Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1883.

TERMS:
ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS.....75c.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE NECESSITY FOR MANUFACTORIES.

No community can now become a leading business center upon its agricultural trade alone. Years ago, before the building of railroads all over the country, certain towns and cities occupying favorable natural positions commanded the trade of whole sections, because no one around them could compete; but now you find in every twenty miles or so thriving business villages, which have the same advantages of cheap freights as are now possessed by places which formerly enjoyed almost a monopoly of trade. Under these circumstances, the tendency is pretty well established for planters to trade at their nearest markets where there is no other feature than that merely of commercial stores. Therefore, the race between business men now is not so much to undersell their neighboring competitors, (because goods are very nearly of the same price in all surrounding markets) as to offer inducements which other points do not possess. Hence, the attention of sagacious business men all over the country is being directed to the development of various forms of manufacturing, which build up population and attract trade. In no other way can any point expect to attain any marked prominence as a business center now. This is not even the most important feature of the tendency of the present age. Those points which do not possess the attractions offered by manufacturing centers are being, and will continue to be, made in a greater or less degree tributary to the manufacturing towns. It is the same old analogy of business to nature, which is ever asserting that there is no such thing as standing still. Those who do not advance will surely recede. The town or city which is not building up its trade is certainly retrograding, and giving place to its more sagacious or progressive neighbors. In the light of these facts, Anderson's new enterprises should be greatly stimulated. We now have a Building and Loan Association assured; our Savannah Valley railroad is well progressed, and only requires a little public spirited zeal to push it to completion; and there is a rapidly growing probability that a large cotton factory will soon be started here. If our people will push these organizations to a successful termination, the future of Anderson is assured beyond a doubt. With these additions to our present large business, our population will be largely increased, our prosperity greatly augmented, so that from time to time new factories will be started, and the work of development carried on to a degree of prosperity not now thought of. There is no reason why Anderson should not be the second city in South Carolina. We have advantages which, if properly and promptly utilized, will make us so.

COST OF MANUFACTURING.

A friend, who is at present one of the officials of a leading cotton mill in South Carolina, writes us endorsing the correctness of the INTELLIGENCER'S position in reference to the importance and profit of manufacturing development in our State. He gives the following as the approximate figures of building and operating a factory upon a capital stock of $100,000: 4000 spindles and 120 looms, motive power steam, product standard plain brown ¾ shirtings, 44x44 gauge, No. 12 yarns, to weigh 3½ yards per pound—cost of mill and appurtenances $25.00 per spindle, or $100,000. This mill will have a capacity of 2,522 pounds of cotton or 8,400 yards of shirting per day, which at 5½ cents per yard will give as the daily earnings of the mill $462.00.

The cost of operating this mill will be for labor in carding, spinning, warping and weaving 2¼ cents per pound, or $56.74 per day; for salaries, supplies, fuel, insurance, other labor, drayage &c., 1¾ cents per pound, or $44.13 per day; for cotton and waste 2,882 pounds at 9½ cents per pound, or $266.58 per day, so that the total daily cost of operating the mill would be $367.45, which, taken from $462.00 the daily product, gives $94.55 as the daily profit of the mill. Taking the working days of the year to be 300, we have the yearly product to be $28,365.00, which is a little over 28¾ per cent. on the capital invested.

This calculation allows the loss of time equal to 13 days, exclusive of Sundays, and gives the advantage of the average price of raw cotton to the mill. Of course in operating a mill there will be more or less unlooked for delays, accidents and mistakes in judgment as to the purchase of cotton and the sale of goods, so that in practice we could not expect to fully realize these profits, but the figures coming from one informed as to the working of a cotton mill show that our people could reasonably expect to make a handsome interest, say from fifteen to twenty per cent., on any money they may invest in a cotton factory. Anderson needs a factory, and by raising $100,000 in this County we can more than duplicate the sum outside. This would give us double, or more than double, the capacity of the mill above estimated for, with a greater net profit. Now let us see what the advantages of such a mill would be. Under the estimate above given for a $100,000 factory, the yearly income would be $138,600. Of this sum $17,022 would be paid out for hands to be spent in our midst; $13,239 would be paid out for salaries and incidentals, the greater part of which would be spent in our midst; $79,974 for cotton, which would be paid out to the producers; and $28,365 in dividends to be divided among the stockholders. Of course as the capacity of the mill should be enlarged, these amounts would be raised proportionately. It would give new life and energy to our city. It would increase our population. It would draw new trade. And it would mark the beginning of a material development that would make Anderson one of the leading cities of the State.

— It has been one hundred and forty-three years since the publication of the first newspaper in America.

McLane's much promised Greenback paper has not yet made its appearance, but it is safe to predict that it will be forthcoming as soon as the Republicans need it for the campaign of 1884, provided, always, nevertheless, that the aforesaid Republicans are willing to furnish the money to enable the patriotic McLane to pour out his effusions "for better government" in printers' ink. Politics is at a discount in South Carolina just now, and the Republicans are too smart to put money into a political paper at such a juncture. Hence the delay in its appearance.

The New York *Herald* says:

It affords cause for congratulation that the South is availing itself of the diversified opportunities for prosperity with which nature endowed it. The New England mills will be forced, by the necessities of the situation, to surrender to the South the manufacture of coarse cotton goods almost altogether, at no distant day, and bind their attention to fine fabrics which require more skillful labor.

When we get well established in the manufacture of coarse goods, we will turn our attention to the finer fabrics also, and in proper time will compete with or drive New England out of the manufacture of this class of goods also. The mills must come to the cotton-fields, and yield the profits of making up the raw material to the country which produces it. This would have been done years ago but for the institution of slavery, which practically excluded skilled labor from the South, and rendered our people indifferent to all other pursuits than agriculture. Thus, the abolition of slavery is destined to bless the Southern people with a higher and more enduring prosperity than they could ever have attained during its existence.

The Washington *Post*, speaking of what English capital and enterprise has accomplished in India, says:

India has 20,000,000 acres on which wheat is grown—a surface one half as large as that now seeded in this country—yielding 240,000,000 bushels, and as much more which can be put under the plow. It is proposed to raise in England $250,000,000 to build railroads in India. Should this project be carried out it would be a great disaster to the United States. The principal occupation of the great Northwest will be gone.

There is little doubt that in time India's valuable territory will be rendered tributary to the commercial world by the building of railroads. The population, however, of the world is constantly increasing, and hence the demand for the bread stuffs is also growing. There will probably be some unsettling of Western agriculture when railroad building is extensive in India, but it will by no means be destroyed. If railroads could be opened through every part of India in a single season, the shock would be immense, but this cannot be done; and while the roads are being gradually built the agricultural interests will adjust themselves. The opening up of India will also give to Europe additional access to a new source of cotton supply, but fortunately for Southern planters this supply is not of a quality equal to ours, and hence it will not likely affect us so seriously. The diversified agriculture of which the South is susceptible marks it as the region destined to become the most important and flourishing portion of the American Union.

The *News and Courier's* Greenville correspondent, "A. M. H.," again asserts that the validity of the fifty thousand dollars voted as taxes to the Savannah Valley Railroad is involved in the pending injunction suit, and says that if the suit is successful that any taxpayer can sue and recover back the money he has paid in. He also reiterates his statement that the validity of the charter of the Road is involved in the suit, on the ground that the Act relates to more than one subject and is therefore void. Mr. Howell is not a lawyer, and says that his information was derived from the proceedings in Court and from a conversation with one of the attorneys. There is where his trouble comes in. If he had conversed with the other attorney he would have obtained both sides, and been able to make a more correct report. It is impossible for any order in the pending case to do more than affect the unpaid taxes, which are a small sum—the plaintiffs representing less than eight hundred dollars. Neither can any order in this case affect the validity of the charter, for if the tax sections should be declared invalid, the remainder will be a good and sufficient railroad charter, and is all that the Company needs henceforth. Nor is the writer more correct in asserting that the taxpayers who have paid in their assessments can recover them back. These assessments were voluntarily paid in, and no protest was entered in any case, therefore we imagine there is no danger of suits to recover back the sums paid. We have no connection with the case, and care nothing about the statements which may be made concerning it, except that we do not intend that erroneous statements calculated to damage the Road shall go unchallenged.

The colored people of the United States are arranging to hold a great National Convention of their race, for the purpose of promoting its present and future material, intellectual and political welfare. The object sought in the Convention is not only a reasonable, but a worthy and commendable one, if properly pursued, which if controlled by judgment and good temper may result in establishing a line of conduct that will be greatly conducive to the welfare of the colored people and their descendants in this country. The committee in charge of the matter, however, have fixed on Washington as the place of holding the Convention, which means that it is to be manipulated by politicians, and result in giving to the Republican party a new lease upon the negro vote of the country. A Convention held under such circumstances cannot result in any good to the colored race, for it will simply be converted into an instrumentality for continuing the political bondage of the negro. When this Convention meets, it will be the exponent of the negro race. They will be judged by its deliberations and their results. It is therefore important to the colored people to send as their representatives the most conservative, intelligent and prudent men of their race. If they will exclude from their representatives the selfish politicians of their race, and send truly representative men, the Convention may yet do good. It is, however, doubtful if they will be able to do this. In South Carolina they will be entitled to twenty-five delegates. When they shall have been chosen, it will be very easy to tell whether their influence in the Convention will be wholesome or otherwise. We should like to see this Convention accomplish good, but we must confess that its send-off is not by any means assuring.

OCONEE'S FIRST HANGING.

Execution of Frazier Copeland, Colored, a Minister and a Murderer, at Walhalla Yesterday.

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

WALHALLA, April 27—Frazier Copeland was hanged here to-day in the county jail at 12 o'clock by Sheriff Robbins for the murder of William J. Hunnicut in December last. At 10 o'clock Copeland spoke from a window of the jail for one hour to a mixed crowd of white and colored people. It was a rambling talk, chiefly denying that he killed Hunnicutt. He admitted, however, that he was near enough to hear the licks struck. He was attended in his last moments by the Rev. C. D. Mann, white, and the Rev. T. J. Clark and the Rev. Mr. Young, colored.

Although Copeland was a Baptist minister, he was denied a burial in their cemetery. The Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the Methodist Church here, came to the rescue and had his congregation to take charge of the body and will give it a decent burial to-morrow. Everything passed off quietly.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

About dark on Saturday evening December 2, 1882, W. J. Hunnicutt, a quiet, law abiding citizen of Oconee County, was brutally murdered in West Union, a suburb of Walhalla. Accompanied by his son Newell, a young lad, he had gone to Walhalla on the day of the murder to sell a load of cotton.

After transacting his business he left Walhalla for home about 7 o'clock in the evening. When he was within a half mile of the public square of West Union he was murdered and his son had his head fractured. Mr. Hunnicutt fell on the tongue of the wagon between the horses and the wagon body. The team being old and well trained carried the wagon to his home over a rough road for a distance of seven or eight miles, when his lifeless body was discovered in the position indicated.

For several weeks before the murder Frazier Copeland had been working at a Government distillery on Hunnicutt's road home, and on the day of the murder had gone to Walhalla to receive his week's wages and to buy provisions. He left West Union at 6, o'clock, and consumed two hours and a half in reaching his home, a distance of about two miles, and reached his house only a few minutes before the wagon containing Hunnicutt's lifeless body passed his door. Suspicion soon pointed to Frazier Copeland and he and Adolphus Richardson were arrested and lodged in jail at Walhalla on the day after the murder.

For a time there was talk of lynching Copeland, and he was transferred to Greenville for safe keeping, where he was safely kept until the last March term of Court, when he was taken to Walhalla and put on trial for his life. Adolphus Richardson was indicted with him for the murder, but the grand jury failed to find a bill against Richardson, and he was discharged. Copeland was put on trial and pleaded not guilty. He was ably defended by Messrs. W. J. Stribbling and Henry Pitchford. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Orr and the Hon. J. S. Verner. A large number of witnesses were examined. The evidence was conclusive, and after a fair and impartial charge by Judge Wallace, before whom the case was tried, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and after deliberating for only about twenty minutes.

During his confinement Copeland made a number of confessions, but scarcely twice did he tell the same tale. His tardiness on the road the night of the murder, his strange conduct at home, the blood on his shoes and pants, his various confessions, his contradictory statements were the evidence against him that satisfied the people and the jury he was guilty. The blows on the heads of Hunnicutt and his son were both on the same side, the left of the head; had the same angle extending from behind, forwards and downwards, and showed plainly that a right-handed man did the work. Copeland was right-handed. Hunnicutt's boy was stricken senseless and knew but little afterwards. There were no weapons or any sign of the implements used in the murder on the spot. Two pools of blood, one near the father, other by the boy, a broken bottle and the hats of the two victims was all that was found on the spot.

Copeland was a dark coffee colored negro about forty years of age, six feet three inches in height and weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. He was a Baptist preacher and a blacksmith. He was raised near Slabtown, Anderson County, and was owned by Mr. Thomas Orr before the war. He moved to Oconee County in 1876 and lived there until his execution. It is supposed that he murdered Mr. Hunnicutt for the purpose of robbery, as it had been whispered around that Mr. Hunnicutt had received $500 while he was in Walhalla with which to make a payment on a steam mill he had just erected. Copeland maintained his innocence to the last, although his guilt seemed to be fully established.

Crushed by a Tree.

DARLINGTON, April 25.—As the wife of Dr. S. J. Lee, member of the Legislature from this county, and her daughter, Miss Lily, were riding in a buggy yesterday a huge tree, without warning, fell across the buggy, crushing Miss Lee to the earth. The tree lay on her several minutes before the combined efforts of six or seven men could extricate her. She is so mangled that she cannot live, and death will be a relief from her sufferings. Miss Lee is quite an accomplished and attractive young lady. The young lady was in town the morning of the accident shopping, and was on her way home when the catastrophe occurred, six or seven miles from town. They were driving a mule, and its slowness or stubbornness prevented their getting out of the way of the falling tree. The mother escaped as by a miracle.

South Carolina's Quota.

The number of delegates to which South Carolina will be entitled in the Southern Baptist Convention at Waco, is quite creditable to the denomination in this State, as the basis of representation is one delegate for every hundred dollars contributed to the Foreign and Home Mission Boards, and one delegate for every $500 expended in the work of State Missions. The fiscal year ends today, and contributions have been made during this month which are not included in the estimate already furnished by the secretaries of the Home and Foreign Boards, from which we learn that South Carolina is entitled to 121 delegates, distributed as follows: On Foreign Missions, 57; Home Missions, 45; State Missions, 19. These figures represent $5,700 contributed during the past year to Foreign Missions; $4,500 to Home Missions, and $9,500 to State Missions, making a total of $19,700. The sum total is greater than in any previous year since the war.

— The Red Cross central committee at Washington has given $800 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers.

A Greenback Ghost.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The *National View*, Col. Crandall's Greenback paper, in the interests of the Greenback election cases in South Carolina, publishes to-day a crazy anonymous letter alleged to have been received by J. H. McLane, late Greenback nominee for Governor of that State. The letter bears no date, but is said to have been received on the morning of April 25, and has been forwarded to the attorney-general. It is as follows:

"Headquarters K. K. K.: We warn once. Our second notice will be followed by the black hand of vengeance, armed to redress the insults and oppression heaped upon our citizens. Their sufferings cry out, and naught but blood will satisfy. The cyclops of our lodge has decreed that but one head shall fall and that head is thine. Your choice is between exile and summary execution. Therefore, know and believe it is true that if you are found in Columbia on the 28th of April, 1883, you will be notified, and if you still persist in remaining on the 29th of April the bolt will fall and you will be numbered among the dead. Reflect and act. In flight is safety, in resistance is death. By order of the grand Assizer, D. A. and T. P. D. Order F. F."

According to this, McLane should have been executed to-day.

Confederate Relics.

The Greenville *News* says that Mr. William Lee, the well known merchant of that city, exhibited last week a warrant for three hundred thousand dollars. Just here comes in that aggravating little "but,"—but the document is drawn on the Confederate Government. It is an interesting remnant of the late disagreement, being sealed with the seal of the Secretary of the Confederate State Treasurer, G. A. Trenholm, and signed in official style by Robert Tyler, Register; Lewis Cruger, Comptroller. It was issued late in January, 1865, and was consequently a valueless piece of paper a very few months later. The paper was in favor of "Major Jas. S. Sloan, Greensboro, North Carolina," and was secured from a Yankee soldier, who had used it as a memorandum for noting various articles of attire which he had drawn for his own use.

Mr. Lee has a number of papers containing the autographs of Confederate officials of prominence, most of them being written on their blue foolscap paper. These relics are quite valuable and their worth will be much enhanced as time goes on. They should assuredly be preserved with care.

A Mystery.

The Chattanooga *Times* says:

"The mysterious house-stoning on Ninth Street continues, and is creating considerable excitement in that vicinity. It began Monday night and has continued every night. T. S. Wilcox and G. W. Norman were the principal sufferers, and many panes were broken in their houses by the stones which were constantly thrown against them. The stoning grew so serious Friday night that they had to remove their families.

"The houses are watched every night and pistols and guns fired whenever a stone is thrown, but this has failed to frighten the culprits. The most thorough search has been made for them, but it has proven entirely fruitless. The police are aiding in watching the houses. Last night, while a crowd surrounded them, the stoning began again, but its source remains a deep mystery.

"A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this foul outrage."

Butterworth's Lies.

A Washington special to the New York *Times* says: "The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who is engaged by the Government to prosecute the perpetrators of frauds in the elections in South Carolina, said last Sunday, on his way home from South Carolina, that the Federal authority is only respected in that State for the power behind it. The officers of the United States, he represents, sneak through the back streets of Columbia on the way to their business. The representatives of the Government are always hat in hand, so to speak, before the people of South Carolina, and when they desire to assert the rights of United States citizens before the courts they do it in a way deferential to the hostile attitude of the enemies of a free and fair ballot. He obtained the impression that about all there was of the United States in South Carolina was the pile in Columbia called the Government building."

Where it Hurt.

Greenville letter to *Christian Index*: The opening of the State University has affected Furman University less than any other denominational institution in the State. While Wofford College, at Spartanburg, (M. E.) reports a falling off of students of 33 per cent. since the opening at Columbia, Furman reports an increase of 33 per cent. It is confidently expected that by 1885, 200 young men will be numbered in her classic shades. The securing of Dr. Charles Manly as President, gives general satisfaction in the faculty and throughout the State. He visits our District Associations, presents the claims of the schools, obtains contributions, makes friends and secures students. The tendency in this institution is decidedly upward.—*Greenville News.*

Tough Tale of a Tornado.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—A special dispatch from Minden, La., says: A terrible cyclone visited this parish seven or eight miles above here on Saturday evening, passing from northeast to southwest, the track extending fifteen miles. The wind was of such terrific force that not a house, tree or other obstruction is left in its track. On one tract of forty acres of heavy timbered land not a tree is left standing. Fences were blown away and not a vestige of corn or fodder is left. Mrs. Youngblood was seriously and several children were slightly hurt. The most miraculous escapes are reported. Several negroes who were blown across a field alighted uninjured. No one was killed or mortally wounded.

West Point and Annapolis.

GREENVILLE, April 25.—The board of examiners for the West Point and Annapolis cadetships of the Fourth Congressional District made their report to Congressman Evins this afternoon. Thos. Q. Donaldson, of this city, is the successful applicant for West Point, and W. B. Bonham, of Columbia, for Annapolis. Mr. Donaldson is a son of the Hon. T. Q. Donaldson, a prominent member of the Greenville bar, and Mr. Bonham is a son of ex-Governor Bonham of Columbia.

Fatal Accident at Aiken.

AIKEN, April 25.—A very sad occurrence took place here last evening in the drowning of John Wigfall, a nine year old son of Mr. J. N. Wigfall, passenger agent of the South Carolina Railway. It appears that the child was playing about the house and accidentally fell into the cistern and was drowned. No one was near at the time of the accident, or witnessed it, and the missing child was hunted for three hours when his dead body was found, to the grief and astonishment of his parents.

— Six hundred dollars for the aid of the sufferers by the recent cyclone in Barnwell County was subscribed Friday among the citizens of Charleston.

Blaze in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—The ice manufactory, machinery, and forty tons of ice, belonging to John C. Seegers, and valued at about $20,000, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No insurance. The fire was accidental.

Why the Audience Applauded.

At Warsaw, Wis., the other evening, an Uncle Tom troupe, styling themselves the Boston Ideal Company, gave a performance of that venerable drama. For realism it has seldom been equalled. Among the star actors is a huge bloodhound. The part of the lawyer, Marks, is handled by a young man named E. L. Powell. A little feeling of rivalry has existed for some time between the bloodhound and Marks—a professional jealousy. During the evening's performance Powell was in high feather, swinging the traditional umbrella, when the bloodhound grabbed him. The dog swallowed about a pound of meat from the attorney's arm, and then proceeded to take a section out of the flesh directly underneath the seat of Mr. Powell's very tight pantaloons. The audience, composed mostly of choppers just out of the woods, applauded vigorously, and the curtain went down upon a thrilling tableau. The mutilated attorney was attended by Dr. Griffin, of Milwaukee, who happened to be in the audience, and ten stitches were necessary to close the gaping wounds. The man who plays the part of Marks now wears a pie plate in the basement of his trousers, and the dog's teeth have been filed.

— The election of the State Medical Association at Yorkville for officers for the ensuing year resulted thus: Dr. R. H. Kinloch, President; Dr. John Forrest, Recording Secretary; Dr. Fraser, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. DeSaussure, Treasurer.

— A burglar in Richmond, Va., recently entered a room occupied by Miss Hampton, daughter of Senator Hampton, but missed her valuable diamonds because they had been left out of their proper place and put in an old cigar box on the bureau.

— Massachusetts held up the nigger trader as the most terrible barbarian on the face of the earth. It now appears from evidence brought by the good Gov. Butler that it is no uncommon thing for the philanthropists of Massachusetts to tan the hides of poor men who die from starvation in the almshouse and to bind their prayer books with the human skins.

— A cartridge was found in the White House grounds on Thursday morning. An examination of it showed it to be filled with ditmer powder. It had evidently fallen from some sportsman on his way to the marshes of the Potomac, and was perfectly harmless. Notwithstanding this, exaggerated rumors got in circulation about it, and by noon it was taken of as a bomb filled with dynamite.

— In 1882, 4,000 liens of all kinds were filed in the Clerk's office, averaging one hundred dollars each, making $400,000; up to this date in 1883, 3,600 have been filed, averaging ninety dollars each, making $324,000. Which leaves a balance so far in favor of 1883 of $76,000. More liens will be filed, perhaps enough to make up the deficiency. Not more than half as much corn has been shipped to this place up to the present date, as was shipped up to the same date last year.—*Medium.*

— The Supreme Court of this State decided a somewhat novel case on Friday. A man was convicted of manslaughter in Edgefield in 1876, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Having served five years of his term he appealed to the Supreme Court for release on habeas corpus on the ground that under the law the circuit court had no power to inflict a life sentence on him. The Supreme Court ruled that under the decision in the Bond case it had no right to interfere after judgment had commenced to be executed, although it intimated the opinion that the sentence was erroneous. The prisoner will probably obtain his release by pardon.

***"Unbidden guests are often welcomest when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER,
ANDERSON, S. C., March 29, 1883.

IN pursuance of the Act to Raise Supplies passed by the State Legislature and approved December 23, 1882, notice is hereby given that this office will be open from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of June 1883, for the collection of the first instalment of State, County, School and Poll Taxes for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1882.

Taxpayers are given the option of paying *one-half* of their taxes during this collection, or the whole of the same during the fall collection, (i. e. from September 1 to October 20,) by paying additional a penalty of *five per cent.* on the one-half due in May. Provided, that no taxpayer is forbidden the privilege of paying the *whole* of his taxes during the May collection.

The rate of taxation is as follows, to wit:
For State purposes.....4¾ mills.
For County purposes.....2½ mills
For School purposes.....2 mills

Total.....9¼ mills.
Poll Tax.....One Dollar

Taxes are payable in gold and silver coin, United States currency, National Bank notes, and coupons payable in 1883 on the Bonds of the State known as "Brown Bonds" and "Deficiency Bonds," and to the extent of County Taxes in any case, (not including School Taxes) Jury and Witness certificates are receivable.

I will also be prepared to receive the first instalment of $3000.00 of the subscription of $6000.00 voted by Williamston Township to the capital Stock of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company. The rate of the said subscription tax is *nine and one-fifth* mills on the taxable property of Williamston Township as assessed and charged on the Tax Duplicate for the fiscal year beginning November 1st, 1882. The whole of this first instalment will be due and payable during the May collection of State and County Taxes, without option to any of paying one-half in May or the whole in the fall with penalty as in the case of the State and County Taxes. All persons holding receipts for Taxes paid from Williamston Township to the capital stock of the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad Company, will, upon presenting the same, receive credit to that extent on their account of Taxes due the Railroad under its present name.

For the convenience of Taxpayers, I will visit the following named places on the days mentioned, to wit:

Pelzer, Thursday, May 3rd.
Williamston, Friday, May 4th, and Saturday, May 5th until 1 p. m.
Piercetown, Tuesday, May 8th.
Wigington's Store, Wednesday, May 9th.
Larkin Newton's, Thursday, May 10th.
Pendleton, Friday, May 11th.
Centreville Mills, Monday, May 14th.
Gaddis W. Farmer's, Tuesday, May 15th.
Williford's Store, Wednesday, May 16th.
Holland's Store, Thursday, May 17th.
Sherard's Store, Friday, May 18th.
Long's Shop, Monday, May 21st.
Carswell Insititute, Tuesday, May 22nd.
R. B. A. Robinson's, Wednesday, May 23rd.
Thomas W. Martin's, Thursday, May 24th.

I will be at my office at Anderson C. H. on the following days, to wit: Monday the 7th and Saturday the 12th of May, and from the 25th day of May to the 1st day of June inclusive. Office hours, while travelling, from 9. a. m. to 3.30 p. m. strictly.

M. P. TRIBBLE,
Treasurer Anderson County.
May 3, 1883 42 1

— The New York cigar manufacturers have yielded to the demand of the cigar-makers for an advance of two dollars per thousand.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

THE Auditor's Office will be open from the first day of June, 1883, until and including the twentieth day of July 1883, to receive Tax Returns of Personal Property in Anderson County, S. C., for the year 1883. And for the convenience of Tax Payers will have Deputies at each of the places named below to receive Returns for the said year:

Belton—At Belton, 12th, 13th and 14th July.
Brushy Creek—At J. W. Rosamond's, 13th and 14th July.
Brushy Creek—At Equality, 11th and 12th July.
Dark Corner—At Sherard's Store, 29th and 30th June.
Fork—At N. O. Farmer's 13th and 14th July.
Fork—At G. W. Maret's, 11th and 12th July.
Garvin—At Larkin Newton's, 9th and 10th July.
Hall—At Dr. Millford's, 2nd and 3d July.
Honea Path—At Honea Path, 9th, 10 and 11th July.
Hopewell—At Pierce Town, 16th and 17th July.
Martin—At Clinkscales' Mill, 16th and 17th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton, 11th, 12th and 13th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton Factory, 14th July.
Pelzer—At Pelzer, 13th July.
Rock Mills—At Williford's Store, 7th July.
Savannah—At Holland's Store, 5th and 6th July.
Williamston—At Williamston, 10th, 11th and 12th July.

Real Estate is not assessed this year, and remains at the same valuation it was in 1882.

Tax Payers return what they own on the first of June 1883.

All male citizens who are twenty-one years old, on the first day of June, 1883, are liable for Poll Tax, and those fifty years old on that day, are exempt.

THOMAS J. WEBB,
County Auditor.
May 3, 1883 42 2

Johnstone & Johnstone,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
ANDERSON, - - S. C.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a partnership to practice our Profession (Dentistry) in the following Towns, viz:

SENECA CITY, 1st week of each month.
PENDLETON, 2nd week of each month.
BELTON, 3rd week of each month.
HONEA PATH, 4th week of each month.

☞ The Dental Office will be at Anderson City, where one of us can be found at all times.

A. P. JOHNSTONE, D. D. S.
THEO. JOHNSTONE, D. D. S.
April 5, 1883 38

ALWAYS ON HAND
AT
R. Y. H. Nance's Shoe Shop

ON GRANITE ROW, over W. F. Barr's Store, a fine lot of—

READY MADE GAITERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

He also keeps the very best stock of LEATHER, and the Finest of Workmen. Any one failing to get a fit out of his ready made work can leave their measure, with a certainty of a fit, and don't forget the job will be done according to promise.

I DEFY COMPETITION, when workmanship and stock are duly considered.
Feb 15, 1883 31 1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in May, A. D. 1883, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, all of Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land, containing three hundred and three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of E. W. Long, G. W. Smith, Samuel Shearman and J. B. King. Levied on as the property of John M. Moore in favor of Francis Moore.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County, S. C.
April 5, 1883 38 5

Anderson City Bakery.

BREAD and CAKES always on hand. Cakes made to order.
Fresh Soda, Lemon, Cream, Corn Hill and Sweet CRACKERS.
GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS.
A variety of BASKETS, consisting of Market, Lunch, Work, Hand Bags, Flower and Fruit Baskets.
Vases, Cups and Saucers.
Ladies' and Children's Shoes at Cost.
Try my "Lady of the Lake"—an excellent and strictly 5c. Segar.

L. L. GREEN.
March 22, 1883 36 6m

FISH HOOKS.

GET READY for FISHING.

LARGE LOT
HOOKS, LINES,
And all Kinds Tackle,
AT
SIMPSON, REID & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
May 3, 1883 42

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM my Farm, 6 miles Northeast of Anderson, One Large Black Horse-MULE, with white spot on his back. Any information leading to the recovery of the Mule will be duly rewarded.

JOHN BAYLIS NEAL.
April 26, 1883. 41 3

JERSEY BULL.

A THOROUGHBRED REGISTERED BULL, three years old, and a half blood one—one year old—for sale at Rivoli Plantation, (late John B. Adger's, Jr.) Enquire of

S. C. GEORGE,
Manager.
April 19, 1883 40 3

The Best Shoes in the Market.

I AM now receiving my Spring Stock of Men, Women and Children's SHOES. The celebrated "Bay State" Shoes—the best in the market. Every pair warranted. Come and see them. No charge for showing.

A. B. TOWERS,
No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.
March 15, 1883 35

Bay State Shoes and Boots.

ON hand and arriving a full line of Bay State Shoes and Boots. *The best goods in the market.* Warranted not to rip or have wood or pasteboard in them. Call and see them. I charge nothing for showing.

A. B. TOWERS.
Feb 1, 1883 29

JOHN S. MATTISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ALL Business promptly attended to.
OFFICE—With H. G. Scudday.
March 22, 1883 36 3m

Fresh Garden Seeds.

D. LANDRETH & Sons and D. M. Ferry's Fresh Garden Seeds and Onion Sets for sale by

A. B. TOWERS.
Feb 15, 1883 31

TEA.

I KEEP the best Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast Tea to be had. For sale low by

A. B. TOWERS.
March 15, 1883 35

"NUMBER ONE!"

AT all times causes considerable talk, and very interesting on both sides of the house. As to who this "Number One" is, there are quite a diversity of opinions. Now, it is a very common expression, and one often heard, that he or she would always look out for "Number One," and as an evidence of this fact many have benefited themselves by watching our Tremendous Bargains, and carefully realizing that "Number One," as to purchaser and seller, has been honorably and fairly dealt with. But notwithstanding the fact of so many looking out for "Number One," the mystery is still unsolved, and her or his identity is about as well established as that of the man "who struck Billy Patterson." However, the search will go on just the same, as the effort to establish low prices shall ever continue to roll bravely on. Now, some will no doubt wonder where we are leading them. Well, the fact is just this: A. LESSER, the famous Low Price King, proposes to make it interesting to "Number One," and all who have their own interest at heart, and demonstrate, most conclusively, that it will pay to look through his stock when in quest of "Real Values." He is determined to add fresh lustre to his undisputed claim of selling everything he handles at closer figures than can be obtained elsewhere.

Why, the fact is apparent to the most casual observer that he carries more stock than any strictly Dry Goods house in the city. Well, what does this indicate? Why, this: Buying in enormous quantities he is enabled to sell Goods at what other small Dry Goods houses buy for. Mr. A. Lesser, the buyer, visits the manufacturers and jobbers of the East, and with unlimited resources, has obtained goods at lower prices than ever before known in the "Dry Goods World." The styles were selected with the greatest of care, and the quality guaranteed. As to variety, everything new has been added that a ripe experience, coupled with acknowledged taste, could suggest.

A cold perspiration seizes the Dry Goods market when the "Leader" puts his pencil on the tickets.

Again we have to record another week of extraordinary sales—extraordinary for this season; and the old proverb of the laborer being worthy of his hire is prominently brought to the front. We are proud of our labor, and delighted with the results, and more particularly grateful to our customers and the public, who have conclusively proved through us that "Love's labor is not lost." That we love our business and guard it carefully no one will dare deny, but we love more dearly to acknowledge, with heartfelt thanks, the kindness and good-will which has unceasingly been shown to us through many years' untiring and unceasing efforts in your behalf. To prove this beyond yea or nay, we request all to come to our "Special Popular Sale." Remember, this is no humbug announcement—no threadbare statement, but a simple enunciation of facts, which can be verified by an investigation through our varied Stock.

We have been on the scales of public opinion for lo! these many years, and we have never yet been found wanting, and, after life's fitful fever is over, we hope to have pronounced upon us, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Will offer, commencing April 12th, Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, at prices never before known in this country.

"The old, the young, the short, the tall,
The rich, the poor—we please them all!
Let not these words unnoticed fall,
But heed the writing on the wall."
Countless "Bargains" await your call,

AT A. LESSER'S,
Paris Store.
April 12, 1883 39

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY

In the Court of Common Pleas.

C. S. Beaty and Joseph L. Masters, Plaintiffs, vs. Mrs. M. E. Masters, *et al*, Defendants.—*Complaint for Partition.*

PURSUANT to an order of sale I will sell at Anderson, S. C., on SALESDAY, the 7th of MAY next, the following property, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing about three acres, more or less, with Merchant Mill, Gin and Press, in Varennes Township, adjoining Henry Crawford and Monro Keys, known as Brown and Crawford's Mill.

ALSO,

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing about five acres, more or less, with Mill and other Machinery, adjoining lands of Mrs. Jane A. Earle, and known as Master's Mill, with right of way from main road to Mill.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary paper.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Master.
April 12, 1883 39 4

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

John W. Daniels, Administrator with Will annexed of S. D. Deal, deceased, Plaintiff, against Dr. Winston H. Davis, Executor of Estate of Mrs. L. C. Deal, deceased, and others, Defendants.—*Complaint for Construction of Will, &c.*

PURSUANT to an order of sale made in the above stated case by his Honor W. H. Wallace, presiding Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, bearing date March 3, 1883, I will sell at public sale, at Anderson, S. C., on the FIRST MONDAY, the 7th of MAY, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

The HOUSE and LOT, known as the

Williamston Hotel,

Situate in the Town of Williamston, adjoining Dr. H. I. Epting, John Finger, the Presbyterian Church lot, and others, containing one acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; the remaining two-thirds on a credit of seven months, with leave to pay all cash, or anticipate payment at any time, the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale, to be secured by a mortgage of the premises, and insure the building to the extent of indebtedness in a Company approved by the Master, and the policy to be assigned. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Master.
March 8, 1883 34 9

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Robt. Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to present