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ALL COLORS KEPT IN STOCK BY
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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Latest Developments in the War Between United States and Spain.

Heavy Fighting Has Begun at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement today which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried their earthworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning the troops will be entrenched and considerable argumentation of forces will be there. Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bate's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m. Will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many killed. "SHAFTER."

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 1.—Evening.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and have occupied them this evening. The battle will probably be resumed at day-break. The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A dispatch was read in the Cabinet meeting from Col. Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este. He said that the fight was growing furious in all directions. The Spaniards were shelling the Americans as they advanced, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was hotly engaged.

Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—11:20 a. m.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning. Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock. Nine wounded Cuban soldiers have been brought in.

At Gen. Shafter's Headquarters, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., by the associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia to Port Antonio, July 2, 8 p. m., via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m.—Gen. Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and magnificent dash of veterans it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and at this hour is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at heavy cost of killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this writing, but it probably approaches 500.

In some cases every officer in the company was lost.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing Gen. Lawton's division lost, in killed, wounded or taken prisoners, 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number.

Most of our troops took position during the night, although General Bate's reserve did not come up until morning. Gen. Lawton's division on the extreme right, supported by Capt. Caperton's battery, Gen. Kent's division in the center and Gen. Wheeler's on the left, supported by Capt. Grime's battery, planted on a hill, formed a line, beyond which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles.

Immediately in front of Gen. Lawton was Cancy, surrounded by block houses and entrenchments, and against it were the operations directed. Beyond the San Juan River, 2,000 yards before the center and left, lay a line of entrenchments a mile west of the city. These two divisions were covered by a heavy tangled undergrowth between the San Juan and the Rio Guama.

On the extreme left, on the height beyond Capt. Grime's battery, behind which, in the shelter of an old sugar house, where the rear cavalry division was massed, were Gen. Duffield's Michigan volunteers, who moved out at daylight over the line of railroad from Siboney. The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's faces.

The engagement opened when the fleet, lying outside the entrance to the harbor, began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks.

Headquarters in the Field, outside Santiago de Cuba, July 2, via Guantanamo.—The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all-day engagement yesterday. Caney will be taken with two thousand prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our loss is probably close to a thousand. Total proportion killed is very large—about 25 per cent.

On part of the line the American forces slept on captured ground, and will renew the fight at sunrise. A hot day is expected.

The 6th cavalry captured the first Spanish flag. Capt. Parkhurst's battery last night commanded the east side of Santiago from a hill. The eastern line of defence is practically wrecked. The fighting yesterday was steady, though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The

Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defence. Much of the Spanish firing was by volleys, while ours was mostly single, each bullet being aimed at a special target.

It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

New York, July 2.—A copyrighted dispatch to the Evening World, dated: "In the field, two miles from Santiago, July 1," and cabled from Playa del Este, says:

San Juan heights have fallen, and the way is now open for an advance on Morro Castle. It was a glorious victory, but very dearly purchased. The place was the stronghold of the Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan Hill is steep and an artillery battery is located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the American troops stormed the heights, and Spanish valor had to yield to the bulldog tenacity and courage of the Angle-Saxon.

As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind, and our troops have suffered severely, but the enemy's works are in their hands and they do not count the cost.

El Caney is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 p. m., has been successful all along the line.

After driving the enemy out of El Caney the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish fort by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they now are.

The losses on both sides were heavy. A bursting Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our troops.

CERVERA'S FLEET DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Glorious news from Cuba affords the American people just reason for an enthusiastic celebration of this, the nation's natal day.

Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work which he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the southern coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet. Several weeks ago Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago. Yesterday, after being bottled helpless in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

In addition to the splendid work accomplished by admiral Sampson, Gen. Shafter, in command of the land forces, before Santiago, had so far progressed in the carrying out of his plans for the reduction of the city that at 10:30 yesterday morning he demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces. At 4:30 yesterday afternoon Gen. Shafter's demand had not been complied with, so far as the war officials here were able to ascertain.

That the demand will be complied with, however, Gen. Shafter fully believes, and that the Stars and Stripes will, on this Fourth of July, be raised over the former capital of Cuba, is regarded as practically certain.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen left the White House hastily and going directly to the department posted the following upon the bulletin board:

The following statement was to-night given out at the White House:

Gen. Shafter telegraphs: Playa del Este, July 3.—Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered.

The following dispatch was received at the war department:

Playa del Este, July 3.—Siboney office confirm statement that all the Spanish fleet except one war ship destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Capt. Smith who told the operator no doubt of its correctness.

ALLEN, Signal Officer.

The information contained in the above statement was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later. As a result of its receipt, however, a conference of prominent officials was held at the White House immediately.

Those present at the conference besides the President were: Vice President Hobart, Secretary Day, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Adjutant Gen. Corbin, Gen. Guy V. Henry and Senator Hanna. The information was discussed in all its phases. The news sent by both Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Col. Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he had been set, but it clearly proved that Gen. Shafter was in a much stronger position than the war officials had been led to believe he held.

One of the officials who attended the conference said, after the news had been officially announced, that it very materially modified the seriousness of the situation. The destruction of the fleet, which was not confirmed until few minutes before the news was given to the public, removes by far the most serious obstacle to the occupation of Santiago by the American land forces.

During the almost continuous conflict of Friday and Saturday reports show that the Spanish fleet did awful execution by shelling the American troops. It is regarded as unlikely that with the fleet lying in the bay, Gen. Shafter's forces would have been able safely to occupy Santiago. After the reduction and capture of the outer defences of the city by Gen. Shafter it became necessary that Admiral Cervera's fleet be eliminated from the

equation. Its elimination was executed by Admiral Sampson, thus leaving the way open for the continued advance of Shafter's troops upon the city.

Details of the destruction of Cervera's fleet have not been received, at this writing, by either the war or navy departments. Whether Sampson's ships entered the harbor and there attacked and annihilated the Spanish squadron, or whether Cervera made a desperate dash past the sunken Merrimack to the ocean beyond, in the hope that he might be able to save at least a part of his fleet, has not been officially ascertained.

Adj. Gen. Corbin voiced the feelings of everyone of the officials when he said: "I don't care how the fleet was destroyed. It was destroyed. That is enough for me. It is great news for the Fourth of July."

The fleet of Admiral Cervera was one of the finest Spain possessed.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 3:15 p. m.—Secretary of the Navy Long has received the following:

"Playa via Hayti, July 4th."

"To the Secretary of the Navy, 3:15 a. m. Siboney July 4.—The fleet under my command offers to the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet."

"No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. the last vessel of it, the Cristobal Colon, was run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago harbor and had let down her colors."

"The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port."

"Our loss is one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. We have about 1,300 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera."

The man killed was George Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. (Signed) "SAMPSON."

Off Santiago, July 4.—Four of the Spanish cruisers that were bottled up in Santiago harbor and the two torpedo boat destroyers that were with them were pounded into helpless hulks by the guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet on Sunday last in a vain attempt to escape from the harbor. The vessels were beached in last efforts to save as many of the lives of their crews as possible.

Admiral Cervera, on board the Cristobal Colon, headed his fleet in the attempt to get away at about 9:30 o'clock. So little were the Americans expecting the dash that the flagship New York was cruising up the coast to the east and returned only in time to see the finish of the fight and to fire a shot or two at a torpedo boat destroyer.

The Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn and the converted yacht Gloucester, formerly the Corsair, formed in position to give battle as soon as the Colon was sighted running past the wreck of the Merrimack and the Spanish were soon in a hurricane of shot and shell. But the Colon kept on bravely until she was about ten miles westward of Morro Castle when Admiral Cervera turned his vessel to the shore and beached her.

She was blazing in a score of places but her guns were kept at work and the white flag never showed until he was completely disabled.

The Oquendo and Vizcaya were opposed to the Iowa, Texas and Indiana and went down to defeat with fearful swiftness, only covering about half the distance made by the Colon before their captains ran them ashore. Their crews fought with desperate bravery, but their courage was no match for the courage of our men added to their superb gunnery.

The Spanish shells went wild for the most part, but the American fire was marked by merciless precision.

The American vessels did not open fire at once. They waited until Cervera's ships were out of the range of Morro's guns before giving battle. Cervera headed to the west, the Colon in the lead followed by the Vizcaya, Oquendo and the destroyers, all firing rapidly.

All the American battleships opened fire at once. The two cruisers, both on fire, were beached not more than one quarter of a mile apart.

There was explosion after explosion from the beached vessels. It was at first reported that Admiral Cervera was dead, but the Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful destruction caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete. About 800 Spanish officers and marines are unaccounted for, most of whom are at the bottom of the Caribbean sea.

C. C. Habenicht, a prominent citizen of Columbia, died on the 1st inst.

There is more Cat-rrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

To His Honor, W. C. Benet, Presiding Judge, June term, 1898, 8th Circuit:

The Grand Jury begs to report to your Honor that it has acted upon all bills of indictment submitted to it, all of which have been reported to the Court, and that there is no other business before us demanding our further consideration.

By special committee, the Grand Jury has examined into the management of the several county offices and the report submitted to this body by that committee has been adopted by us and made a part of our presentment, to which we ask reference as such.

A committee from the Anderson County Medical Association appeared before us, consisting of Drs. J. C. Harris, J. P. Duckett, E. C. Frieron and W. A. Tripp, and reported to us that in accordance with a resolution of said Association directing them so to do, they had examined the Register of practicing physicians in this county, as kept in the Clerk's office, and find that the following named physicians are practicing without having registered, as required by law, viz: [Names omitted by Clerk].

It is reported to us by different members of our Jury that some of the roads in different sections of the county have not been worked, and others not well worked, and we recommend that the chairmen of the several Township Boards of Commissioners where such are reported have same worked out as early as they can. We mention the following: All roads in upper section of Hopewell township; road leading from Anderson by Major's & Burr's mill to Maxwell's bridge; road in Centerville township leading to Five Forks; all roads in Pendleton township; and, further, that the bridge across Broadmouth creek, in Honea Path township, on road leading from Holiday's bridge to Honea Path needs repairing.

We recommend that the County Commissioners have additional steel cages placed in the jail at the earliest day practicable, as the large number of prisoners that have been confined there makes it necessary to provide this additional accommodation for them.

We beg to report that in accordance with the instructions given us by your Honor yesterday afternoon, we have summoned before us and examined sixteen witnesses in the matter of the death of Elbert Harris, and we have been unable to elicit any testimony that would enable us to present any person or persons as having taken part in the causes that produced his death.

We heartily deplore this unfortunate occurrence, and in this our presentment, we earnestly call upon all citizens to desist from such violent conduct, and to assist in preventing a recurrence of such crimes, and we exhort the officers of the law to do their full duty fearlessly in protecting prisoners in their possession.

We beg to conclude by thanking your Honor and all officers of the Court for continued courtesies shown us in the discharge of our duties.

JOHN B. LEVERETT, Foreman.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Your special committee appointed to investigate the management of the several county offices respectfully report as follows:

Your committee met on May 18th last and spent four days in this work, and was assisted by Jno. K. Hood, who was employed by your committee, as authorized by law.

We first examined the office of Judge of Probate and Special Referee. We went carefully through his cash book, and cast up the several amounts due thereon, which we ascertained to be \$4,785.77. This sum was satisfactorily accounted for, the greater portion of it being on deposit in the banks of the city. We carefully tested a number of the individual accounts which made up the whole, and in each case we found them correct. We think the duties of this office are being intelligently and faithfully administered.

We found that this officer as Special Referee had funds in his hands that were turned over to him by his predecessors and others are accumulating from year to year, for which there seem to be no claimants.

We recommend that the Act of 1894 authorizing and directing the Clerk of Court and Probate Judge to turn into the county treasury certain monies thus accumulating in their hands, be amended so as to authorize and direct the Special Referee to do likewise with all monies that have remained in his hands, unclaimed for a period, say, of two years, or that may hereafter so long remain unclaimed in his hands, and we think that in some cases the claimants might be found if there were a way provided for advertising for them.

In the Clerk's office we carefully examined and tested his accounts of pensions and all other monies passing through his hands, and we found the same, accurately, systematically and faithfully accounted for, and we think all his duties are being performed with the same care and attention.

We found the Auditor's office to be a model in neatness and efficiency in all its departments.

The Sheriff's office is well administered, both as to general duties and clerical detail; and the jail, kept by the Sheriff, is clean and comfortable; and the Sheriff is showing a commendable spirit in keeping his department of our county government up to a high standard, based on an intelligent comprehension of, and faithful performance of, his duties.

The great volume of clerical work embraced in the duties of the County Supervisor has been carefully systematized, and is being performed carefully and accurately with fidelity to the trust reposed in him by the people of the county.

Your committee recommended that minutes of the meetings of the Board of County Commissioners should always include all resolutions adopted by the Board, and not simply refer to same as having been adopted; and, further, that all accounts approved by the Board should be noted in the minutes, giving name of person in whose favor it is, and the amount for which each account is approved.

We found the Coroner's Book of Inquests neatly and intelligently kept by that official.

Your committee made a careful test of portions of the books kept by the County Dispenser, and we found them correct in every detail, so far as our limited examination could extend, and they seem to be kept with great accuracy and care; and, so far as we could judge, this officer is faithfully adhering to the law in the performance of his exacting duties.

The Superintendent of Education seems to be performing the clerical duties of

his office with fidelity and along the lines prescribed by law.

While your committee feels that the system of book-keeping adopted by the County Treasurer is somewhat complicated, we are pleased to report that the Treasurer exercises the most painstaking care in performing his duties, and is faithful to the great interests placed in his keeping.

We found that Mr. Jno. A. Hayes is selling beer under what is commonly known as a beer privilege, and he stated to your committee that he does not always require purchasers to sign requests for same, and, further, that he had partitioned off a room on his premises to which he allowed persons to resort for the purpose of drinking their beer.

Mr. Hayes has reported to your committee that he has removed the partition referred to, and now forbids drinking on premises, and also that he now requires the requests to be signed by purchasers, and your committee has visited his place of business again and finds that he has removed the partition as stated.

All of which is respectfully submitted this June 30, 1898.

J. B. LEVERETT,
J. D. MCELROY,
S. O. JACKSON.

Your committee carefully audited the accounts of the building committee of the new Court House and find, which were found correct in all particulars and the following statement, taken from the books of the County Commissioners' office, will show the receipts and expenditures for these buildings:

Amount appropriated for building Court House and Jail.....	\$35,000.00
Amount realized from sale of old buildings and material.....	886.19
Amount realized from profit on purchase of brick.....	107.89
Total available for building purposes.....	\$35,993.99
Cost of Court House.....	\$24,800.00
Cost of steam heater, 1,608.....	\$28,498.00
Cost of Jail.....	\$3,998.00
Cost of steam heater.....	559.00
Cost of steel work.....	2,492.00
6,990.00	

Extra work on buildings.....	119.00
Paints and materials.....	120.00
Paid for tearing down old C. H.....	200.00
Paid for drying.....	\$1156.35
5,945.56	

Leaving cash on hands.....	\$446.43
Add value of 2,000 pressed brick on hands.....	49.00
Leaving balance in hands of committee.....	\$495.43

Your committee thus finds that the building committee has not expended on the buildings the full amount appropriated by the Legislature for these buildings, and that it has secured for the county buildings that are well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended, constructed of excellent material and well built.

Your committee was pleased to find that the building committee by careful attention to the interests of the county saved money by judicious management of their affairs in different ways, one of which, for instance, was in securing the loan provided for at 6 per cent. interest, though the Act provided for 8 per cent. interest, and borrowing on the amount needed until the spring of this year, whereas their contracts were made last July, at which time they might well have felt justified in borrowing the full amount of \$35,000 at 7 per cent. This saves to the county about \$2,000 in interest.

All final payments have not yet been made on all the different contracts, but will be done as soon as all work is finally completed, or the hearing apparatus has stood the test guaranteed to the committee.

There is still some old material on hand which the committee thinks is worth about \$100, no account of which is taken in above statement.

The said committee reported to us that it had expended \$2,500 in purchasing steel furniture for the vaults in the various offices, and \$1,800 for furniture for the auditorium and office, and \$875 for the cement walk around the Court House.

J. B. LEVERETT,
J. D. MCELROY,
S. O. JACKSON.

News from Old Rocky River.

After so long a time we will appear again in the dear old INTELLIGENCER.

We have been working so hard this year scrambling and tussling with the "wreck" known as "General Green" till we merely look like a skeleton, but thank goodness when Sunday comes we don't feel like it.

We have been blessed this year, so far, with good rains, and crops are growing rapidly; plenty of cotton blooms and corn tassels to give away to lay farmers, and you may know by that we are doing some hustling in this community.

Mr. W. G. Moore, of this section, had the misfortune to cut his leg some time recently but glad to say not serious.

Some of the people of this neighborhood are going wild, or something, I don't know what the matter with them, praying every day not to have any war with the rusty Spaniards, and still some are frequently fussing over something that is not worth talking about. Some are scarce of water and are building houses over their springs and locking them up, and others hunting lay every day to get water. While the negroes are abusing each other and women fighting all up and down the road, and all what a time we are having.

A few of the young people of this fair-view attended the singing at Iva last Sunday which was held by Prof. J. C. Milford and Eskew. They report a very nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hampton spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Galey, of this fair-view.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Alewine made a visit last Saturday and Sunday to relatives near Lowndesville.

Mrs. Eliza Galey and Mrs. Florence Galey and her three little boys spent the day with Mrs. Jimmie Patterson last Sunday.

Mr. A. T. Hall and wife and daughter, Lida, spent last Sunday with Mr. E. Hall and family.

Mr. J. F. Gilliland and wife and their sister, Miss Sallie Hall, visited the family of Mrs. Eliza Galey last Sunday. Come again, Miss Sallie. For I heard a nice young gent say that he was sorry he did not see you in time.

Mr. James Hall is wearing a broad smile from the top of his crown to the bottom of his heel. No wonder. A big little boy arrived at his home last Friday night, 24th inst.

Mr. F. M. Nixon, who has in charge the mill owned by Mr. Jim Burris, on Wilson Creek wishes people from afar and near to bring their wheat and corn there and try him. I can say myself that he knows how to make the stuff and the fastest. So neighbors and stranger, give him a trial.

Mr. Oscar Anderson, from near Lowndesville, visited in the Quarter this week.

We noticed some long time ago the appearance of two charming young girls from the Big Springs. I wonder what has become of them. Revive up, ladies, and let's hear from you again. Well, it's a little singing and a little crying and a little bit of love.

Messrs. B. C. Alewine and S. O. Anderson made a almost flying visit to Anderson some time ago.

The war is not so hot half as much as two months ago. Some critics make out that we want war, but those who pretend to want war know or at least think they will not have to when the time comes when we all will have to go. You will then see people hunting for hollow logs and key holes.

—Ten men have been arrested and carried to Charleston charged with burning the post office and murdering the postmaster at Lake City.