

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.



Practical Points of Superiority EMBODIED IN THE NEW REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE. Its tensions are perfect, and do not vary with different rates of speed. It does work at a higher rate of speed than any other Shuttle Machine. It has no springs in its tensions. Its tensions do not vary when using uneven thread. Its needle is self-setting and securely held in place by a grooved clamp. It will not skip stitches. It will never break a needle with ordinary care. It has an accurate gauge by which to set a needle. It has the only perfect thread controller, making the "perfect lock stitch." It never "hops" stitches on the work. It has a most convenient spooler. It will sew and feed work at the extreme edge in commencing. Its stitch may be lengthened or shortened while running at its highest speed. It has a most convenient spooler. Its shuttle is self-threading and carries a very large quantity of thread. Its shuttle is carried in an adjustable race, ensuring accuracy without friction. Its driving belt can be tightened instantly without cutting. It never has "fits" and cannot get "out of order." Its motions being positive, it cannot get "out of time." It is most accurately adjusted in construction. Its parts are interchangeable, and can be duplicated at a trifling cost. Its wearing parts are made of hardened steel. It has but few bearings, consequently but little friction. It runs more lightly than any other Sewing Machine. It runs more evenly than any other Shuttle Machine. It has no "cog gear wheels" to run hard and noisy. It has no "roller cans" to run slow and heavy. It has a stop-motion to increase friction and wear. It is more conveniently arranged for oiling and cleaning. It requires but little oil, and will not run up and run hard. Its table is lower, giving more perfect control over the work. It is more easily raised and lowered, will not fatigue the operator. It is more symmetrical in all its proportions. Its attachments are more easily adjusted. Its parts are so adjusted that all wear may be taken up. It has superior workwood to any other Machine.

McCULLY & TAYLOR, Agents for the New Remington Sewing Machines, Attachments, Needles, &c., ANDERSON, S. C.

WE are also in the market with a large and well-selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, comprising all the Goods needed by the average consumer of our country. These Goods have been selected at the principal markets of the United States, and are of the highest quality, and are offered at the lowest prices. We are LARGE CASH BUYERS OF COTTON, and are paying full prices for all grades of the staple. Parties indebted to us for SUPPLIES, GUANO, MACHINERY, or otherwise, are reminded to call and settle their obligations, as it is our intention to bring all outstanding claims to a settlement.

McCULLY & TAYLOR.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our friends and customers to OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting, in part, of—

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, Worsted Dress Goods, Jeans, Virginia Cassimeres, Flannels, A SPLENDID LOT OF BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, The best Shirts and best fitting. Call and see them.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE, Carpets, Mats and Rugs, HATS, CAPS, SADDLES AND BRIDLES, Shoes and Boots.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bacon, Lard. The finest Tea in the market. Mackerel, a fine lot of Fancy Groceries. Oat Meal. Try our Roasted Coffee. We keep the BEST HALF that is made.

Full Skins, Sole Leather and Lining Skins, Woodenware, Trunks and Valises.

WE keep GOOD GOODS, and we desire to show them. We think we can satisfy the Prices and Quality. Please give us a call before buying.

A. B. TOWERS & CO., No. 4 Granite Row.

IMPORTANT!

It is important that persons owing us for GUANO and other SUPPLIES should bring in their Certificates promptly. This is important, as it will enable us to pay them in our Certificates a note of this, and remember it.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES.

WE desire to introduce ourselves to the Trade of Anderson and surrounding country, to solicit a share of its patronage, which we shall strive to deserve. It will be a pleasure to supply a want long felt in Anderson, by keeping constantly on hand a FIRST CLASS STOCK of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CLOTHING. Also, a fine line of GENTS' and LADIES' SHOES, manufactured especially for our trade.

Our Stock has just been carefully selected by us in person in New York, and being complete in every detail, and having been purchased FOR CASH, we can guarantee entire satisfaction, both in PRICES and QUALITY. We are to be found in the WAVERLY HOUSE BLOCK.

The Store Room lately occupied by W. A. CHAPMAN, and ask only that our new friends will give us a call and examine our Goods before making their purchases.

J. B. GARK & SONS, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have the largest stock of Gents' Goods ever had—

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT HARD TIME PRICES.

We have a beautiful line of English Diagonals and Worsted Goods. Also, Broad Goods in great variety. Our line of Foreign and Domestic Suitings and Pants Goods, are not equalled this side of New York.

We are fully prepared to CUT AND MAKE UP CLOTHING in the very latest and best styles.

Our NOTION and UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT, such as Sweaters, Collars, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Fine Dress Shirts, both laundered and unlaundered, Hosiery, &c., is complete.

HATS—We have a large and very pretty stock of Hats, of the very latest styles.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We would ask all in search of a Suit all ready made to be sure to call and see our stock in this line before buying. You can buy a Suit at any price you want. OVER-OATS in great variety.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and will sell as low as the lowest. WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

When will the Crop Reach Eight Million Bales?

It may be well to remark at the outset that the production of cotton in the South is not a new thing. It was in 1830 before the American crop reached 1,000,000 bales, and the highest point ever reached in the days of slavery was a trifle above 4,500,000 bales. The crop of 1880—81 is about 2,000,000 bales, and there are those who believe that a return to the 4,000 bales is among the certainties of the next few years. The heavy increase in the cotton crop is due entirely to the increase of cotton acreage brought about by the use of fertilizers. Millions of acres of land, formerly thought to be beyond the possible limit of the cotton belt, have been made the best of cotton lands by being artificially enriched. In North Carolina alone the limit of cotton production has been moved twenty miles northward and twenty miles westward, and the half of Georgia on which no cotton was grown twenty years ago now produces fully half the crop of the State. The "area of low production" at the Atlantic States are brought to the front by artificial stimulation, growing westward, and is now central in Alabama and Florida. But the increase in acreage, as large as it is, will be but a small factor in the increase of production, compared to the intensifying the cultivation of the land now in use. Under the present loose system of planting, the average yield is hardly better than one bale to three acres. In Georgia five bales have been raised on one acre, and a yield of three bales to the acre is credited to several localities. In the present, the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters Association, says that the entire cotton crop of the present year might have been easily raised in fourteen counties along the Mississippi River. It will be seen, therefore, the capacity of the South to produce cotton is limited only by the soil, and when we consider the enormous demand for goods now opening up from new climes and peoples, we may conclude that the near future will see crops compared with the crop of the past year worth \$300,000,000, will seem small.

REFORM NEEDED IN THE SYSTEM OF COTTON PLANTING.

The South must prepare to raise her

COTTON PRODUCTION.

own provisions, compost her fertilizers, cure her own hay, and breed her own stock. Leaving credit and usury out of the question, no man can pay seventy-five cents a bushel for corn, thirty dollars a acre for hay, twenty dollars a barrel for pork, sixty cents for oats and raised for eight cents a pound. The farmers who prosper at the South are the "corn-raisers," i. e., the men who raise their own apples, and make cotton their surplus crop. A gentleman who recorded 320 mortgages last year testified that the one was placed on the farm of a man who raised his own bread and meat. The shrewd farmers who always have a bit of money on hand with which to buy any good place that is to be sold under mortgage are the "corn raisers" and the moment they get possession they rule out the all-cotton plan, and plant corn and the grasses. That the plan of farming only needs revision to make the South beyond a measure is proven by the fact that a gentleman who bought a tract of 370 acres for \$1700. He at once put six tenants on it, and limited their cotton acreage to one-third of what they had under cultivation. Each one of the six made more clear money than the former owner had made in the same year for the first year he lived in Oglethorpe, Georgia, and has fifteen farms all run on the same plan.

The two of the management of what may be the typical planting neighborhood of the South in the future are furnished by the manager of the Capeheart estate, in North Carolina. This estate is divided into farms of fifty acres each, and rented to tenants. These tenants are bound to use of surplus herring and cod, and to plant twelve acres in cotton, eight in small crops, and let fifteen lie in grass. They pay one-third of the crop as rent, or one-half if the proprietor furnishes horses and mules. They have comfortable quarters, and are exempted from the duties of the fisheries annexed to the place. In the centre of the estate is a general store managed by the proprietor, at which the tenants have such a line of credit as they are entitled to. They are paying a pretty percentage of profit on the goods they buy. They are universally prosperous, and in some cases, where by skill and industry they have secured 100 acres, are laying up money. The profits of the large, and show the margin between the farmer and the capitalist, and putting it under intelligent supervision. Of the \$52,000 worth of land added to his estates last year, at a valuation of twenty-five dollars per acre, he realized in rental nine dollars per acre for every acre cultivated. He estimates that in five years at the most the rentals of the land will have paid back what he gave for it.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

In the past ten years the South has more than doubled the amount of cotton manufactured within her borders. In 1870, she produced 1,000,000 pounds of cotton; in 1880, 10,937,256 pounds of cotton; in 1870, there were 11,602 looms and 416,983 spindles running; in 1880, 15,222 looms and 714,073 spindles. This array of figures hardly indicates fairly the progress of the industry, for the next ten years, for the reason that the number in which these spindles are turned are experiments in most of the localities in which they are placed. It is the inevitable rule that when a factory is built in any country it is easier to raise the capital to build the factory than to raise than for the first one. At Augusta, Georgia, for instance, where the manufacture of cloth has been demonstrated a success, the progress is remarkable. In 1870, there were two new mills, the Enterprise and the South, with 30,000 spindles each, have been established; and a third, the King, has been organized, with a capital of 1,000,000 and 30,000 spindles. The capital for these mills is turned by the sale of cotton in Augusta, and the balance in the North. With these mills running, Augusta will have 170,000 spindles, and will have added about 70,000 spindles to the last census returns. In South Carolina the growth of the industry is equally rapid. The establishment of one of the most successful mills, the Eagle and Phoenix, has raised the local consumption of cotton from 1827 bales in 1870 to 19,000 bales in 1880. In Atlanta, Georgia, the first mill had only been started before the second was started; a third is projected, and two companies have secured charters for the building of a forty-mile canal to furnish water-power and factory floors to capital in and about the city. These things are going on simply to show that the growth of cotton manufacture in the South is sympathetic, and that each factory established is an argument for others. There is no investment that has proved so uniformly successful in the South as that put in cotton factories. An Augusta factory just advertised eight per cent. semi-annual dividend; the Eagle and Phoenix, of Columbus, earned twenty-five per cent. last year; the August factory for eleven years made an average of eighteen per cent. per year. The net earnings of the Langley Mills was \$450,000 for its first eight years on a capital of \$400,000, or an average of fifteen per cent. a year. The earnings of sixty Southern mills, large and small, averaged fourteen per cent. per annum.

A MODERN IMITATOR OF NOAH.

A few miles below Otho, Alabama, there is an old negro named Mosby, who claims he had a revelation from the Lord, in which he received information that the world would again be destroyed by water. He was so convinced that the world would be destroyed by water, that he began the work of building an ark. He has been thus engaged for several months, and the result of his labors may be easily seen from the river. This ark is very unlike the representations of the ark of olden times. It is a long, narrow, flat-topped vessel, or house, is placed on a high hill ready for the rising water. It is composed of several apartments, and is five feet wide and ten feet high, which are placed on top of each other. Each has a small portico and spires with feathers as ornaments. Approaching the dwelling of the negro one has to pass through a very elaborately decorated arbor, over the entrance of which are the words: "Welcome, peace, rest and happiness." (Columbus Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

IMPERFECT HANDLING OF COTTON.

Until the last census, ginning, pressing and baling have been classed with the "production" of cotton, and its manufacture held to consist solely in ginning and pressing. Yet there is not a process to which the lint is submitted after it is thrown from the negro's "pocket" that does not act directly on the quality of the cloth that is finally produced, and on the cheapness and efficiency with which the cloth is made. The separation of the fibre from the seed, the disposition made of the fluffy lint before it is compressed, the compression itself, and baling of the compressed cotton, these are all delicate operations, involving the integrity of the fibre, the cost of getting it ready for the spindle, and the ease with which it may be spun. Indeed, Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, a most accomplished writer on cotton, says that the most important point around which the whole manufacture of cotton revolves. There is no question that with one-tenth of the money invested in improved gins, cleaners, and presses that would be required for factories, and with very sparingly risk, the South could make one-half the profit, pound for pound, that is made in the mills of New England. Mr. F. C. Morehead, already alluded to in this article, says: "A farmer who produces 500 bales of cotton—200,000 pounds—can, by the expenditure of \$1500 on improved gins and cleaners, add one cent per pound to the value of his crop, or \$2000. If he added only one-half of one per cent, he would get in the first year over fifty per cent. more for his outlay." Mr. Edward Atkinson—to close this list of authorities—says that the cotton crop is deteriorated ten per cent. at least by being improperly handled from the field to the factory. It is, of course, equally true that a reform in this department of the manufacture of cotton would add ten per cent. to the value of crop—\$30,000,000—and that, too, without cost to the consumer. Much of the work now done in the mills of New England is occasioned by the errors committed in ginning and packing. Not only would the great part of the dust, sand, and grit that get into cotton from careless handling about the gin-house be kept out, if it were properly protected, but that which is in the fibre naturally could be cleaned out more efficiently and with one-third the labor and cost, if it were taken before it has been compressed and baled. Beyond this, the excessive beating and tearing of the fibre necessary to clean it after the sand has been packed in weakens and impairs it, and the sand injures the costly and delicate machinery of the mills.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

On 1st June, 1874, the passenger train on the Anderson branch while on its way from Anderson to Belton, was run off the track by Broyles' crossing. The passenger car was battered and wrecked, and several of the passengers were more or less seriously injured. Those most seriously injured were Mrs. E. M. Brown, and Claudius Brown, the wife and young son of Dr. E. M. Brown of Belton; William H. Redwood, an elderly man, a well known Baltimore "drummer"; and William Cummings, another elderly man, a farmer in Anderson county. Damages were instituted by the heirs for damages were instituted by the heirs for damages against the Railroad Company and the Columbia Railroad Company at the Spring Term of the Anderson Circuit Court in the year 1876, after compensation for the injuries had been asked for and refused by the Railroad Company. The Railroad Company, as defendant, moved for a change of venue from Anderson, on account of the excited state of the public mind, and prejudice against the railroad. The venue was accordingly changed to Abbeville, where the parties were tried together at this Court House, and a special term of our Circuit Court held by Judge Mackey in the end of April, 1878. Naturally a great deal of interest was taken in the trial of these cases by the public, and the average citizen will remember the great cloud of witnesses brought hither from Anderson by both plaintiffs and defendants. Then there was a great array of lawyers. E. M. Brown and wife, and Claudius Brown's case were argued by Gen. S. McGowan, of Abbeville, H. Redwood, Moore & Broyles of Anderson. Brown and wife sued for \$20,500 for injuries sustained by Mrs. Brown, and for \$5,000 for injuries inflicted on their son, Claudius. Mr. Redwood was represented by Gen. McGowan, damages claimed, \$10,000. Mr. Cummings was represented by Mr. Featherston, of Anderson and Mr. Redwood, of Abbeville; damages claimed, \$5,000. The Railroad Company's lawyers were Col. J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville, and Lieutenant-Governor Simpson, of Laurens. It is somewhat remarkable that these cases have since then been engaged in the judicial bench, and they are now known as Chief Justice Simpson, Associate Justice McGowan, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Cothran of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

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Dear Sir—My land, generally good, from many years had treatment has been so far reduced as to be hardly profitable for cultivation. I am not dependent on my farm for a living, and my object is not so much to gather from it as to bring it into a condition in which it would produce good remunerative crops. In a word, I have a good deal of land, and I wish to improve it. Especially would I like to know what is the best plan to restore my land to its power of producing wheat, or grass, or corn, or give you a large tract, and would listen with great attention and respect to whatever you may have to say on it. Respectfully, INQUIRER.

Our correspondent owns a large farm, is a farmer, and is happy indeed, in that he has a generous support and independently of his agricultural ventures. Congratulating him upon his lot, so exceedingly fortunate, and bearing in mind his resources and surroundings, we shall discuss upon his text, not in all its details, but in a way that shall confine our remarks rather to the special point which his note seems to raise.

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Under Receiver Conner's administration there was about one hundred thousand dollars on hand of surplus funds, paying for improvements and expenses. The large fund of earnings in the custody of the Court of Equity was not covered by the mortgages which over-pledged all the tangible property, the corpus, of the railroad; and as soon as Mr. Benet discovered that the large Receiver's fund existed upon which bondholders and mortgagees as such could have no prior claim, he went to Columbia and proved the Brown, Redwood and Cummings claims before the master, N. B. Barnwell, Esq., and filed their petition in the suits of the Attorney-General and of Jas. S. Gibbs and others against the G. & C. R. Co. The Master had advertised that all creditors of the Receiver's fund should prove their claims before him as the Receiver, and was about to be sold. Judge Kershaw, then presiding in Richland county, made an order of reference to the Master. The reference was held, and Mr. Benet urged the payment of his judgments mainly on the following grounds: First, Because the order of Judge Melton, 18th June, 1872 had made the President and Directors, in reality although not in law, the receivers of the G. & C. R. Co.'s property, and because the claims of the injured passengers are to be paid by a Receiver out of his fund of earnings before that fund is turned over to the mortgagees.

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Under Receiver Conner's administration there was about one hundred thousand dollars on hand of surplus funds, paying for improvements and expenses. The large fund of earnings in the custody of the Court of Equity was not covered by the mortgages which over-pledged all the tangible property, the corpus, of the railroad; and as soon as Mr. Benet discovered that the large Receiver's fund existed upon which bondholders and mortgagees as such could have no prior claim, he went to Columbia and proved the Brown, Redwood and Cummings claims before the master, N. B. Barnwell, Esq., and filed their petition in the suits of the Attorney-General and of Jas. S. Gibbs and others against the G. & C. R. Co. The Master had advertised that all creditors of the Receiver's fund should prove their claims before him as the Receiver, and was about to be sold. Judge Kershaw, then presiding in Richland county, made an order of reference to the Master. The reference was held, and Mr. Benet urged the payment of his judgments mainly on the following grounds: First, Because the order of Judge Melton, 18th June, 1872 had made the President and Directors, in reality although not in law, the receivers of the G. & C. R. Co.'s property, and because the claims of the injured passengers are to be paid by a Receiver out of his fund of earnings before that fund is turned over to the mortgagees.

The super-organization of the Church is held complete in all its details; nothing is permitted to be neglected. The general assembly held at Salt Lake City, perfect control than Taylor and Cannon hold the whole body of the Mormon people. Through titles a tremendous fund is secured annually, with which the annual increase of bigoted, priest-ridden, and fanatical creatures are being enslaved foreign creatures to join the "kingdom" in Utah is very great. From Utah colonies are selected, and sent wherever a place presents itself. In the valleys of Colorado, and Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Washington Territory are being swiftly appropriated, and wherever these colonists go they carry with them joyfully their badge of slavery to a few men in Salt Lake City who, as they believe, are the viceroys on earth of the living God.—C. C. Goodwin, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Mr. Lowry, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi, recently claimed that he "echoed the sentiments of every Democrat in the State when he announced himself in favor of the free schools, a free ballot, and a fair count."

October brings two State elections, both of some importance. On the second of these, that is, October 11, Ohio and Iowa will elect a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers. Iowa will elect a portion of its Senate and the whole of its House of Representatives, while Ohio will elect a full Legislature.

Kentucky is said to have 58,000,000 gallons of whiskey in store; that is about twenty-five gallons for every inhabitant.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican: Mr. J. M. Scott, corner Third and Madison streets, had a remarkably fine horse cured of the scratches by St. Jacobs Oil.

Commercial Travelers.

Perhaps no preacher in South Carolina travels more or more widely than the writer. Since the year began he has been on every railroad in the State except the North Eastern; he has done considerable riding on stage lines and private ways, also, and everywhere he has gone, in town, in country, he has met that class of our fellow-citizens, whose familiar name is "drummers." He feels that without presumption he may write an editorial upon them, first, because they deserve it, and secondly, because it is somewhat acquainted with them. He will submit to the Courier readers the following reflections:

1. This class of men is large and still increasing in numbers. Were statistics at hand, it might be shown that many thousands, yes, some hundreds, of thousands of our strong, vigorous, active young men belong to this profession. Likely there is not a wholesale establishment of any kind in the United States that does not employ one or more Commercial Travelers, who go over the land, exhibit samples of their houses or factories and solicit and get trade. As this plan has proved successful and is a commendation to both buyer and seller, the demand for such increasing, and the demand is being met by men of an interior town in South Carolina some time ago, said to me, "I can stay at home now and buy my goods, by sample, and about as well as to go to Baltimore or New York. It is a convenience to me."

These men are energetic and closely devoted to business—they must be so, for not to possess these qualities were but to hot them on the shelf. It is never too hot nor too cold for them. They are not shy, and they are not afraid of visiting their customers and dispatching business. Last January, while weather-bound in a railroad town in Barnwell county, for almost a week, I met over a dozen of these men, some coming from Savannah, some from Charleston, and some from Columbia. They were in a bad mood and seemed to accept the snow and rain and cold as part of their work and made no complaint. If all our agents for missions and education were as energetic and "wide awake" as these drummers, our treasuries would not get so depleted.

3. Generally these men are polite and gentlemanly and honorable. Nothing but favors and kindnesses and courtesies have I ever received at their hands. When cars are crowded and some one must "stand," I have often been compelled by one of these gentlemen to sit down, while he himself "stood" for miles. I have met them everywhere from Beaufort and Augusta to Asheville and Charlotte. They are clean, in carriage, stage coach, railroad, street and road, tables with them, and with one