I may not pluck the radiant rose
Whose fragrance comes to me—
Upon another's vine it grows—
But all its beauties I may see.
God gives me sight and scent that I
The rose's charms may know;
The tinkling brook that babbles by
Flows where another's lowlands lie,
But I may hear it flow.

What if but little here is mine What if but little here is mine
That men may buy and sell?
I have my share of God's mushine
And of the Lord's fresh air as well!
And if the maiden with the rose
Is not for me, a still
Have seen her face in sweet repose
And breathed with her the air that blows
Across the sloping hill!
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

HUNTING FOR A NAME.

A Search That Brought No Joy to Am bitious Gertle.

"Father," said Gertie mournfully, "we never can climb into society just as plain Smiths, though we may date back to the days of Peter Stuyvesant. Can't you think of some other old family name which we may tack on to Smith with a hyphen?"

The head of the family smoked introspectively for a few minutes, then replied: "I have a vague idea, Gertie, that my great-grandfather was a Brander. Now, that isn't such a bad name, and, if I don't mistake, it cuts some figure in the Knickerbocker set."

"Jolly, father!" exclaimed Gertie enthusiastically. "Smith-Brander or Brander-Smith would look too lovely for anything on a visiting card. Now, father, I want you to go right to work and find out just who Great-grandfather Brander was."

The head of the family worked diligently though vainly for several days on odd volumes of genealogical history and was about to give up in despair when a happy idea occurred to him. "I'll try the Historical so-ciety." And suiting the action to the inspiration he spent the entire day over musty old tomes and ancient records in the cheerless rooms of the society.

That evening as he was smoking, with a faraway look in his eyes, his daughter swooped down on him and exclaimed in one breath, "Oh, fa-ther, have you found out who greatgrandfather was?"

"Yes, I have learned the complete history of my ancestor," replied paterfamilias wearily. "However, he was not a Brander. I mean by that that he was a brander with a little 'b,' in the employ of the court of general quarter sessions, and his sole occupation was branding criminals. My great-grandfather's name was Mulligan." -New York Sun.

Origin of Memorial Day In the South. An association known as the Ladies' Aid society was organized in 1861 for looking after soldiers who these ladies, who thereafter took charge of their graves, making it a practice to go in a body to care for and beautify them with plants and flowers. Upon the occasion of one of these visits, in January, 1866, Miss Lizzie Rutherford, a member of the society, made the suggestion that a specified day should be adopted upon which a memorial service should be held for the purpose of decorating the Confederate graves annually. The proposition met at once with the greatest favor, and a letter was addressed to each of the chapters in other cities and towns

These letters were written in March, 1866, and from their publication resulted the observance of April 26 as Memorial day for the Confederate dead in several southern states.-Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis in Woman's Home Companion.

suggesting similar action on their

He Bought the Sermon.

The Rev. Septimus Smith was many years ago ticar of St. Cross, Newnlam. He made no secret at all of his habit of buying ready made sermons any more than his fondness for old port and of whist playing with leading parishioners until midnight of every Saturday. He was a kindly natured, easy going man and wis popular among his equally easy going flock. One Sunday morning on going into the vestry after service he found his old clerk in tears.

"What's the matter, Jones?" inquired the vicar. "Oh, sir," replied the clerk, "this is a painful surprise to us all!" "Surprise, Jones? What do you mean?" "Your sermon, this morning, sir. We are very, very sorry, and you gave us no warning."
"Sermon, Jones, sermon? What do
you mean, man?" "Why, sir, your
farewell sermon. We are all dread-

fully cut up."

And it is quite true that that morning the Rev. Mr. Smith had actually read an old farewell sermon without either intending or knowing it.-London Spectator.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Signature of Chart Hillithus

- Courage is a plant that cannot be destroyed by plucking up. much than in giving wisely.

GAS MANTLES.

How They Are Made, and Why They

Do Not Burn. Probably no one who has seen the filmy white mantle that hangs about the flame of the up to date gaslight has failed to wonder of what material this honcombustible affair is made. It looks so like tissue paper that, despite reason, one almost expects it to flash up in flame at any

It is made of an ash consisting mainly of the oxides of certain rare metals. These metals are lanthanum, yttrium, zirconium and others, which are rendered incandescent by heating to a high tempera-

A six cord cotton thread is woven on a knitting machine into a tube of knitted fabric of a rather open mesh. This web has the grease and dirt thoroughly washed out of it, is dried and is cut into lengths double that required for a single mantle. It is then saturated in a solution containing the requisite oxides, wrung out, stretched over spools and dried. Next the double length pieces are cut into two, the top of each piece is doubled back and sewed with a platinum wire, which draws the top in and and provides a means of supporting the mantle when finished from the

wire holder. After stretching the mantle over a form, smoothing it down and fastening the platinum wire to the wire mantle holder the mantle is burned out by touching a Bunsen burner to the top. The cotton burns off slowly, leaving a skeleton mantle of metallic oxides, which preserves the exact shape and detail of every cotton fiber. The soft oxides are then hardened in a Bunsen

A stronger mantle is made upon lacemaking machinery.—Exchange

Strange Reciprocity.

What do you think of an alliance between a plant and an ant, a veritable reciprocal treaty whereby the plant furnishes food for the ant and the ant furnishes protection for the plant? This is an actual existing relation in Australia, where a small, pugnacious ant and the bull's horn thorn live together under really remarkable conditions.

But for the plant the ant would be without food, and but for the ant the plant would be destroyed by several varieties of insects that attack its leaves.

The reciprocal plan and agreement are this: The thorn at the end of each leaf has a pair of hollow horns, around which is secreted a substance fitted for food for the ant and which is renewed by the plant as rapidly as it is consumed. In these horns the ant lives and finds his natural nourishment within easy

He objects emphatically to the presence of other insects, and as soon as any of the little enemies of the plant alight on the leaf which he has pre-empted he darts from is made soft by hot water and then died in Columbus hospitals. They his home in the thorn and makes were buried under the direction of such a fierce attack on the intruder place of splints, bandages may be W that he is glad to make a hurried escape or else loses his life in the attempt to hold his position.

Ends of Counterfeit Bills. At a down town bank the other day I saw a teller counting a pile of bills, each one of which was upside

down. "Why do you hold them that way?" I asked.

"So as to view their left ends rather than their right ends," he answered. "It is natural to hold a pile of bills with your left hand and to turn them back with the right hand as you count. Counterfeiters know this, and so they are more careful with the work at the right hand end of the face. First impressions go a great way in judging of money, so they try to make it as favorable as possible. Of course, the safe way is to carefully examine all portions of a bill, but when counting rapidly I use this method."—New York Herald.

Their Family Silver.

"Fer the land's sake!" said the woman in the blue Mother Hubbard as she fastened the clothesline to the division fence. "What do you think of them Joneses tellin around that the burglars got in their house an stole the family silver? Family silver! Huh!"

"It's so, though," said the woman in the r xt lot. "They had a dollar an a quarter piled on the mantelpiece fer the grocery bill, an it was all in silver."—Indianapolis Press.

Where Is "'Way Daown East?" "East" does not mean to the Washingtonian what it means to the New Englander, says W. D. Lyman in The Atlantic. Anything the oth-er side of the Missouri is "east" to us. A new arrival from Massachusetts was once greeted very cordially in my hearing by a lady who had been here some time and who said, "I came from the east myself."
"Ah!" said the New Englander.
"From what place?" "From Iowa,"
was the unexpected answer.

- To be a great orator one must know just when and where not to talk. -- The racegoer should never attempt to pick winners before they are

ripe. - The office that seeks the man never gets left-unless it is a charity

- Time flies-and that is where it - Liberality consists less in giving gets the bulge on the average flying machine.

THE MEDICINE HABIT.

It Is Easy to Acquire and Very Hard to Break.

"Did you ever acquire the medicine habit?" asked the drug clerk. "It's easy to acquire and hard to break, and lots of people have it. It is quite immaterial what kind of medicine they take, but they must be taking something practically all the time. Some doctors thrive on this human failing, and it helps the patent medicine manufacturers to get rich. It also throws quite a bit of business in the way of the drug-gist aside from that which comes from filling prescriptions, for in some instances if a man paid doc-tors' bills he wouldn't have enough money left to satisfy his craving for medicine. I had one of that kind in here awhile ago.

"Look at my tongue,' he said. "It isn't a very good one,' I re-"'What do you think I'd better do?' he asked.

"You might get another,' I suggested. 'It couldn't be much worse.' "'Oh, quit your fooling,' he re-

torted, for you can't discourage one of that kind. 'Something ought to be done about that tongue.'
"'Yes,' I admitted; 'it would do no harm to have it scraped, I think.' "But I couldn't feaze him. That tongue convinced him that he was sick, and he insisted that I should give him something. So I did. It was quite harmless and cheap, and it did him a world of good. He told me so himself when he came back for some more, and up to date, according to my estimates, he has taken about two gallons of it. I have tried to break him of this medicine

habit by advising him to see a doctor, but he scorns the advice. He saw one once, he said, and was told there was nothing the matter with him. But he wouldn't be happy if he wasn't taking something, so he came to me. And there are lots like him."-Chicago Post.

A DOG WITH A BROKEN BONE. The long bones of the dog are those which he is most liable to break, or, rather, to have broken for him, as the injuries are usually traceable to direct violence. When the parts of the broken bone are properly brought together, the reparative process is almost always remarkably rapid in the dog, because he seems to understand that he

limb and willingly keeps quiet.

John Woodroffe Hill, the noted English veterinary surgeon and a writer of authority on "The Dog; Its Management and Diseases, says of fractures that "the treatment consists in reducing the separated portions to their proper position and maintaining them there, when so reduced, by the application of splints and bandages. Splints may be composed of wood, pasteboard, leather or gutta percha, the first three of which are retained in position by bandaging, but the last paris."-Our Animal Friends.

POWER OF A SHAMAN.

The implicit reliance placed upon the word of a shaman and his influence over a fellow tribesman may be illustrated with this anecdote: A Sioux Indian who had lost a relative by death vowed to kill the first living thing he met. This was once not an uncommon practice among the Indians.

Issuing from his lodge, he chanced to meet a missionary—a man much beloved by all — from whom this Indian had received many favors. Unwilling, but bound by his vow, he shot his benefactor as he passed. Indian usage did not sanction a bloody retribution on the murderer, since the obligation of his vow was recognized by all.

The shaman, however, upbraided him for his act and pronounced his doom, saying, "You will die within the year."

The Indian, though apparently a well man at the time, was seized by a wasting disease and actually did die within the specified time, a victim to his own superstitious imagi-

TO BECOME FISH WISE.

In the first place, the fish itself—is it fresh? Madam, if you can tell silk from calico you should be able to determine that point, such knowledge being part of an intelli-gent equipment for life. But your education is deficient? Then know that a fresh fish is firm of flesh-so firm that pressure will not leave an indentation—and full eyed; that it has bright scales, stiff fins, red gills -never pale or liver colored-and finally that its odor is neither mark-ed nor unpleasant. Falfilling these conditions, a fish is both fresh and in its right season for use. Lacking such indications, it is not worthy of a moment's consideration, for a stale fish is not merely disappointing to the palate, but is an unwholesome abomination. - Good Housekeeping.

- When you talk londer than the other fellowit's a sign that you're wrong and he's right. - Even sickness is well when it

- Good resolutions come under the head of self binders. - Flattery is the praise we hear be-

stowed on other people. - The man who has a small mind seldom has occasion to change it.

- It's the rough edges of the world that sharpens a man's wite.

JAPANESE CURIOSITY.

A Potent Factor In the Modernizing of

the Nation. A characteristic which has been otent in the modernizing of Japan is that of insatiable curiosity, an intense desire to see and understand anything new, says Anna N. Benjamin in Ainslee's.

While the Chinese attitude is that of contempt for any beings or institutions not evolved in China, the Japanese are eager to know of everything connected with our form of civilization and to adopt it if it is good. Sometimes their great receptiveness and power of imitation and adoption lead them to adopt innovations which they afterward | and then to return to Brooklyn, drive find it wiser to discard; hence the accusation of fickleness. A perusal of Japanese history shows that the people have ever progressed by impulses, by action and reaction, and that in the end good judgment seems to become supreme. The foreigner traveling in Japan is soon made aware of the quality of curios-ity. On every railroad platform he is surrounded by a crowd of people who, with their mouths as wide open as their eyes in their effort to lose no detail of interest, regard him slowly from head to foot and comment upon him among themselves the while. These people may have seen hundreds of foreigners-they may see them every day-but they continue to act as if they had never seen one before. I visited some Americans in Tokyo who had lived in the same house with the same Japanese neighbors for about a year, yet each time that we went out to drive the people in the little Japanese house near by would rush to their windows and stand there watching as eagerly as a small Yan-kee at the circus. This happened every day. It is always possible to tell whether a foreigner happens to be in his garden, for a good sized crow of Japanese gathered about the gate announces the important

Sin Eaters In Wales.

A curious custom prevails at funerals in some parts of Wales. A poor person is hired—"a long, lcan, ugly, lamentable rascal"—to perform the duty of sin eater. Bread and beer are passed to the man over the , corpse or laid on it. These he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of must not interfere with the injured the deceased and free the person from walking after death.

When a sin eater is not employed, glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each bearer across the coffin. The people beli e that every drop of wine drunk at a funeral is a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the dead is released from the burden of the sin.

In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family after a death a bag of biscuits with the card of the deceased. These 1uneral biscuits, often small, round sponge cakes, were known as arvel read, arvel bread meaning ale. When arvel bread is passed around soaked in gum, starch or plaster of at a funeral, each guest is expected to put a shilling on the plate.

How Sheridan Used an Idea.

Perhaps the wittiest of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's retorts was de-livered, as it seemed, offhand in the house of commons. He said that Dundas resorted to his memory for his jokes and to his imagination for his facts. Unfortunately for the extempore reputation of this jest, it is found set down in Sheridan's notebook years before. He jots down the happy thought, "He em-ploys his fancy for his narrative and keeps his recollection for his wit." Later on he expands this into "When he makes his jokes, you applaud the accuracy of his memory, and 'tis only when he states his facts that you admire the flights of his imagination."

After this he uses the idea to the confusion of Michael Kelly, a composer of music, who had been a wine merchant. "You will now import your music and compose your wine." Finally he lets it off with a bang in the house of commons.

Habit and Eating Houses.

When a man has created a habit of eating at a certain place, he thinks of that particular place whenever he gets hungry. He may have begun by accident, have secured a good seat, a good waiter or got acquainted with the proprietor or got some favorite dish to his taste or met agreeable people. Some insignificant thing struck him favorably. In a few days he goes there from habit. He gets angry and dissatisfied every now and then and tries another place, but he finds drawbacks everywhere and goes back again. Habit is stronger than the attractions of superior food and cookery, stronger than money con-siderations. If it were not for habit, the good will of a hotel or a newspaper would be worthless, and scores of restaurants around town would be closed in a month.—New York Herald.

- If men were as anxious to do as they are to get their rights the world would be righted.

- Some men spare the rod and spoil the slipper. - More men are locked up for safe

keeping than for safe breaking. - Love and potatoes both spring

-It is sometimes easier to take things as they come than it is to induce them to come.

The Woes of a Brooklyn Bride and Groom.

The average American citizen has a sense of humor which carries him into any extravagance or loss of time for the sake of a joke. Thomas F. E. Fagan, a druggist of 3,003 Fulton street, Brooklyn, realizes this great truth.

Last Saturday week Mr. Fagan, who is quite a wealthy man with ideas of his own, slipped away to Rockville Centre, L. I., and was married to Miss Maude Shaw. They planned for a surprise and had one. The idea was to go on a wedding trip of a few days quietly to the drug-store, over which apartments had been arranged, and from thence astonish their friends with official announcements of their happiness.

Somebody learned of the plan and proceeded to stir up all that end of Brooklyn, the population of which responded with remarkable alacrity. Money was spent and time was given freely.

Last Thursday evening the Fagans got home. They noticed as their carriage approached the Fagan drug-store that some unusual excitement and demonstration was in progress, but they took little notice of it. They were happy with the usual happiness of such occasions and more than usually hilarious with the thought of how cleverly they had tricked their friends and with speculations on the astonishment with which the news of their marriage would be received.

As they turned in their own street they found a crowd of 3,000 people who greeted them with wild cheers while a fully manned and equipped brass band struck up:

"He's up against the Real Thing now."

The drug-store was decorated from roof to pavement with flags and ribbons and was brilliantly illuminated. A huge banner over the door bore the inscription "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh." The show windows were full of elaberate floral emblems suggestive of matrimonial and family events and conditions. A committee thrust into the hands of the suddenly wrecked and bewildered Fagan another large banner conveying the dismal fallacy,

"I was married on the Q. T." Fireworks began to whirl and fizz showers of sparks and to rush into the air and explode. Tin horns bellowed and blared, a couple of bonfires and a blaze of red light developed suddenly and bells rang. As a secret wedding the affair was the most dismal failure in all the history of wed-

The crowd formed into line and marched around the block, each processionist wearing a badge with the words:

"You can't loose us, Tommy." Somebody who did not understand the facts rushed in a riot call and a platoon of police reserves promoted the privacy of the affair by arriving on the run. Mr. Fagan was at that time having a speech extorted from him, having been pulled from his carriage and put up on a platform. Responding to a general and enthusiastic demand, he had also chartered a neighboring saloon and invited everybody to "have something" on him. The police, learning the facts, became so much interested that they joined in the fun and assisted in keeping up the celebration until midnight. The bride from Rockville Centre was meanwhile wondering if that was the Brooklyn idea of a quiet and secret wedding just what would happen in

case of a public ceremony.

If either or both of the Fagans should have occasion to wed againand nearly anything is likely to hap pen on Long Island—is safe to predict and will not again put themselves in position to be the objects of the great American practical joke. - Richmond

Southern Railway-Reduced Rates.

CINCINNATI, O., and return, account International Christian Endeavor Convention. July 5th—10th, 1901. Rate of one first-class fare for the round trip from all points on lines of Southern Railway. Tickets to b. sold July 4th, 6th and 6th, final limit July 14th, 1201. By depositing tickets (in person) with Joint Agent at Cincinnation or before July 10th, and on payment of a fee of fifty cents, an extension of final limit will be permitted to September 1st, 1901.

DETROIT, MICH., and return, account National Educational Association Meeting, July 7th—12th, 1901. Rate of one first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, membership fee from all points on Southern Railway. Tickets to be sold July 5th, 6th and 7tn, with final limit July 16th, 1901. By depositing ticket (in person) with Joint Agent at Detroit on or before July 12th, and on payment of fee of fifty cents at time of deposit extension of final limit until September 1st, 1901 will be permitted.

TO CHICAGO, ILL., on account of International Convention B. Y. P. U. of america, July 25th-28th, Southern Railway will sell round trip lickets to Chicago and return, from all points on its lines, at rate of one first-class standard fare for the round trip. Dates of sale July 22th, 23rd and 24th, fioal limit July 31st, 1901. By depositing lickets (in person) with Mr. F. C. Donald, Joint Agent at Chicago, between July 22th and July 30th inclusive and on payment of fee of fifty (60) cents at time of deposit, an extension of the final limit July 31st, 1901. By depositing lickets (in person) with Mr. F. C. Donald, Joint Agent at Chicago, between July 22th and July 30th inclusive and on payment of fee of fifty (60) cents at time of deposit, an extension of the final limit July 31st, 1901. Bou hern Railway will sell round trip ticket to Milwaukee, Wis., and return from all points on its line, at rate of one regular first-class fare for the round trip piles 2.00. Dates of sale July 20th. 20th and 22nd, final limit July 28th, 1901. Afee of (60) cents will be charged by Joi Bouthera Rafiway.

- A young lady of nineteen summers in Binghampton, N. Y., was to become heir to an estate provided she married the male heir by a certain time. The time was about to lapse and the young gentleman who was heir under the terms of the will was only eight months old, rather youthful to become a husband, but rather than

lose the estate she scooped him in. - During a thunder storm a Vermont physician sat in his library, reading. He sat almost immediately under his telephone instrument. Lightning struck a telephone pole about a quarter of a mile away, followed the wire, and killed the doctor. His heirs brought suit and recovered damages.

Pretty Children

"We have three children. Before the birth of the last one my wife used four bot-tles of MOTHER'S FRIEND. If you had the pictures of our children, you could see af a glance that the last one

is healthies, prettiest and finest-looking of them all. My wife thinks Mother's Friend is the greatest and grandest remedy in the world for expectant mothers."-Written by a Kentucky Attorney-at

prevents nine-tenths of the suffering incident to childprevents nine-tenths of the birth. The coming mother's disposition and temper remain unruffled throughout the ordeal, because this relaxing, penetrating liniment relieves the usual distress. A good-natured mother is pretty sure to have a good-natured child The patient is kept in a strong, healthy condition, which the child also inherits Mother's Friend takes a wife through the crisis quickly and almost painlessly. It assists in her rapid recovery, and wards off the dangers that so often follow de- Handsomest Paints

Sold by druggists for \$1 a bottle. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA. Send for our free illustrated book written expressly for expectant mothers.

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With unsurpassed facilities and resour-

ces we are at all times prepared to acoommodate our customers. Jan 10, 1900 29 THE ARDERSON

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HAS written 1000 Policies and have a little over \$550,000.00 insurance in force. The Policies are for small amounts, usually, and the risks are well scattered. We are carrying this insurance at less than one-half of what the old line companies would charge. We make no extracharge for insurance

against wind. They do.
J. R. Vandiver, President.
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A. H. DAGNALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. To the Public. Please note our change in business from credit to Cash, and read the follow

ing below: our reasons for doing so are as follows:

Our reasons for doing so are as follows:
First, our accounts being necessarily
small, and an endless amount of confusion and expense entailed to an injurious
degree, and the loss in bad accounts, and
the time and attention it requires to col-

Second, our current expenses, such as labor, fuel, gas, water and other supplies

labor, fuel, gas, water and other supplies are cash.

The stand we have taken is one we have been forced into. With a great many of our customers we regret to be chliged to pursue this course, but as we positively cannot discriminate, we trust that you will appreciate our position and not ask for credit. All bundles delivered after June 1st and not paid for will be returned to laundry.

For converience of our customers we will issue Coupon Books and for cash. These books can be kept at home and payment made for bundles when delivered with the coupons. You can get these books at Laundry office, or from the driver.

driver. This change goes into effect 1st of June,

1901. We desire to thank all of our customers We desire to thank all of our customers for the patronage they have kindly favored us with in the past and hope we have merited the same, and hope to still be entrusted with your valued orders after our change goes into effect for cash only, which will always receive our prompt attention. Very respectfully,

ANDERSON STEAM LAUNDRY CO. 202 East Boundary St. R. A. MAYFIELD,

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Unequaled Covering! Unequaled Spreading! Durable!

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ANDERSON, - - S. C. April 17, 1901 43

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B. A., B. S., and M. A. courses offered.

Tultion \$40, payable in two instalments. Board in College Dormitory can be obtained at \$10 a month. One Scholarship giving free tuition is assigned to Anderson County, the holder to be appointed by the Judge of Probate and the County Superintendent of Education. All candidates for admission are permitted to compete for vacant Boyce Scholarships, which pay \$150 a year. Entrance Examinations will be held in Anderson on July 12, 1901, by the County Superintendent and Judge of Probate. Next session opens September 30, 1901.

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June 12, 1901 51 2

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address. EVANS PHARMACY, Sole Agents.

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N BROYLES BUILDING, over Nich-olson's Store, below the Bank of An-I have 25 years experience in my profession, and will be pleased to work for any who want Plates made, Filling done, and I make a specialty of Extracting Teeth without pain and with no after pain.

Jan 23, 1901

31

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. THE undersigned have for med a Rest Estate Agency under the name of Tribble & Edwards, for the purpose of negotiating sales or purchases of Real Estate, both in the City and County, and also attending to the renting and collecting of rents of such property Several desirable Houses and Lots for sale now.

M. P. TRIBBLE,
H. H. EDWARDS.

Jan 23, 1901

Jan 23, 1901 CITATION. State of South Carolina, County of Anderson.

By R. Y. H. Nance, Judge of Probate.

By R. Y. H. Nance, Judge of Probate.

Whereas, W. S. Ramsey has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of J. W. Ramsey, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said J. W. Ramsey, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 5th day of July, 1901, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1901.

R. Y. H. NANCE, Probate Judge.

June 19, 1901.

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