 22nd day of June, 1898, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

T. C. LIGON, Adm'r. May 18, 1898

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of Estate of W. W. Humphreys, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 24th day of May, 1898, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

W. C. HUMPHREYS, Adm'r. April 20, 1898 43 5

NOTICE.

signature of Cally, Pallance of struct the flow of the water therefrom or otherwise damage the roads by throwing rocks, brush or other obstruction in the side ditches, will be prosecuted, unless such obstructions are removed before the first day of April next. This is given so that guilty parties may have time to comply with the law W. P. SNELGROVE, Co. Sup.

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

GERMAN KALL WORKS.

93 Nassau St., New York.

ICE-COLD ICE-ICE.

MY customers and the general public will take notice that Elias Single-ton is no longer in my employment. I have employed a reliable man to sell Fish for me, so please give him your orders.

I have been in the fish business for nine years and have always tried to give satisfaction, and will appreciate a continuance of your patronage. I handle all kinds of Florida Vegetables and Fruits in and out of season. Also, a full line of Fancy Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, Oranges, Bananas, &c, at wholesale.

J. F. FANT,

Wlorida Fish and Fruit Store.

April 20, 1898

LOW RATES WEST,

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

FRED. D. BUSH.

Louisville & Nashville R.R. 361 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Drs. Strickland & King.



DENTISTS. OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE. Gas and Cocaine used for Extract ug Teeth.

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.

Sept. 29, 1897 J. S. FOWLER.

HONEA PATH HIGH SCHOOL.

AS closed a most satisfactory year's work to both patrons and teachers. The outlook for the next Session promises even better results. How to recure the best School is the constant study of the teachers. Excellent library, modern epparatus, live methods, and trained teaching. Next Session opens Monday. Sept. 6th, 1897. Board in best families at very low rates. For further information write to— J. C. HARPER, Prin., Honea Path, S. C. July 14, 1897. 3 3m.

The New York World, THRICE-A-WEEK ED' TION. 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 \$6 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 mo-nopolies 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 in-

We offer this unequaled newspaper and the Anderson Intelligences.

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.

I N compliance with the recommenda-tion of the Grand Jury, all persons who damage the public roads by the erec-tion of dams on side of road which ob-struct the flow of the water therefrom, or