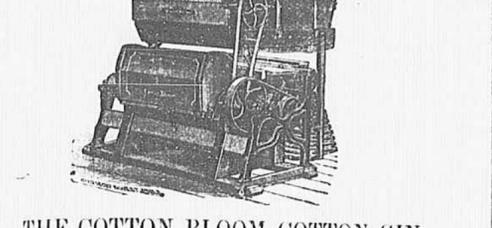


COTTON GINS.



THE COTTON BLOOM COTTON GIN. Lightness of Draft, quality of Lint turned out, and Durability, cannot be surpassed.

SORGHUM MACHINERY. Cane Mills and Evaporators for sale. ENGINES, SAW MILLS, &c.

SULLIVAN & BRO. Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Lace Leather, &c.

THE OLD RELIABLE HORSE TAILOR. Harnesses in HARNESS for the next SIXTY Days.

ANDREW & PREVOST. Still on the Square, at the same old Stand, and are Selling Goods as Low as any House in the City.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT is full. The best Sugars, Coffees, Teas and all other goods at all prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS ON HAND. Call early. Expecting to arrive this Fall, we would respectfully ask one all to give us a showing.

ANDREW & PREVOST. DEPOIT STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! PREPARED FOR A ROUSING TRADE! I keep always on hand a FULL STOCK OF—

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, Immense Stock of Dress Goods of every Description, SILKS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

I make a Specialty of Zeigler Bros. Fine Shoes. Come one, come all, and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

W. A. CHAPMAN, No. 3 Benson Street, Anderson, S. C.

WHAT IS THIS I HEAR? THAT CLARK & CO.

Have the Best Goods for the Least Money! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, adapted to the wants of all—Boys, Youths, Young Men and Old.

FERTILIZERS FOR 1883! still selling the well-known brands of Fertilizers and Acid Phosphates, to wit:

Eutaw Fertilizer, Excellenza Fertilizer, Yemassee Fertilizer and Eutaw and Ashepool Acid Phosphates.

My Stock of General Merchandise is Complete! Such as suits the Wants of the people generally.

W. F. BARR. FLOUR, BACON, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

TIMES CHANGE AND MEN CHANGE WITH THEM, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

WE ARE IN THE COTTON MARKET. We will sell at the Lowest Prices. While other things are changing, we would not be too young to change our plan of offering good and substantial Bargains.

BROWN BROS. We will give the highest prices. We have a large lot of BAGGING and TIES on hand. Get our prices before closing a trade.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

An Animated Discussion of the Negro as a Laborer.

Continued from the News and Courier.

MARION, July 25.—To-day at an early hour the town was filled with delegates and visitors, and as the hour for the meeting drew near the streets became an moving mass of human beings.

The square in front of the hall has had many additions in the way of machinery and objects of interest. There are steam engines shown by two different parties, and among them is a "baby engine" of one-horse power, made by a young man in Marion, which is used by W. J. McKerrall for working his press.

After the meeting, a business meeting of the State Grange was held. We had here another rain to-day and the faces of the farmers are brighter and the light in the meeting greater in consequence.

Mr. J. W. Johnson delivered an eloquent address of welcome. Senator Butler was invited to a seat on the stand.

An address was delivered by Prof. McElroy, of the State University. The discussion of the labor question was opened by Col. McCutchen, who gave a detailed account of the use of labor-saving machines which he has used for some years.

Mr. Crayton, of Anderson, endorsed what had been said by Mr. McCutchen. He had had to make no repairs for two months, and he had worked his machine with only the roughest of repairs.

Col. J. N. Lipscomb reduced the question to the expense of labor, and asked the question, "Do the machines had been found to supplement the mere muscle of the laborer?"

Col. Rucker, of Anderson, said that labor is at the foundation of our prosperity. We must be largely in grain and stock raising, and we must have work-machines to assist us in this work.

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Mr. Sojourner, of Clarendon, thought that we needed varied farming, diversified farming. Cotton, the so-called king, has been the ruin of the agriculturists of the South.

Mr. Moore, of Sumter, did not coincide in the belief that cotton had brought us County was fastening upon the people. We have health and happiness in these Southern States, while in Russia the people are in ignorance, constantly looking for a Republic and some condition better than they now have.

Mr. A. E. Edwards thought that we were without an efficient laborer. It is a condition of brain with the intellect. The Lie of labor in its ineptness was good, but its day has passed. The condition of things now demands something else. The next operation must solve this problem.

Mr. Patterson, of Chester, said: The question seems to be that there is a lack of labor. Is that so? Are there fewer white people to-day than ten years ago, or fewer colored people? The number of both white and colored is greater than ten years ago.

Mr. Sessions, of Williamsburg, said that our farmers cannot buy high-priced machinery. Their fields are full of stumps and would prevent the use of such implements.

Senator Butler replied that a neighbor of his had blown up stumps by dynamite. The Rev. Mr. Dunlop said we had tried the renting of land to our present laborers; some were rented for one-third, but this did not make it. In France this system was successful, but we have a different class of people to deal with.

At the afternoon session Col. McCutchen, of Columbia, hoped that the labor question would be settled, because it was one of great and vital interest to all farmers. The question of labor was one of great moment. The mills of the gods will grind out the solution of the survival of the fittest, and in good time the labor of the land in this country will be solved, but for the present we must deal with the question as we find it.

Mr. Crayton said that the emigration bureau was not established according to the ideas, which were that the State should attract intelligent men to Europe and bring with them the best needed, but not to take what we could pick up at Castle Garden. I sent direct to Europe for the labor that I have and I am satisfied with them. I look forward to the day when they will own farms of their own. I shall certainly assist them.

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have white laborers around us than the negro. Col. D. P. Duncan said that he would not supply his twenty-four negro laborers by the same number of white laborers. We live with these people we can teach them, and we can get what we can get. The difference is between the laborer and the tenant. We have this labor here and it is our business to make the best that we can.

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taken a prisoner in that battle, or was killed and never found. By due course of mail the following letter and an album belonging to his son, which was taken from his pocket while lying dead on the battlefield, was received.

ANDERSON, S. C., May 26, 1883. DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 15th instant is to hand, and in reply would say that the information I give is neither such as you expected or hoped for; nor is it such as I desire to give, knowing as I do the grief it will cause. It is a fact, however, that the friends of Harry Wilson, together with some of the facts and circumstances concerning his fate, that I can give you. I have long intended in doing what I now do, for I bear the sight of this bloody monument can only make me sad and sad, and I can only regret that those who loved this "Soldier Boy," I wrote to you for information respecting Mr. Harrison Wilson, hoping that you would be able to find out what had happened to him, and that the album which was only my possession when pierced as you will find it. During the battle of the Wilderness, one of the facts and circumstances concerning his fate, that I can give you. I have long intended in doing what I now do, for I bear the sight of this bloody monument can only make me sad and sad, and I can only regret that those who loved this "Soldier Boy," I wrote to you for information respecting Mr. Harrison Wilson, hoping that you would be able to find out what had happened to him, and that the album which was only my possession when pierced as you will find it.

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THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE.

Some Interesting Facts about the Building and Use of the First Wire.

The first telegraph line in this country was constructed between Baltimore and Washington about the year 1844, under an appropriation made by Congress. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the "Morse Alphabet," was superintendent of the line. Alfred Vail was assistant superintendent in Washington, Henry A. Edgerton was assistant superintendent at Baltimore, Lewis Zantinger was operator at Washington, and Capt. Lewis A. Chastain, who is now in Philadelphia, was operator at Baltimore. The line was of copper wire, covered or scraped with cotton. The instruments were all very large, the relay magnets being kept in a box three feet long, which was always kept carefully locked, the assistant superintendent keeping the key. No insulators were used at that time, the wire being supported by wooden poles, very miserable apparatus of asphaltum. The magnets that covered the horse-shoe iron were covered with sealing wax, and there were no such things as thumb-screws to connect two wires. All connections were made by glass tubes filled with mercury, and the operators handling these, in case of thunder storm, held in their hands large pieces of oiled silk. The hours of service were from 3 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m. and from 5 to 6 p. m. The telegraph was used to telegraph from Baltimore to the Washington, a route at which they had been stopping to know the amount of their bills. The answers were considered to be a wonderful test of the accuracy of the telegraph. In fact at first it was little more than a play-thing. The principal business consisted in sending the news to the Washington; the operator there would write it back, and the paper bearing the indications would be handed to the printer, together with a card upon which the Morse alphabet was printed. The experiment was made for the purpose of trying the writing at his leisure. After the telegraph had proved successful between Baltimore and Washington, a company was organized to operate a line between New York and Washington. A line was then constructed from New York to Coney Island, the object being to report the arrival of shipping. It was on this line that a cable was first used. Colt encased a wire in a lead pipe, and this was sunk in the East River, but it did not succeed. The telegraph vessels were constantly driven to and fro, and once when the cable was hauled up by the anchor of a foreign vessel, the captain thought he had a prize, and pulled half of it aboard ship before he knew that it was the telegraph cable. A line was built from Boston to Hull, for the purpose of reporting the arrival of shipping, and was put in Harry's album, because Clark had none of his own, so Clark wrote to his mother at the time.

There is a bullet hole through the album which shows the pictures are stained with blood, and it is a sad memorial of the dead boy to the family, and yet its price to him will be above rubies, because it belonged to him. These parents have drunk to the very dregs the cup of sorrow, and yet they have a strong arm on which to lean for support, and the sincere sympathy of this entire community.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE. The Parsees. Neither Burn nor Bury their Dead, but Dry them.

The Parsees, or Zoroastrians, are a people who live in the city of Bombay, India. They are a people who live in the city of Bombay, India. They are a people who live in the city of Bombay, India.

At the gate of the cemetery the funeral processions are met by the priests, who take the remains first to the temple, then to the tower. The bodies of the dead are placed in the stone receptacles for the dead, the outer one for the male and the inner one for the women and the inner one for a deep well or pit reaching from the tower to the bottom. Around the outer edge of the stone receptacle, which gives greater exclusion to the dead, are the great flocks of hungry vultures and other carnivorous birds, which sit perched on the towers and trees waiting for a feast. The moment the priests leave the remains of the dead are thrown down from the tower, and the vultures and other birds tear it to pieces. Within an hour every particle of flesh is torn from the skeleton, and the "Parsee" interest is complete. The Parsees are a people who live in the city of Bombay, India. They are a people who live in the city of Bombay, India.

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