THURSDAY, JANUARY, 18, 1883.

TERMS: ONE YEAR ... SIX MONTHS Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE COLUMBIA CANAL AGAIN. In our article last week upon this subject we had no idea of waking up a controversy, as we had heretofore given to our readers the position occupied by our Representatives upon this important measure. Last week we endeavored simply to state some of the reasons why the INTELLIGENCER favors this development. As, however, Maj. Moore desire to discuss the action of the last Legisla ture on this point, we cheerfully accord him the opportunity of doing so, It seems to us, however, that he has fallen into several mistakes in his article, and has assumed positions which are not tenable. To begin with, we do not think Maj. Moore has answered his three arithmetical questions correctly, for he makes the aggregate only \$52,332.431 while,we would make it from the same premises \$75,7463. We reach this conclusion as follows: 200 convicts, at 42% cents per day, will be \$85.331, and this this State has gone forward more rapidly sum for 365 days will be \$31,1463; then in the last six; cars than any one of the 200 convicts at 20 cents per day, for salaries and incidentals, will be \$40,00, and this, for 365 days, will be \$14,600 then the hire of one convict for twelve months, at \$12.50 per month, amounts to \$150.00 per year, and this for 200 convicts amounts to \$30,000, so that the three items together make \$75,746%. In discussing a question it is always fair to schools and of our State institutions of have the discussion upon its true basis, and therefore we have corrected Mai Moore's figures to start out upon a proper understanding of the question. The past should be persevered in for the fuitems charged in it, however, are by no means accurate, for nearly the whole cost of salaries, etc., must come off the estimate, as the officers must be paid whether the convicts are given to the Canal or not, and the incidental expenses will be nearly as great without as with these convicts. Likewise, the additional cost of maintaining these two hundred convicts will not be 42% cents oppression of the people by exorbitant per day, as the larger the number the and unfair rates of freight. Not only cheaper is the rate of maintenance. It have several States recently adopted the is probable, however, that the construc- system of commissions, but in the United

Msj. Moore says that his experience in blasting makes him estimate the cost of this work at from one to perhaps more than two millions of dollars. This is very great exactness in the calculation of cost. It only has a margin of over one million of dollars. We presume, this estimate is based on the assumption that the work goes through solid rock been over all of it. That is the difference between their estimates. The old Canal that was dug before the war has already made about one-third of the necessary excavation, and, therefore, the work to fact that it will tend rather more to cenbe done is that of enlarging, nearly all of tralizing power than we would care to the way, the present Canal. It is, there- go just now; but, aside from this objecfore, an easy matter for an Engineer to tion, it seems to us the results of a natell where he will find rock and how tional commission must be favorable to much there will be of it. Under these the country at large. Now, only the circumstances, we take it that the esti- larger cities can influence the railroads, mates of the two Eugineers, who have while a judicious national railroad law been all over the work, is safer than Maj. Moore's guessing.

thousand dollars with the sum appropri-

the work. This, however, is not from a

Penitentiary, and if there are no earn-

Canal. In other words, the Legislature

propose to make the Penitentiary self-

sustaining, and to build the Canal with

it in addition. This is the people's mon-

ey, however, and should be judiciously

expended.

Next Maj. Moore wants to know who will utilize the Canal after it is built. No one knows who will have money to put into factories five years from this time. Capital does not lie idle for five years waiting for investment. Had Augusta waited for any such pledges as those Maj. Moore wants, her Canal would not have been built, and she would have had no factories. There is no room to doubt that the Canal will be built up with factories soon after its completion. There is no such desirably situated water power in the world which is undeveloped, and this will not remain so after its completion. When home and foreign the Senate, to succeed Hon. David Dacapital will come here and build their own dams and erect immense buildings, filled with fine machinery, like those at cian for years. It will be a relief to the fear that a power will remain unutilized They have been first with one political where no dam is required, and where there are four lines of railroad running into the very factories themselves if de-

A planter might as well say that because a drouth may come or his seed may not produce a harvest he will not plant, as for a State to act upon the theory that she must not do anything that does not pay her back immediately. That legislation which has no care for the future will never give life or progress sor. t) a State. It will not do for us to stand still and cry over the misfortunes of the war, and prate of poverty and calamity. It has been eighteen years since the war closed, and the other Southern States have entered the race for material development and progress. South Carolina must not only be in the procession, but we must place her in the van of the movement. We will never do so by heralding to the world that we are too poor to do those things which other live States are doing. Money and immigration do ed and respected in the State, and has not go to poverty-stricken countries. They seek for the prosperous sections and go there. They hunt for the States spirit in the management of railroad which are growing, and which have a matters, which has made his administrafuture for the rising generations. It will never do for South Carolina to people. adopt the stand-still policy.

We have limited means, but we must

mploy the means at our command in a manuer to give assurance of our ability to prosper. In this way, and in this way alone, can we hope to grow in wealth est government that is the best. We perished in the flames.

favor the most economical government consistent with efficiency and progress. We do not think one dollar should be wasted, but where money can be spent to mprove the State it ought, as far as we can afford it, to be done. Money spent on unnecessary salaries, or higher salaries than sufficient for efficient service, is wasted, but every dollar that is judiciously expended in internal improvements will amply repay the outlay. Next week we shall present additional reasons for this work.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRESS.

The article copied from the Augusta bronicle and Contitutionalist, which appears on another page, shows that the progress and improvement which has been made in South Carolina are recognized and admired without the limits of our State, and are attracting the attention of the live, thoughtful people of the country. This progress has been achieved-almost entirely since 1876, and is therefore attributable to the rule of the Democracy. It is more than that. It is attributable to the life and progress of the party. It has established confidence in the integrity of our promises to pay all that we honestly owe, and has shown that we appreciate the spirit of the day

in which we live. In material progress and educational facilities we believe that older States of the Union. It is sound policy for us to continue to build up the resources of our State. The introduction of capital for investments, the immigration of thrifty, enterprising citizens, the building of factories, the firm maintenance of the State's credit and the continued elevation of the common higher education, are the touch-stones which will command success. The policy which has done so much for us in the ture. The party which has established that policy must be continued in power, to guarantee its continuance

REGULATING THE RAILROADS.

The attention of the whole country is being directed to the question of the best manner in which to control railroad corporations, so as to prevent their unjust tive cost will amount to from forty to States Senate, on last Saturday, Mr. Infifty thousand dollars a year, or sixty galls introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to consider ated, which would make about \$300,000 the subject of railroad transportation. It for the five years required to complete provides that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall tax on the people. The whole thing has appoint seven commissioners from civil got to be paid out of the earnings of the life, whose duty it shall be to consider and investigate the subject of railroad ings, then there will be no work on the transportation in its relations to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interest of the United States. The Commission is to enquire generally into the conditions affecting commerce among the States, the grounds of complaint existing against the railroad corporations resulting from unjust discrimination, exorbitant or unequal rates, insufficient facilities for traffic or unlawful combinations, and in what matter the existing evils can be remedied by legislation, and to report their recommendations and the result of their inquiry to Congress, not later than the first Monday in December, 1883. The section provides for the compensaall the way. Maj. Moore has probably tion of the commission at \$10 per day not been over more than I mile out of and reasonable expenses, and authorizes the 23 miles, while the Engineers have them to visit such portions of the country as they may deem advisable in the

performance of their duties, We doubt the political wisdom of a national railroad commission, from the would give every portion of the country a fair showing. Therefore, putting the material advantages against the political disadvantages, we are rather disposed to favor the passage of a proper national railroad law. The proposition of Mr. Ingalls looks to a thorough study of the subject, and judicious action upon it.

Senator Saulsbury has been re elected to the United States Senate, for the third term, from the State of Delaware. He is a valuable Senator, and his State has done well to continue him in office.

Gov. Collum, of Illinois, has been nominated by the Republican caucus for vis. This disposes of Judge Davis, who has for years been a fence-riding politi-Piedmont and Pelzer, there can be no country to be rid of his official services. party and then another, as each seemed to give promise of ascendancy. His influence has not been wholesome. His course has been that of a trimmer, who was seeking to advance his own promotion, rather than to grapple with the questions of the day in a manner advantageous to his country. Gov. Collum is a Republican, but his politics are known. To this extent his advent into the Senate will be an improvement on his predeces-

> Col. R. L. McCaughran has resigned the Presidency of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, to take effect as soon as his successor is elected. It is understood that Col. A. C. Haskell will be made President of both the Charlotte, Columbis & Augusta, and the Columbia & Greenville Roads. In losing the services of Col. McCaughran, the Richmond & Danville Combination lost one of their best officers. He is universally esteemshown not only marked executive ability, but likewise a fair and judicious tion acceptable and popular with our

Worse than Milwankee.

Sr. Petersburg, January 14 .- During a performance yeaterday at a circus in Bedischeff, in Russland, Polan a fire broke out in the building and before the alone, can we hope to grow in wealth spectators could escape the whole structed and power. It is not always the cheap- ure was in ablaze. Three hundred persons real name was Childress. Ex-President Polk, and that his was a shock to his neighborhood. He

Mr. Epiron: Inasmuch as I have differed from you on the Columbia Canal in legislation, and now from your editorial of January 11th, 1883, and having voted against the Canal in the Senate, early hour this morning. Seventy-five and being responsible to the people of the State as a public servant, and more especially to the citizens of Anderson County, I feel it a duty to myself and hem to ask space for a few thoughts on this subject. I have no object in view beyond placing this Canal in its true light, as viewed by myself, before the citizens of this State, and if through kindness in your space. I can only succeed in giving the reasons for the faith that is in me, I shall be content.

COLUMBIA CANAL.

That every citizen may ascertain for nimself the amount appropriated for the Canal, I offer to them the following sums, which I hope will be carefully ousidered; but, before doing so, it is proper to state, that the average cost of convicts per capita per day, is reported 427 cents, and that each able-bodied convict can be hired for \$12.50 per month, boarded and clothed. The additional average cost of convicts per day in salaries last year \$12,118.07, incidental expenses \$19,387.63; board of direc tor and other expenses amounting in all to about \$30,000.00, will be about 20 cents per day.
With this explanation 1 offer

ums above referred to.

What will 200 convicts cost the State for tweive months, at a cost per capita er day of 42; cents?

If the average cost of one convict per day for salaries, incidental expenses, etc., is 20 cents, what will 200 cost in twelve

What sum of money would the State sceive for the hire of 200 convicts for welve months at \$12.50 each per month? I make the aggregate of the foregoing sums \$52,332.433, to this add \$15,000 cash appropriated; we find the appropriation to be \$67,332.434. Under the late Act you say it is estimated that the Canal will be completed in five years, if so, five times \$67,332 is \$336,660.

If this sum be correct I say it is greaty in excess of what our people are actually able to pay, even if the investnent should prove to be a good one, for our people need a rest from heavy taxa-

Notwithstanding the estimated cost of \$300,000 by Mr. Holley, and the accomplished T. B. Lee, referred to by you, I ave my opinion as to the cost of this Canal and yet I am free to admit that I am not a Civil Engineer, notwithstand-ing I have considerable experience in blasting granite rock.

I predict this Canal will not be com pleted with the present force and manageent in 10 years, and that it will cost the State more than one million of dolars, and perhaps more than two millions before completed. If I were able to communicate to the people just why I say this, I should be content; the best I can do is to speak of the Canal direct. This Canal is 24 miles long, 159 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and the greater part of it ose and solid granite rock. cemented dam of rock and cemented ock sides to the Canal to hold its water for about 150 yards at one place, besides norter spaces at other places. My estimate of cost is predicated upon the above, and its present management as well, which I call common sense, and which I believe is becoming among the law makers on certain things the most uncommon of all sense. You say considbefore and since the war. I know of no money spent since the war, except the surveys you speak of, the appropriation of \$10,000.00 and a hundred and twenty hands, last year, which in labor, board and money appropriated, etc., cost the State about \$50,000.00. The Canal built before the war, was

done with a view to commerce, and was needed at the time; this was before the lays of railroads, and the thousands of little pole boats on the river passed through the Canal, safe from the rapids of the river, for which they paid the State a reasonable toll as fixed by law. This anti-war Canal is many miles long, nd cost the State less money than th amount already expended on the new Canal, and in my judgment paid more money by far than the present undertaking can or will ever pay. But you say, no business man doubts that factories will be built on this Canal when finished, and yet it is certain that the State has not yet been able to learn from who, or from what quarter the capital is to come. To say it will come is to exercise the greatest faith, and yet no business man

will pronounce it saving faith.
Who is it that will utilize this power when completed? From what quarter has capitalists sought to invest money in this Canal? Who are they, ...nd where are they, and what amount do they offer? are exempted from taxation for ten years, and if this Canal was completed to day capitalists would not only require exemp tion from taxation for ten years on the factory, but the free use of the water as Then the time required to complete the Canal, the time required to build factories, and the time of exemption from taxation, will span over the life of any man in the State. Revenues to the State from this Canal in this gen-eration is out of the question. Our people have just emerged from the late disastrous war, with bleeding wounds, crushed fortunes and hopes, her property confiscated, and her people reduced to penury and want; whose energies to recuperate, and retrieve lost fortunes, been more than paralized by the dishonest and wicked governments of State, under Scott, Moses and Chamberlain these endorsed by the United States government, who in addition augmented our troubles in every conceivable way. Thus treated, and thus impoverished puts it out of the question for us to bequeath fortunes to the coming generation, and yet we ought in justice to them to be careful not to make debts for them to

From such appropriations, the impov erished condition of our people, demand that they shall be respited, and as a Democrat and servant of the people, I stand pledged in common with all her public servants to administer the govern-ment upon the most economical basis possible, and with this pledge upon me can never support the measure referred to in this communication. JOHN B. MOORE.

Home Again.

NASHVILLE, January 13-Ex-Treasurer Polk arrived this morning in charge of the officers, and is now in custody un til he shall be admitted to bail. He refuses to be interviewed. The grand jury of Davidson County at noon presented an indictment against Polk in two of \$480,000. The Judge of the Criminal Court is charged with the duty of fixing the charge of conspiracy upon certain parties in obtaining funds from Polk, knowing them to be the funds of the State.

The counsel of ex-Treasurer Polk will, on Mouday, make application before Judge Quarles of the Criminal Court, for the release of the prisoner on bail. Meantime the prisoner is held at the county jail, but occupies comfortable quarters in the jailor's office.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Near relatives of ex-President James K. Polk, residing in this city are authority for the statement that M. T. Polk, the defaulting State treasurer of Tennessee, was an ado ted son of ex-President Polk, and that his Polk had no children.

HORRORS OF A HOTEL FIRE.

A Terrible Catastrophe in Milwaukee. CHICAGO, January 10 .- A dispatch rom Milwaukee reports that the Newhall House in that city was burned at an persons, principally guests, lost their MILWAUKEE, Wis, January The Newhall House a six stery brick

building, on the corner of Michigan street and Broadway, was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was disevening, and Capt. Walker, the Charles ton member, reaching Columbia this covered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building, long desigtails of the important work before them, nated as a death-trap, was enveloped in A scene of the utmost terror prevailed

The inmates of the doomed building jumped by dozens from the upper stories, covering the stone sidewalks less bodies. The shricks of the unfortunates filled the air in a heartrending manner. The people below were unable to render any aid. Quite a number of the terrified guests and employees of the hotel appeared at the windows, and secing the distance to the ground fell back to perish in the flames. The employees of the hotel, which accommodated 800 guests, numbered 85, mostly lodged in the sixth story. Exit by way of the roof was cut off by the fire, and two stand sipes with fire ladders were not available or the same reason. A very few were saved by jumping on canvas.

Comparatively few of the guests on the hotel register were burned, and the exact loss of life is not determinable. It will reach from fifty to sixty dead, and from twenty to thirty wounded. So far twenty-three bodies are in the morgue, and nine more in places near the ruins. Identification comes in slowly. It may safely be said that sixty persons are dead and thirty seriously injured.

The mayor has called a meeting to or-

ganize a salvage corps to search the ruins. About a week ago the secretary of the local board of underwriters was applied to to make an estimate on the building that the local agencies might take risks thereon, as the considered a death-trap and risks had

Tom Thumb and party and the Madison Square Company are all safe as far as learned. Both troupes were in the hotel. Mrs. John Gilbert, of the Minnie Palmer troupe, who was married only two days ago, was burned to death in sight of the multitude. Three steamers went from Chicago at ten minutes before o'clock in response to a call from the mayor. The train bearing them went over the Chicago and Northwestern the Chicago and Railroad, and consisted of five cars. It went to Milwaukee, a distance of ninety miles, in only a little over an hour.

LATER.—The scenes at the morgue,

where now thirty-two bodies are lying in a ghastly heap on the floor of a small room, are heartrending beyond the power of description. A strong police force is necessary to keep the anxious inquirers in line. Nineteca bodies have been identified and eight bodies are beyond recognition. Mrs. John Gilbert's body has been positively identified. It is said she was Miss Sutton, of Chicago, before she married Gilbert, who is inconsolable The fire department called for assistance from the Soldiers' Home, but Gen. Sharr refused to send the engine, at which there is general indignation. The Chicago and Racine relief steamers are now on the way here, but the fire is now under con trol. The firemen made superhuman efforts, brought safely across ladders stretched totel to the roof of an adjoining building. The jumping cloth did little service. About a dozen unfortunates at-tempted to jump, but rebounded from the telegraph wires, a perfect network of which surrounded the two fronts of the building. The appeals for aid piteous, but little could be done.

Shortly before the Newball House alarm a part of the fire department was distant, and before the engines were in working order the hotel was a blazing Tom Thumb got out through the front

entrance, and his wife was brought down the escape by a fireman. W. H. Compton, Misses Herbert and Dunlap and W. T. Lowell, of the Madison Square Company, arrived by the midnight expression of the Madison Square Company, arrived by the midnight expression. press, and the whole party, only partially dressed, were saved by the fire escape.

The hotel was built by Daniel New-hall and associates in 1857. The original cost of the building was \$155,000. The total cost, including furnishing, was \$277,000. Wm. E. Cramer, of the Evening Wisconsin, was saved through the heroic efforts of Charlie Gressing, a Sentinel printer. Chief Clerk Tice, who had a narrow escape, says that of 110 boarders and 90 employees in the hotel so far 56 are unaccounted for. The Milwaukee companies had refused

to take risks on the building. The in-surance amounted to \$125,000, all held in Cincinnati. The loss will probably aggregate half a million, including the losses of the traders of various kinds on the ground floor of the hotel and in ad-

joining buildings.

LATER.—A detailed statement of the insurances on the Newhall House shows that it is not confined to Cincinnati offices, but is well distributed in policies of from \$1,500 to \$5,000 among companies in New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Madison, Ind., Philadelphia, New Haven, Conn., Cleveland, Ohio, and some foreign companies.

A Neat Point.

Compared with the multitude of gigan-tic frauds of all kinds which have developed and are daily developing East and West, the default of Col. Polk, flagrant and disgraceful as it was, dwindles into comparatively microscopic insignificance. Yesterday, I picked up a Philadelphia paper that, in one column, denounced Polk as an exceptionally colossal rogue and in another column, mildly announced an over issue of street-car railway stock in the Quaker City to the amount of two million dollars! The robberies, under the sham of law, perpetrated by the North upon the government and the South do not excuse Polk in the least but they make his robbery a small one in contrast. The Tennessee defaulter and thief is captured and will probably be punished. The gigantic brigands of the North are, in many cases, not only at large but encouraged in their "moral agriculture" and "development." I dare say that these bloated land pirates will be loudest in condemning Polk and fiercest in demanding that he be thrown

to the lions. The Republican howl against the South, because of Polk's insmy, will be much moderated. I suspect it is found out that he voted the truly loyal ticket during the past two years; and the Democrats may retort that he had not become utterly depraved until he left their ranks and went over to the men who, according to Mr. Beecher, "have their hands in every-body's pocket."—J. R. R. in Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

A Citizen of Abbeville Found Dead in

Hodges, S. C., Jan. 12.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Shey, who lived in what is called the Buckland neighborhood, was found dead in the road. Trial Justice Tarrant at Greenwood, was sent for and an inquest was held over the dead body. The verdict of the jury was "frozen to death." There were no marks found on the body, but some signs of imprudence, Mr. Shey was a native of Ireland, but had made Abbeville county his home for several years. He was a good citizen and a good neighbor, and his sad death court house at the time of his death .-

THE RULERS OF THE ROADS.

ion met and discussed the de-

The New Pailroad Commission Organized that the immigration would 500,000, but while the number of arri-COLUMBIA, January 10 .- The Railvals in the first six months of the year road Commission, under the recent Act showed a large increase over the figures for the corresponding months of 1881, of the General Assembly, met to-day there was a very marked decrease in the and organized, after taking the prescrib number arriving in the last six months. ed oath of office, by the election of ex-The total number landed up to noon De Governor Bonham as chairman. All three of the commissioners were present, ex-Governor Jeter having arrived last cember 30th, was 473,642, an increase of 18,000 over the figures of the previous

year, when 455,681 were landed.

many furnishes the largest number.

The books of the department show that

for the first ten months of the past year

the arrivals from that country were 186.

NOTICE.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

JESSE H. BALLENTINE, Adm'r. Jan 18, 1883 27 5*

Patent Nonpareil Crushing and

Grinding Mills and Cotton Seed

Huller Combined.

PARTIES wanting a Combined Self-Sharpening Mill for grinding Corn, shelled or in the car, Peas, Oats, Barley, and Hull Cotton Seed, should send at once for circulars and terms. Every Mill warranted.

J. B. DOUTHIT, Ag't.

LOST NOTE.

A LL persons are notified not to trade for a Note given by Edgew Cromer to

scaled or promissory. The Note has been

B. F. WHITNER & SON,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HAPPY NEW YEAR

HEALTH, success and happiness to all

who might have given their patronage to others

I have on hand a first-class stock and

Silverware and King's Patent Spectacles which are being so extensively used with perfect satisfaction.

By special contract, anything I sell that

Heartily thanking all my friends for past

J. A. DANIELS.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

does not turn out as it is represented wil be returned to the factories and duplicated.

avors, and imploring and trying to merit continuance of the same, I am, respectfully, &c.,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in February, A. D. 1883, in the City of Anderson, at the Blacksmith Shop now occupied by Thomas Varnell, the following property to with

now occupied by Thomas Varnell, the following property, to wit:

Two Bellows, 1 Drill and 14 Bits, 2 Vises, 3 Screw Plates, Taps and Wrenches, 1 barrel of Tools containing 116 Pieces, 1 Tin Box and Contents, 2 Anvils, 18 pair of Tongs, Tire Bender and Plate, 1 Steel Chiscl, 1 Rep Saw and Frame, 1 piece of Iron, 1 Axel Gauge, 1 Bench and Screw, 2 Sledge Hammers, 2 Mandrels, 2 Vises and 1 Grind Stone.

Stone,
Levied on as the property of Patrick
Spellman in favor of McGrath & Byrum
and John McGrath.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JAMES 1i. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County, S. C.

Jan 17, 1883

27

3

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

W. S. Ligon.
All Accounts and Notes due the firm of Ligon & Sharpe must be paid to W. S. Ligon, by mutual consent.
W. S. LIGON, LOUIS SHARPE.

New Firm.

HAVING purchased the Stock of Goods from Ligon & Sharpe I propose to continue the business, and my customers will find it to their interest to give me a share of their

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

79. I am not certain whether it was

EDREW CROMER.

Jan 18, 1983

paid but is lost.

the National Bank.

Jan 18, 1883

Autun, Anderson Co., S. C. 1883 27 1

but did not reach any conclusion as to what plans they would adopt. The 685; from Ireland, 48,731; from Sweden 38,581; from England, 36,080; from Italy, 23,819; from Russia, 15,137. commissioners are deeply impressed with he immense power with which they have been entrusted and the far reaching There is a little history in connec consequences of their actions. It is probable that before deciding upon any tion with the beautiful Toccoa Falls, which is worthy of record. The properdefinite policy they will go to Atlanta ty belongs to a family in South Carolina and consult the Georgia Commission as by the name of Mathews. Some time to the operations of the railroad law in since a Northern company made overthat State and profit by the experience tures to purchase, with a view of estab of the Georgians. Two of the commislishing a manufactory. The owners were sioners talked to me to day about the matter and said: "We want to move willing to sell, as the property brought them no revenue whatever, very cautiously and intend to pursue : hey examined their original deed, it was conservative course, doing nothing, if discovered that the original owner had we know it, that will be unfair to the in his will stipulated that Toccoa Falls railroads or unjust to the people. We have not yet examined the law with sufand a certain number of acres should never be used for any purpose other than ficient care to say what we shall do. It a pleasure resort and kept open free to will take time to work out the great he public. In the event that any one at problem by which we are confronted. empted to mar the romantic beauty of We certainly shall try to do what we conceive to be for the highest public the spot by using the falls for manufacturing or other purposes, the heirs should good. Just yet we can't tell how we forfeit their claims to the State, together shall proceed. It will take time and with other property they had inherited. *, *"Many silly people despise the preious, not understanding it." But no

study before our plans can be matured. Such is the simple, straightforward, honest way in which these men have gone to work. They do not make any threats, they have no axes to grind, they one despises Kidney-Wort after having mean to do the best thing in the wisest given it a trial. Those that have used i agree that it is by far the best medicine and most conservative way, as well for the corporations as for the State. There known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other is no telling when their plans will all be perfected, certainly not for several weeks, and until they have discussed the mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the naturlaw and the situation in every aspect. il action of all the organs.

I asked one of the commissioners if they expected to give the railroads a hearing. He replied, "We shall have no objection to receiving suggestions from hem. Perhaps they would only serve to make our path plainer, but we shall not be governed by any advice or counsel which we do not conceive to be conso-nant with the public good."

The railroad commissioners are holding night sessions. They have been ard at work since half past 4 o'clock this afternoon, and up to this hour, o'clock, show no sign of adjournment. They have not yet selected a clerk, for which position there are many appli cants.

It is rumored to night that Col. R. L. McCaughrin, of Newberry, has resigned the presidency of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. The report has not been confirmed, but many knowing ones believe it is true. This much i certain, that Col. McCaughrin has had the subject of his resignation under con-sideration for a long time, and that if he should resign it would not be owing in any way to the establishment of the rail road commission, but solely to the inter ference of his railroad duties with his private business at Newberry, which is ery extensive and engrossing and really

Times Change.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, once an almost chronic absentee, is now oftener seen in the Senate and heard at the roll-There is no doubt at all that he had at least \$7,000,000 when he came to Washington, and that he has about lost every dollar of it. It was made in speculation and lost in the same vay. It came with marvelous ease and departed with an equal facility. Jones still lives in Gov. Ben. Butler's granite eastle, but I am told that it is hard for im to pay the enormous rent, and that the man who once had millions in a sets is now deeply drowned in debt. You would not think so from his outward appearance. He is still sleek, smiling and rosy, although a heavy frost has smitten his hair and beard. With something like the audacity of genius, too, he gave a grand reception party the other night which must have cost much money and made the weight upon his fortunes all the harder to endure. He is a bigbrained man, full of suggestive thought; but what a struggle be must have to "keep up utterances." The poor man or woman who passes his lordly abode may The poor man or envy him and his surrounding; but he s rather to be pitied. Without money, he will hardly return to the Senate. Without power, his parasites will disappear. I would be glad to hear that some ucky stroke had repaired his wrecked estate, but Fortune seldom comes fullhanded to the same man twice, -J. R. R. in Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

Nearly Buried.

A recent case of suspended animation in this city has attracted attention, be-cause the afflicted person came near be-ing buried, as if dead. It was a lady and she says everything that occurred during her trance was painfully distinct. She heard her death announced and was apprehensive of being literally killed by he mortuary icebox. In the nick of time, she turned from her back to her side and rapidly recovered sense and sensibility. Severe cases of nightmare often arise from sleeping on the back. often arise from steeping on the back. Many persons have awakened at night with a dread feeling of powerlessness of speech and action, as if a terrible preclude to death, from which release came y an almost despaired of ability to shift he recumbent attitude. Perhaps some people found dead in their beds have not peen able to make the saving movement from what perilous adventures are we not rescued by slender threads in dream land! I once heard it said that when deliverance failed to come in sleep actual death was the result.— Washington Corespondence Chronicle and Constitutional

Another Hotel Fire.

Sr. Louis, January 14.-The Planters' Sr. Louis, January 14.—The Planters' Hotel, one of the largest in the city, took fire this morning, shortly before 5 o'clock, and burned so rapidly that four persons lost their lives. The greatest confusion prevailed when the alarm was given and nearly all the guests escaped in their night clothes. The weather was intensely cold, and the firemen were thereby greatly hindered in their work. It is thought there were not more than four victims. Three bodies have been taken out. The fire at 10.25 o'clock was under control. The loss on o'clock was under control. The loss on the hotel will not exceed \$30,000. The fire broke out shortly after 4 a. m

in the kitchen of the hotel and extended THE Firm of LIGON & SHARPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be conducted by W. S. Ligon. to the pantry, store-room and several servants' quarters. These were in the building in the rear and detached from the hotel, which was not injured. One servant was suffocated, one two others have broken limbs. Great excitement prevailed among the occunouse, but returned during the day.

Guiteau, the Second.

Boston, January 15 .- The mayor's clerk sent to the postoffice this morning for a letter retained there for postage. The letter was post-marked January 13 and read as follows: "Mayor Palmer: I am going to kill

to their interest to give me a sense patronage.

To those who are oweing Ligon & Sharpe on Account for last year, I must urge upon them to pay up at once to me, as I do not intend to carry over one single Account. By settling up you will avoid all litigation.

W. S. LIGON.

Jan 4, 1883 old Governor Butler in five months and twenty-eight days from to-day. Then I will choose you for Governor of old Massachusetts. I sent him warning. I have sworn it. "CHARLES GUITEAU, 2D."

ANDERSON - The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden in 1882 was CITY BAKERY. more than 470,000. It was expected

WHITE and light Bread always on hand, made of the best flour. Delightful Tea Cakes. Cakes received, nd baked or made to order.

CLEARING OUT Fresh Tarts every Saturday. I keep also GROCERIES of every kind. Try my "Lady of the Lake," an excellent id strictly 5c. Cigar. Handsome Vases and Cups reduced in

rice. "Ladies" and Children's Shoes cheap. WINTER GOO

WE have just received 5,000 more of the S. O. C. S. Cigar.

We have just received 25,000 papers of Garden Seed, which are for sale at wholesale and retail. We propose to do the largest Seed business in the County. We defy competition, and it will be to the advantage of every Merchant in the County to see us before making arrangements for their Garden Seed.

We keep a first-class stock of Drugs and Medicines. We order goods frequently, so as to be certain that they are always fresh. Respectfully,

ORR & SLOAN, Benson House Corner,

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned having formed a part-nership for the Practice of Law, under the firm name of MURRAY, BREAZEALE to all business entrusted to their care. Especial attention will be given to the collec-THE Notes and Accounts due the Estate of Dr. F. G. Carpenter are placed in the hands of J. C. Whitfield for collection. Persons indebted will make payment at tion of claims. OFFICE-Over J. P. Sulli. Granite Row. J. S. MURRAY,
J. E. BREAZEALE, J. E. BREAZEAN, E. B. MURRAY, 3m

Jan 1, 1883

T. S. CARPENTER, Adm'r. Jan. 18th, 1883. 27 ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN WARNING. FERTILIZER,
ROBSON'S COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE. A LL persons are warned not to hire or harbor John Rice, who is a minor, fully bound to me. He has left my service These grades are rich in all the essentials constituting first-class articles, carefully duly bound to me. The has let my without cause, and without my consent. Any person who disregards this notice will be proceeded against at law.

ELBERT RICE. prepared from best materials. Our long ex-perience in the trade, together with Prof. Shepard's analysis, are guarantees that they are adapted to the wants of consumers.

For sale at market rates for cash, time or cotton.

J. N. ROBSON & SON,
68 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.
Jan 11, 1883

26

3m NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of A. B. Holland, deceased, are NOTICE TO CREDITORS. hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted All persons having demands against the Estate of Mrs. M. M. Humphreys, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make o make payment.
GREENLEE ELLISON, Adm'r. MALINDA CLARDY, Ex'x. Jan 18, 1883 27 3*

o the Estate are notified to make payment of the sums due at once.

ANDREW HUNTER, Adm'r.

Jan 4, 1883

25

3 Notice is Lereby given that the undersigned. Administrator of the Estate of Wm. N. Harper, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 19th day of February, 1883, for a Final Settlement and Discharge from his office as

VERY IMPORTANT

We can show a Full Stock, fine Selection and Botto

a Note given by Edrew Cromer to his father, Lewis Cromer, for five hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. The Note was given between 1876 A special Drive on AXES-

25 dozen just received, and more to arrive. Plow Stocks-200 just bought. Builders' Hardware,

A handsome line of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Shears, Scissors, Razors, Household Goods, And an endless variety of articles

Too numerous to mention. Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition,

ANDERSON, - S. C. DRACTICE in the Courts of this State and in the United States Courts.

OFFICE—On Brick Range, two doors from And Sportmens' Outfits.

Celebrated "Acme" Harrow,

Manufacturers Agents for Fairbanks Scale

good assortment of all kinds of Watches, from \$5.00 to \$150.00. Improved 8-day Alarm Clocks for \$5.50, warranted twelve months. Diamonds, and a large stock of good Jewelry of all kinds, usually kept in a first-class Jewelry store.

SULLIVAN & BRO.

I883. WHEN YOU COME TO ANDERSON CALL J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

THE best Stock of GROCERIES ever yet had in stock. Cash buyer rill money, as we have the very lowest Cash prices that can be offered in any man Choice Rio, Peaberry, Santos and Java COFFEES,
Golden Yellow, White Ex. C. and Granulated SUGARS very cash.

Our Stock of FLOUR is now complete, and are brands that we have been selling several years, and know them to be perfectly reliable.

Patent PLOW STOCKS and STEEL PLOWS.

We have been bidding for Cash Trade for the past four years, and are happy to that we have gotten our full share up to this time, with satisfaction to currently customers, and our efforts for the future will be to merit the confidence of all with two deal.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

ANDERSON CLOTHING HOUSE

BROCK & MAULDIN.

(Waverly House Block.)

NEW YEAR 1883

SELLING OFF AT and BELOW COST

IN order to clear out our Stock of Winter Goods we are offering our Clothing AT COST. Remember, there is a good deal of cold weather jet be Winter is over, and a rare opportunity is now offered to those who have failed supply their wants in this line.

Jan 11, 1883

BROCK & MAULDIN.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO, WILCOX, GIBES & CO.'S SUPERPHOSPHAN Are acknowledged by everybody to be the Best Fertilizers in use, and are sold Cash, and on reasonable terms on Credit, with Cotton Option, by WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.

Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Gar

And their Agents throughout the Country.

MAXWELL & SIA Will Sell Out their Stock

ONLY FOR 30 D

HEAVY BOO

SHOES

COST AT Come early, and secure thep

BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BY

Jan 11, 1883

MARKET!

MASTER'S SALE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLIN ANDERSON CO In the Court of Common Pless.

Mrs. S. E. Dean and husband, W. T.B. D. F. West, et al, Plaintiffs, vs. To. O. Berry and Mrs. N. C. Wes. De ants.—Complaint for Partition, &c. By virtue of an order to medical bis Honor Judge J. 8. Cohnashing date 5th January, 1883, I will a Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAI FEBRUARY next, the following death of Land, as Real Estate of I West, deceased:
All that Tract of Land, containing the ty-five acres, more or less situated.

All that Tract of Land, containing in try-five acres, more or less, situate in County and State aforesaid, adjoining I Bowie, Jack Hall, et al.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Purchaseth extra for all ne essary papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Mass Jan 11, 1883 FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE PONY BASKET PHI TON, in good order, with Has and Universal Joint Umbrella. Apply to Jan 11, 1883

FARMERS, MECHANICS And the Public Generally.

The Place to buy Hardware is at the HARDWARE STO

OUR Business is confined strictly to HARDWARE, and a fair trial will us vince you that MONEY CAN BE SAVED by trading with us.

Carpenters' and Blacksmith Outfits, &c.

Standard Agricultural Implements, including the

N. B.—We have on hand a small lot of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOD SHOES, HATS, &c., from stock of Sullivan & Mattison, which we will all a great sacrifice—for COST, and less than Cost.

Jan 18, 1883