

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROP'R.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1883.

VOL. XLVIII.--NO. 12.

## THE FUN OF THE SESSION.

A Kentuckian Pleas for Free Quinine.

Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, the author of the free quinine bill, said that no bill ever passed by Congress had met with such united praise from the country. So far from retarding the manufacture of the drug, two manufacturers had sprung up since the passage of the measure. The estimated consumption of quinine was 2,000,000 ounces per year, and the saving resulting from the passage of the bill amounted to \$1,500,000. He asked the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether a solitary consumer of quinine, white or black, male or female, (including Indians, not taxed,) had appeared before that august body and asked that duty be placed upon it. The people of the country would call this Congress accused if the duty on quinine were restored. The committee might as well lay a tax on air and sunlight, which it probably would do if a single citizen or firm in Philadelphia were engaged in the manufacture of either. The Committee on Ways and Means appeared as counsel for the plaintiff in the case of the quinine manufacturers against the people, and he desired his name to be entered as counsel for the defense. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He was a poor lawyer, but he believed that he could plead successfully before the great jury which at the last election had brought in a verdict of guilty against the Republican party without any recommendation to mercy. [Laughter.] Every man who wanted to appear as the confederate of death and the friend of the devil would vote to place a duty on quinine. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. McKenzie said that he had vigorously opposed the Tariff Commission bill, and had characterized the Commissioners as middle aged, highly prejudiced specialists, but after reading this bill in comparison with the bill of the Tariff Commission, he desired to retract all his utterances. [Laughter.] The free list in this bill was full of wisdom and benevolence. The committee, thank God, had made blood free. [Laughter.] If a tax of 1 cent was levied on the blood which had been extracted from the people through this infamous tariff system, there would be no need of any other blood.

## Recovery of Forfeited Lands.

Concerning the suit brought in the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in which Messrs. Pope & Haskell represented the Commission, for the recovery of certain lands forfeited to the State for taxes in this County, Mr. J. D. Pope writes the Attorney General that in order not to involve the State in heavy costs they had selected two cases out of several hundred, upon which to try the questions involved. One of the cases was non-suited in the Circuit Court and the ruling sustained by the Supreme Court. He thinks it would be idle to attempt to recover in any of the Richland cases, and that the fault lies in our borrowed tax laws. If some can escape paying their taxes other would cease to pay, relying on technical objections when sued to avoid paying; thus the State would be without means and without remedy. He suggests that the Legislature root out the present borrowed tax system entirely and establish something for itself which would be simple in its details, inexpensive and effectual.

## A Pointed Prayer.

May the members of this body not ask themselves, How shall I curry favor with the bosses? nor, how shall I line the vest of some editor, and so make myself the subject of editorial squibs dripping with sweetness? but may they ask themselves continually, How shall I conduct myself so as to win the endorsement of my own conscience, the approval of my constituents and the favorable judgment of Almighty God? May these Assemblymen so act as to escape the necessity of explaining to an inquisitive constituency how leaving home poor on the meagre salary of \$500 they return rich.—*Chaplain De Will in the New Jersey House.*

## Senator Butler's Punctuality.

Among the least of Senator Butler's good qualities is that of punctuality which characteristic is being noticed in Congress. Not long since it was announced that he was the only member of the Senate at prayers and the Chaplain prayed fervently for the Senator from South Carolina. On Friday morning, there were present four Republicans and one Democrat. Senator Butler was the solitary representative of his party. He looked more in sorrow than in anger upon the beggarly account of empty benches.

## Habitual Costiveness.

Many persons suffer with habit-costiveness. A dose of Norman's Purifying Cordial after each meal, breaks up the most stubborn case, gives tone to the stomach thereby stimulating the liver to healthy action.

## PROGRESS OF THE PLOUGH.

A Wonderful Story of our Material Progress.

Cor. News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, February 2.—Col. L. A. Ransom, the statistical agent for South Carolina of the National Department of Agriculture and the secretary for the State of the National Cotton Planter's Association, has compiled at the request of the *News and Courier*, statistics showing the increase in the staple agricultural productions of the State during the twelve years from 1870 to 1882, the authorities relied on being the United States censuses of 1870 and 1880 and the thorough compilations of the State Department of Agriculture in 1882. Certain facts, when expressed in figures are so positive and apparent that they need no argument to emphasize their importance. The following are of this class, and they are submitted to the people of the State and the Union as accurate records of South Carolina's agricultural progress, requiring no explanation to make them plain and no asseveration to prove them true.

## KING CORN.

In 1870 South Carolina produced 7,614,577 bushels of corn, in 1880 11,764,349 bushels, and in 1882 17,045,735 bushels. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase was 4,150,142 bushels or 54 per cent., and between 1880 and 1882 5,281,386 bushels or 44 per cent. The total increase between 1870 and 1882 was 9,431,528 bushels or 124 per cent. The area planted to corn was in 1870 1,303,109 acres and in 1882 1,356,305 acres, an increase of only 4 per cent. in acreage, while the increase in yield was 44 per cent. Taking into account the fact that last year was one of more favorable seasons than 1880, it still appears that the larger part of the increase was due to improved cultivation, the highest evidence of agricultural progress.

## A TWELVE FOLD YIELD OF OATS.

South Carolina had in 1870 613,593 bushels of oats, in 1880 2,715,445 bushels and in 1882 7,929,070 bushels. The increase in the yield, therefore, between 1870 and 1880 was 2,101,852 bushels or 342 per cent. and between 1880 and 1882, 5,214,525 bushels or 192 per cent. The total increase in the oat yield and in 1870 and 1882 was 7,315,477 bushels or 1192 per cent. While the increase in yield was 192 per cent., the increase in acreage was only 19 per cent. Improved cultivation again! The unparalleled increase in the oat crop is largely due to the introduction of the red rust proof oat, a fine grain, a sure crop and a satisfactory substitute for corn, the straw furnishing also a forage of very good quality harvested at a season when stock feed is most needed. But the advance of oats from an incidental and insignificant crop to a staple of importance is mainly the result of the determination of South Carolina farmers to be independent in their food supply of the West, their former granary.

## THE GREAT WHEAT YIELD.

Of wheat South Carolina produced in 1870 783,610 bushels, in 1880 962,830 bushels and in 1882 1,934,970 bushels. The increase in yield, therefore, between 1870 and 1880 was 178,720 bushels or 23 per cent. and between 1880 and 1882, 972,940 bushels or 101 per cent. The increase between 1870 and 1882 was 1,151,360 bushels or 146 per cent. The area planted in wheat was 170,898 acres in 1880 and 201,815 acres in 1882, an increase of 18 per cent. Again the disproportionately large increase in yield shows better cultivation. The large unprecedented shipments of grain from South Carolina last year attest the correctness of the figures quoted.

## DOUBLING THE RICE CROP.

South Carolina produces more than half of the total quantity of rice raised in the United States. The rice crop of the State was, in 1870, 32,304,825 pounds, in 1880 62,948,577 pounds, and in 1882—despite the bad season—64,684,577 pounds. The increase in the yield between 1870 and 1880 was 30,643,752 pounds or 94 per cent., and between 1880 and 1882 1,736,040 pounds or nearly 3 per cent. The increase between 1870 and 1882 was 32,379,754 pounds or 100 per cent. The area planted in rice was, in 1880, 78,222 acres and in 1882 75,270 acres, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. Yet the yield increased 3 per cent.

## FOOD FOR A MILLION.

South Carolina had in 1870 620,467 gallons of syrup, and in 1882 814,362 gallons. The increase in yield was 193,895 gallons, or 31 per cent. The sweet potato crop in 1870 was 1,342,165 bushels, and in 1882 it was 3,844,870 bushels, an increase of 2,502,714 bushels, or 186 per cent. The Irish potato crop has increased still more rapidly. Its yield in 1870 was 83,252 bushels, and in 1882 387,190 bushels, an increase of 303,938 bushels, or 365 per cent. There has been great increase in the smaller farm products. In market gardening the business has sprung from nothing to a height of great im-

## portance, but the census affords, unfortunately, no exact data. The dairy business has shown much increase, and the crops of rye, barley and peas have increased rapidly in value.

## THE COTTON CROP.

of 1870 was 224,500 bales of 450 pounds each, in 1880 517,495 bales, and in 1882 620,970 bales. The increase in yield between 1870 and 1880 was 292,995 bales or 130 per cent., and between 1880 and 1882 103,475 bales or 19 per cent. The increase for the twelve years from 1870 to 1882 was 389,470 bales or 175 per cent. The best evidence of the continued improvement in the cultivation of this crop is contained in the fact that in 1880 the acreage in cotton was 3 per cent. smaller than in the preceding year, and yet the yield increased 19 per cent.

## A SUMMARY.

South Carolina has increased during the last twelve years her production of corn 9,431,528 bushels or 124 per cent.; her yield of oats 7,315,477 bushels or 1192 per cent., twelve-fold the yield of 1870; her production of wheat 1,151,360 bushels or 170 per cent.; her yield of rice 32,379,754 pounds or 100 per cent.; her cane syrup product 193,895 gallons or 31 per cent.; her sweet potato crop 2,502,714 bushels or 186 per cent.; her Irish potato crop 303,938 bushels or 365 per cent., and her smaller food crops proportionately, truck farming having risen from nothing to a great industry. Besides doing this, South Carolina increased her product of cotton in the twelve years 389,470 bales or 176 per cent. The acreage of cotton is shown to be almost stationary, but with a largely increased product per acre; and the acreage in food crops increases largely, but is surpassed in progress by the increase in the yield per acre.

## THE MORAL.

The lesson in this to the planters of the State is: Be proud of what you have done; but determine to do still better.

## Mutual Prayer.

I feel like entering into a covenant with all the Baptist ministers of our State to pray one for another. I should like to have a particular time in each week when we would so pray. Let it be Saturday.

## Observed.

No line can be drawn between common knowledge and scientific knowledge. In the latter, the scientific results are obtained in science, and are identical to those which are employed in every day life, but refined and rendered precise. If a child acquires a new toy, he observes its character and experiments upon its properties, and he is all constant observations and experiments upon one thing or another. But those who observe accurately, will be surprised to find how difficult a business it is. There is not one person in a hundred who can describe the commonest occurrence with even an approach to accuracy. That is to say, either he will omit something which did occur and which is of importance, or he will imply or suggest the occurrence of something which he did not actually observe, but which he unconsciously infers must have happened.

## A Negro "Conjured" by His sweetheart.

SALISBURY, N. Y., February 15.—The colored people of this place, as well as many others, have been thrown into intense excitement over the fact that Hugh Leonard had thrown up a snake eighteen inches long. An examination shows that Leonard has been sick for some weeks and he was convinced that he had been conjured. He even goes so far as to fix the exact date when the bewitching was accomplished. He says he attended a ball, when one of his old sweethearts, whom he had dropped "for a handsome girl," came and gave him some cake. He noticed a peculiar taste and did not eat at all, as he was fearful of being conjured. He soon began complaining of pains in the stomach. His Uncle Cotman took the case in charge with the avowed intention of removing the spell, and yesterday witnessed the fruition of his labors. About one o'clock Leonard was taken with a severe fit of coughing, when he threw up a snake twelve inches long, spotted white and black, and apparently of the water snake variety. The snake was alive and continued so until he was put in a bottle of rum for safe keeping. The negro still lies on his back on the floor and says that there are more of them yet to come; that they come up into his throat and choke him nearly to death, but slip back before he can get his fingers on them. The old colored woman present at the occurrence says that just before the snake put in its appearance a four legged scorpion ran out of Leonard's mouth and disappeared under the bed. The snake has been seen by hundreds. The excitement is intense.

## Considerate mother to governess.

"Miss Smith don't let Alfred and Jennie sit down on the damp grass, for fear they should take cold. When they are tired you can sit down and take them on your lap."

## Like a boy in Minneapolis.

A boy in Minneapolis, was sent by his teacher, a woman, to the Superintendent, to be whipped. He suspected the contents of the note, and hired another boy for four cents to take it in. The Superintendent did not discover, until all was over, that the boy he "educated" with his rattle had been the inside of a school house for a month.

## You can always tell the fastidious man by the sending twenty-seven cuffs and pairs to the laundry company for a single shirt.

## Judge Waller and the Abbeville Grand Jury at Lewes, Delaware—Ordered to Leave the Town.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—A few days ago a stranger came ashore at Lewes, Del., from a foreign vessel. He was well dressed and his manner was courteous. Save a slight limp in his gait and an unnatural ting to his countenance there was nothing outwardly to indicate the presence of a peculiar malady. Upon reaching the shore he sought out a private and rather secluded boarding place, and there he remained, keeping aloof entirely from the people around him. From significant hints dropped by several of the crew who brought him ashore it was whispered about that the stranger was a leper, who, for the safety of his comrades on shipboard, had been put ashore to shift for himself. The stranger made no attempt at denial, but, on the contrary, seemed as anxious to avoid the approach of his neighbors as they were to avoid him. The extravagant stories that went rapidly from mouth to mouth caused such agitation that a special meeting of the Town Council was decided upon to consider ways and means to rid the community of the dangerous patient. To-day he was found and questioned by a *Press* reporter. He admitted that the suspicions of the people were well founded. He was, he frankly but sorrowfully admitted, a leper. He gave his name as James Atwald, and said he was an Englishman by birth, but up to last Summer had been for ten years a resident of Havana, where the disease, the germs of which were latent in his system, developed itself. His impression was that he contracted the infirmity while at Madagascar, where he and others of the crew with whom he was associated were forced to work side by side with a gang of natives, a number of whom were known to be diseased. Sometimes the colors his skin had assumed would blend until his flesh actually appeared to him almost as variegated as a garden in June. The horror of his position became at the time almost unbearable, and he had contemplated suicide as a means to escape his awful fate. He studied his case, and having learned that exposure to cold weather was the only means by which his ravages could be retarded, he determined to go to the ship *Formosa*. The Captain however suspected the nature of his ailment and told him he must leave the ship at Wilmington, N. C. At his request, however, the Captain permitted him to land at Lewes instead, from which point he intended to go to Canada. Mr. Atwald during the interview displayed to the reporter the peculiarities of the disease as developed in his case. The mere rubbing of his hand created a fine, bran like dust. Across the palm the lines were streaked brightly, so that in the rays of the sun they shone like a web-work of silver. This peculiarity in his flesh had communicated to the crew fresh lines on his temples, and they, like the palms of his hands, perceptibly glistened. He left Lewes in obedience to the demand of the Town Council.

## What Rum Will Do.

Some years ago, in one of the counties of New York, a worthy man was tempted to drink until drunk. In the delirium of drunkenness he went home and murdered his wife in the most brutal manner. He was carried to jail while drunk, and kept there until he was sober. He was then brought to court, and looking around some one said: "What am I here for?" was the earnest inquiry. "For murder," was the answer. "Does my wife know it?" "Your wife know it?" said some one. "Why, it was your wife you murdered."

## Josh Billings' Guide to Health.

Never run in debt if you can find anything else to run into. Be kind to your mother-in-law, and if necessary, pay her board in some good hotel. Let every time you feel tickled, and laugh once in a while every now and then. Never borrow what you are able to buy and always have some things you won't lend. Never get in a hurry; you can walk a good deal further in a day than you can run. If you have daughters let your wife bring them up; if she has common sense she can beat all your theories. Don't have any rules for long life; you won't break; be prepared to-day to die to-morrow, it is the best creed for long life I know of. Don't be a clown if you can help it; people don't respect anything much that they can only laugh at. Don't keep but one dog; there is no man but a tanner able to keep three. By trying to follow the above guide to health and happiness, the Billings family has begun what it is.

## From the Sea Board.

Mrs. C. Wulbern, Charleston, S. C., says: "I have used Norman's Neutralizing Cordial in my family two or three years and can certainly recommend it as one of the best medicines for all stomachic troubles. It is so harmless that I do not hesitate to give it to my youngest child."

## The Old fashioned pea jacket is again fashionable.

We know all about shooting stars, but we often forget that this world of ours is a revolver. Why is a fish-hook like the letter F?—Because it will make an eel feel. A writ of attachment—A marriage license.

## Edward Graham, who is supposed by all the colored people to be gifted as a conjurer, says the thing is easily done. To cause snakes to grow you

## simply get any snake, kill and dry it, and then grind it to a fine powder. This is mixed in with any kind of cake and the very small eggs which it contains are soon hatched by the heat of the stomach and the end is accomplished. Ned is orthodox, so his description must be about right.

## The Didn't Dare Do It.

The other day a man and woman came to a sudden halt on Grand River street and the woman dropped a basket she was carrying and called out: "I will! I will! I'll not live with you another day!" "You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly asked. "Yes, I will!" "When?" "Now—right off—this minute!" "You'll go away?" "Yes, sir!" "I wouldn't if I were you." "But I will, and I defy you to prevent me! I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it!" "Oh, I hadn't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They will want your description and I shall give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; hair the color of a brick terra cotta, the newest in fashion; eyes rather on the squint; voice partakes of—"

## Wretch! you wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.

"I certainly will, and the description will go into all the papers." They glared at each other for a minute like cats. Then he walked on. She looked up and down the street, gritted her teeth together, and then picked up the basket and followed on after. He had what they call the dead-wood on her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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## F. A. BRAHE,

702 Broad Street, Cor. McIntosh.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

STERLING SILVERWARE, REED & BARTON'S Celebrated TRIPLE-PLATED WARE.

CLOCKS, BRONZES & FINE FANCY GOODS

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 27, 1880.

1751

## Notice to All!

We are now located at our NEW STORE, with Double the room we have ever had before, and with Twice the stock we have ever had. Our fast increasing trade has compelled us to go to the expense of having an elegant Illustrated Catalogue printed which will be out in about ten days. WRITE FOR ONE. We still defy competition, and Lead in Low Prices and Good Goods.

J. L. BOWLES & CO.,

Oct. 18, 1882.—6m] 839 & 841 Broad St., AUGUSTA, GA.

## Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

SILVER and PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, &c.

I have received and am receiving daily, the finest line of the above goods ever brought to this city, at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Agent for the BRAZILIAN SPECTACLE, WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. WM. SCHWEIGERT, Oct. 18, '82.—ly] 732 Broad St., Under Central Hotel, Augusta.

## GEORGE R. LOMBARD & CO.,

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works, Above Passenger Depot, Near the Water Tower, AUGUSTA, GA.

## SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, CANE MILLS, PLANTATION

Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Cotton Saws, Shelling, Pulleys, Hangers, Joints, Boxes, Mill Gearing, Gudgeons, Turbine Water Wheels, Gin Bearings, Judson's Governors, Disston's Circular Saws and Gummers and Files, Belting, Rabbit Metal and Brass Fitting Globes and Check COUPLER, Valves, Whistles, Gauges, Ice, Iron and Brass Castings and (in Ribs and Injectors. Repairing promptly done at Lowest Prices. We cast every day, both Iron and Brass, having greatly increased our capacity with the latest improved tools. We are running full time with 100 hands, which enables us to fill orders promptly at Lowest Prices. Give us a trial before sending elsewhere. Agents for Georgia and South Carolina for

KORTING'S UNIVERSAL INFECTORS, the best Boiler Fender out. Works with one lever. Will work cold water. Will lift water. Warranted to give satisfaction. Send for circular. You buy any other. They are better than a pump or blower. Augusta, Ga., Feb. 6, 1883.

## MACHINERY DEPOT!

W. J. Pollard,

731, 734 and 736 Reynolds Street, Augusta, Ga.

On hand and to arrive, the largest stock of Machinery, Belting, Steam fittings, &c., of any house in the South, consisting in part of the following:

- 100 SHIP COTTON PRESSES.
- 100 PORTLAND CEMENT COTTON GINS, with Feeders and Condensers
- 100 FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES, all sizes and patterns.
- 20 TALBOT & SON'S ENGINES, 5 H. P. upward.
- 20 WATERBURY ENGINES, from 4 H. P. upward.
- 20 C. & G. COOPER & CO'S ENGINES, from 2 H. P. upward
- 25 J. W. CARDWELL & CO'S GRAIN SEPARATORS, all sizes.
- 25 B. GILL & SON'S "PIPERLESS" GRAIN SEPARATORS, all sizes.
- 50 "ACME" OLD CRUSHERS and PULVERIZERS, the lightest and Most Thorough Pulverizers Ever Used.
- 50 RAWSON REAPERS—Single.
- 25 JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. REAPERS—Single.
- 10 JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. REAPERS and MOWERS, Combined.
- 10 JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. REAPERS and BINDERS, Combined.
- 10 HUBBARD GLEANERS and BINDERS (Independent); will take up the grain and bind it as any time after it is cut.
- 10 EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO'S REAPERS.
- 20 EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO'S STANDARD MOWERS—New MANNY.
- 20 JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. MOWERS.

Also, large stock of EXTRA HEAVY RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, LATE LEATHER, BELT HOLES, RIVETS, STEAM GAUGES, WHISTLES, GOVERNORS, INSPIRATORS, CHECK, GLOBE, ANGLE, PUMP and OTHER VALVES, OIL CUPS, LUBRICATORS, and all other Steam Fittings used. Purchasers are cordially invited to call at my New Office, No. 731 Reynolds Street, and examine the most complete stock of goods in the above line ever collected together in this city.

## W. J. POLLARD.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

JOSEPH DAY. SAMUEL TANNAHILL

## DAY & TANNAHILL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, COACH MATERIAL, SADDLERY, HARNESS, SHOE FINDINGS, BELTINGS.

733 and 735 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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HAVING purchased on the latest, the interest of Mr. S. H. Shibley, in the firm of DAY, TANNAHILL & CO., we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public for the new firm, and offer to our customers a splendid assortment of VEHICLES for the Spring Trade. Halt Top VICTORIAN, Extension Top VICTORIAN, ROCKAWAYS, JUMP SEAT, Top and no Top Buggies, two seat Buggies, Photos and Spring Wagons of all styles. We have the agency for WILLIAMS, CHILDS & CO'S Philadelphia agents for the Old HICKORY WAGON, which ranks next, and the Patent Day Hack Body. We continue the manufacture of our One Horse Wagon, which is the standard for strength, light draught and durability. We keep always on hand a full stock of HARNESS of every description, line SADDLERY, Oils, Brushes, Lather, Spon