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Vol. XVII.

#### NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

No. 33.

#### Poetry.

A POETICAL WEDDING.

A romantic couple were united in Ohio by the following poetical ceremony: MINISTER.

This woman wilt thou have, And cherish her for life; Wilt love and comfort her: And seek no other wife?

This woman I will take That stands beside me now; I'll find her board and clothes, And have no other "frow."

MINISTER.

And for your husband will You take this nice young man Obey his slightest wish, And love him all you can?

I'll love him all I can, Obey him all I choose And when I ask for funds He never must refuse.

Then you are man and wife, And happy may you be! As many be your years As dollars is my fee!

#### Miscellancons.

IMMIGRATION.

A Paper Read at Greenville, S. C., July 26, tural Society and State Grange, by

James McIntosh, of Newberry, S.C. Mr. President and Gentlemen: The economies of public weal

and welfare are subjects of practical interest at all times, and should rate blue and gold lith ohed cover. No be approached in a spirit free from all local and individual preconceptions, and considered with the broad and liberal purpose of discovering that which is for the greatest good to the many. And with the hope, Mr. Presi-

> dent, that we may now take up the subject of Immigration in that spirit. I shall offer the following York one to 5, Ohio one to 8 suggestions and remarks, expecting from the discussion to follow there will result a better understanding and a faller appreciation of the importance of this subject of Immigration. For whether we view it in its social, its industrial, its financial, or its political aspects, it presents under each one of these heads problems worthy of serious and thoughtful consideration, and opens to our view what are destined to be the most important factors in the future wel fare and development of the State. We can at present consider but few of these heads. And I propose to confine my remarks to the subject of Immigration: the room for it, how to induce it, and the benefits resulting therefrom. What immigration has done, what it has achieved for this country, is an accomplished fact: and from what has been done in the past we can safely draw conclusions as to the future.

If any one opposes immigration upon the grounds of its doubtful good results, I would ask him who has developed this country. His answer could be naught else than the immigrant and his descend-

Now if the immigrant who came hither two hundred years ago and settled this country and had their numbers constantly augmented by new arrivals have leveloped a country and people second to none, and made this development from an incongruous gathering, shall we with our social and legal restraints well efined not be enabled to receive new comers now. And just as the body assimilates the different kinds of food into good and proper nourishment, assimilate into the body politic these immigrants from different lands, and make them good citizens, accommodating themselves to our laws and modes of life. We certainly have a fairer prospect of success than our fathers had. It has been a success in the past, and if taken hold of properly now, will be a

success in the future. As one of the elements then conducive to this success let us consider the question, if there is room in this State for Immigrants,

Immigration. who has traveled to this meeting from the seaboard-from the

ing for the husbandman.'

farm hands, we shall have a will be hundreds of thousands.

several Immigrants sandwiched there being any danger of their need not go to the old world;

scant population in comparison to these populous countries should arouse our landowners to look at this subject in its industrial lights. population. Double your populaquadruple instead of doubling the price of your land. Population increases in two ways; by the natural way and by immigration. Our increase by natural means has been slow; it has not equalled the demand, and there is only one that is by immigration. Now our see that the only way to bring tion increases its value. If you only wish to rent, you will be better off with two, three or four tenants than you can be with one. And there is this law of population which may be put down as infallible, that as population increases industry is naturally diversified: and the farm feels it 2 much as the industries of life. And the farmers of this State would find with an increased population such a demand for diversified farm prohorse farms would diminish at require, that the laborer could only cultivate a much smaller

question how to induce immigration. And in attempting to turn out of its accustomed channels a portion of the tide of emigration towards our own State, there are no doubt many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome.

number of acres.

And it cannot be done without work, intelligent methodised effort under a sagacious management, then how best we can induce this with a liberal outlay of money. The limited appropriation made It I were to ask any one present by the Legislature at its last session is bearing abundant fruit.

Under a wise management an

tion of the State, if he saw room been appointed; arrangements shall select as the most advanta- migrants at a very nominal price, without this 1 of her population for Immigrants, the reply would already effected for securing and geous to induce immigration from. part to be paid when he takes Massachusetts owes her prosperibe 'yes.' 'We looked over hun- forwarding from Castle Garden, And special immigrant rates possession, and the balance at the ty to her 33 per cent. of foreign dreds yea thousands and tens of N. Y., to Columbia, any immi- might be made with the Ocean end of three years, if he has been born population; so does Illinois thousands of acres that are wait- grants wanted as laborers. Cheap Steamship lines and Railroads to in continous occupation of the with her 23 per cent. And the

If we will only take the trouble with the Railroad and Steamship ton, so that the expenses of trans extent. With this proviso that he with her 31 per cent., Wisconsin to look over the late census re- lines from New York to Columbia, portation might be reduced to the has no right in or title to this land with her 44 per cent., and Minnenumbers 995,622 which will give State Railroads reduced to a miniyou about 30 inhabitants to the mum; we have an Immigration purpose, should have a complete issue. square mile, or say one inhabitant | Bureau in good working orderto every 22 acres. Then in South ready to supply any class of labor- tion of each county and its cli- chasing State land, or land from a Carolina there is over 20 acres of ers wanted, at such small cost, mate. For our State, though small private individual, might by Legis- age of this benefit has fallen to land to each man, woman, and that already during the few in area, combines every variety of lative enactment be exempt from child within her limits. Now if months of its existence 500 immi- climate between her sea coast and the payment of taxes upon such none-absolutely none. The cenwe take into consideration the grants have been settled in the and mountain range. And can land for a period of three years— sus returns of 1880 show 7,641 population of our cities and towns | State. This may look small but | furnish a home for the European | provided such land does not ex- foreign born persons in South and villages, the professional men, when we consider that the census Immigrant approximating his old ceed in value \$300.00. the teachers, the mechanics and of 1880 only showed 7,641 foreign | one; whether he comes from the ! the men of all trades through born inhabitants this may be but bleak shores of Sweden or the in the State owning large bodies the country, and then allowing a beginning that will swell that sunny slopes of Italy. Its pro- of land which they are ready to for children and women in the number, so that when another cen- ductions too should be mentioned, sell, and they find no purchasers. agricultural districts working as sus is taken those few thousands for with this varied climate and If these parties would have their

laborer to about 120 acres of But we want not only laborers, but those emigrants who reach This shows we are not crowded, our shores with means and money and see that there is only 1 2-5 | these are the immigrants we want acres to each inhabitant, to En- and to reach this class the operagland with only 11 acres, to Italy tions of the Immigration Bureau with only 2 2 5 and to Germany must be extended. For at preswith only 31, while here we have ent from the small appropriation 22, a good deal of elbow room, so at the disposal of the Immigration much so that we could well have Bureau they have not the means to get up the statistics and proper between every native, without data which decide these immigrants in their selections of localielbows touching, or of their tread- ties for homes. This can only be ing on each other's toes. But we done through a liberal appropriation by our next Legislature. And we find in Massachusetts one in- the Immigration Bureau having habitant to 26-8 acres, in New the advantage of being able to profit by the experience of the other States already engaged in Now these figures as to our this work will avoid much of the useless expense attending untried experiments. For these States, and the trunk lines of Railroads leading West from New York, as well as its pecuniary results. have for years been spending The price of land necessarily de- their money freely in bringing to pends on the demand for the same, the attention of the immigrant and the demand comes from the all the advantages other sections possess. They have books, pamtion and you will find that you phlets and railroad maps carefully prepared for free distribution. describing all the Counties of their population, the productions, the manufacturing advantages, mineral deposits, in fine anything way in which it can be quickened, And these are not only given to far West procure land at a cheap farmers and landowners should New York, but, in the hands of to forty bushels of corn or wheat, trusty agents, are distributed on into market and make available ship-board, at all the sailing ports these 120 acres that they have to and even amid the hamlets of the

State, the soil, the climate, the likely to attract an emigrant's evethe emigrant upon his arrival in every laborer is to take steps to rural population in the old world. increase immigration. If you wish | So that one desirious of emigrato sell your land increased popula- ting can with little or no trouble procure one of these pamphlets before he leaves home to seek his fortune in a strange land; can study the country he proposes to make his future home, And counting up his money he can even before starting man out his expenses. So much for travelling, so much for land, so much for a any of the other departments of team, so much for farming utensils, 25 to 28 bushels on the large imso much for the first year's supthese items. So with all this information before hand the party decides to seek a new home, when transportation far more than raising crops requiring so much habits of saving would have kept tion, especially when you get ahim from running the unknown | way from railroad communication. risks of an emigrant's life. Now | This is the strong point that the to such inquiries in regard to our lands in the older States have to State but little information can be put as a set off against the cheap given. We have such a pamphlet Government and State lands in Now we come to consider the in preparation by our Agricultural these new States, which can be Bureau. It should have a large bought from 80 cents to \$2 50. It circulation, in fact such a pamphlet is that these lands generally lack

especially to those countries which lots of 40 acres each. These then

turns we can find facts there that so that the adults' fare is but minimum. For the securing of to dispose of it until he has been sota with her 52 per cent., give will even demonstrate this more \$10.00, children from 5 to 12 years | cheap transportation is quite an in actual residence upon it for evidence of what immigration has pointedly to you than the ocular only \$500, and those under 5 item to the immigrant selecting a three years. demonstration you have had. The years free. And with a building location for a home, as well as to Our Commissioner of Immigraarea of South Carolina is computed secured as a temporary home in the farmer who must advance the tion could easily have a descrip- whole, with 15 per cent. of her at 34,000 square miles, or 21,760,- Columbia, and cheap rates for cost of transportation of any im- tion and survey made of these entire population foreign born, 000 acres. New our population boarding; and the fares on our migrant coming to him as a laborer. lands, and call special attention to gives evidence of what a power

map of the State, with a descripas varied a nature.

are also all our standard crops, with vegetables, vines and fruits of all kinds growing in profusion, lumber and minerals in abundance. And one important point worthy of mention, that we have water communication and rail road facilities to all points.

sound advice as can be given him is to examine his location as much with regard to rail road facilities, as to the fertility of the land itself. With us the transportation question is of small moment, the selection of a home can be made

price of land in this State, it is of

land having rail road facilities. with as a general thing more or less improvements upon it. Such land as out West would be classed as improved and be rated at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. We have no land so destitute of market faa contract that gives him some cilities as much of that in the interest in his home, he is inter-West which is offered at \$2.50 per ested to that amount, and that interest, be it ever so little, will acre. And the immigrant seeking a home should consider that make him cast these repinings though he may in the wilds of the price that will bring him thirty that those are their only crops. While in this State he can diversify his crops if he chooses, and if he makes only 10 to 12 bushels of corn, he can sell that corn at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel and is realizing really more money than the Western man who sells for from 25 to 33 cents per bushels. And besides we are apt to rate the productions of these Western lands too high. As in Western Oregon the average yield is put at 20 bushels in Minnesota at 16 bushels, in Dakota at proved farms and not more than 15 or 16 on the average farms.

the net results, for the cost of makes up the difference, of producwould give valuable information railroad facilities, and often the to many of the residents of the most advantageous situations have State itself, and if distributed already been bought up by specuthrough many of the Northern lators and held at a large advance and North western States would upon the Government price. Now be the means of bringing to the our State has but little land that attention of many seeking new she could put upon the market at homes the advantages our State at a low price, but what she has

possesses and thus induce the im- might be utilized in this way as

migration of a class more valuable much as possible. Every piece of

than any foreign element we can State land might be surveyed,

reach. It should also be printed and when in larger bodies than 40

in different languages and sent acre tracts should be cut up into

rates of transportation arranged and from New York and Charles- land and improved it to a certain Northwestern States, as Michigan

This pamphlet to answer the them in the pamphlet he is to immigration still exerts in the

And again every immigrant pur- tries.

varying altitude above the sea lands surveyed and divided up into level are grown products of quite smaller tracts and descriptions of roads; new enterprises are daily means of inducing many to turn them sent to the Commissioner of springing up within her borders. their steps Southward. Cotton might be put down as Immigration, with an offer to sell | South Carolina is only beginning | the staple crop, and one secure even alternate sections it would be to arouse herself to the conscious- like to call your attention to one it from the ravages that attend it a mutual benefit both to the landin warmer latitudes, but at the owner and to the immigrant, as in same time corn, rice and the cereals | the one case purchasers would be found, and in the other a wider field secured for the immigrant to make a selection from. And just here I would say if we would reap New York what is to keep it from the full advantages of immigration | doing the same for us, if it is and retain within our borders all who come to us, it is important to | in the future? All that has been hold out to all some inducement To an emigrant going west as for securing a home eventually. If the immigrant comes merely as by her native population. Supa laborer, a stranger speaking in a pose for a moment she had gotten strange language and unable to bold converse with those around this foreign born population, it him, it is but a natural sequence that a time of despondency should come; when his longings go back to the Father-land; when a feel-This point also should not be ing of dissatisfaction with his surlost sight of, that in giving the roundings takes hold upon bim and a restless desire for change will if he is a laborer by the month or day make him seek that change, for he has nothing at stake, nothing to lose by the change. But if, instead, he has anything in-

> And if our farmers who take these immigrants when they come as laborers, unable to buy a piece of land, and will make contracts with them for a period of years, with the proviso that if the immigrant stays the time out, he will own in fee simple his house and say 5 or 10 acres; he would find that this tenant would look upon every month of his stay as an in vestment in that parcel of land, and very soon would he be loth to leave a place in which he has acquired au interest, greater or less according to the time spent upon it. And the farmer would feel assured that as soon as this tenant comes into possession of his land he will have a nurchaser for those acres lying contiguous to it, and the increased price at which he could either sell or rect it to thrifty tenants would far acres he had originally settled his tenant upon. And again with such interested tenants around him he would be in a measure freed from that annual bugbear of the farmer's life at present, the securing of hands at the commencement of the year to work

Now there is another point I would like to call attention to; it is the benefits to be derived from immigration- The beneficial results of immigration have been so marked in the advance and improvement of many of the sections of the United States that it is in. possible to gainsay them. Take the State of New York; by the eensus of 1880, 31 per cent. the population is foreign born. Where would the marvellous proseastern middle or western por- Immigration Superintendent has our Commissioner of Immigration should be offered to bona fide im- perity of that State be if she was an effective working footing.

done in building them up.

And the United States as developing of her varied indus-

the share of our State? We answer of his labor to market, have under Carolina only 7-10 of 1 per cent. our South Atlantic Rail Roads, Again there are many parties as foreign born. New York shows and we will soon find them work-31 per cent. South Carolina less ing hand in hand with the State than 1 per cent.

life, along her rivers, her lakes, eye of the immigrant and the very her canals, her magnificent rail- inducements they offer be the ness of her needs of life, energy Now will any one deny that im-

migration is the factor which is developing New York, and if it is still developing as old a State as properly encouraged and fostered accomplished in this State for the last twenty years, has been done during this period, her share of would have added to her numbers some 140,000 whites. Can you estimate what the advantages resulting therefrom would have been? Politically we would have had another member of Congress, and been of that much more importance in the Congress of the States; and in the State would have had that numerical white strength that would already have settled one of the problems that now convested in a home; if he has made fronts us with the ever recurring race issue. Like Banquo's ghost this issue will not down at our bidding, for it's a terribly live ghost, and with threatening finger casts a dark shadow over every picbehind his back and cling to his ture that we may draw of the future of our State. This ghost should be laid, gentlemen; the relative increase of the two races will never lay it, you can only lay it by increasing your white population. And this alone im-

> migration can do for you. And financially we could hardly estimate what would have been the outcome, from the capital and labor thus introduced amongst us.

This tide of emigration from the old world is something almost marvelous. In the decade from 1870 to 1880, some 2.812.177 emigrants landed in the Western States. And already for the past six months of this year the arri vals amount to 241,863, almost a quarter of a million, a number largely in excess of the arrivals during any preceding six months. and the feeling of dissatisfaction in England, Ireland and Germany is stronger than it ever was and | yearly to the general welfare and prosconstantly sending to our shores perity; and in the course of a few many of their valuable citzens, possessed of considerable means often able to buy land and build comfortable homes, and most all these immigrants come with their points | 3 portion of a County, where the land for locating already determined is divided up into small farms and on and settle down where the cultivated in great measure if not enseverties of a northern winter tirely by white labor. And see if you or the hardships of frontier life will not find that section self supportfar more than counterbalance the ing, prosperous, land selling readily cheapness of the land, or any other advantages those sections possess compared to the South. And there is no one to set forth the claims of our Southern clime and point out to them properly the advantages we can offer. does seem to me, gentlemen, that this meeting gives you a most opportune time to memorialize the Legislature, to increase the appropriation for the Immigration Bu-

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The Rail Roads South seeing what advantages the great trunk lines North have reaped with cheap immigrant rates, not only from the vast numbers passing over their lines, but from the shipments of supplies made to supply Now, gentlemen, what percent. the wants of the immigrants as well as the carrying the products a wise management offered the same facilities to the immigrant coming South. A new feature in authorities and will see their Rail New York is throbbing with Road advertisements catching the

And now before closing I should other important fact in this connection. Travel where you may over this broad continent, and this fact will make itself evident to every careful observer who studies the subject of labor:

That while the colored laborer so far as the product of his labor is concerned is a valuable laborer. can live cheaper than the white laborer when forced to by necessity, is at the same time a wasteful and improvident laborer. And when we consider him as the factor that in the labor of a country, is to develop that country, though we find him capable as far as muscular capability is concerned, and biddable in his ordinary wark : still in the nett results attained in a period of years he is a failure so far as positive results determine the development of a country. Discuss this subject as we may, propose to remedy it by legislation, by education, or any other means, the fact stands patent to all that the nett results from white and colored labor in the development of a country's resources bear no comparison the one with the other. The negro laborer makes his crop of cotton and scarcely anything else, and when his year's expenses are paid there is but little to show for his year's work. And this little is soon spent in the first extravagance that catches his eye. There is a lack of individual development, of individual improvement, of individuality itself in this labor, without which nothing either of private or national enterprise can be a success.

Now, on the other hand, when we consider the results derived from white labor, whether native born or what little we have of immigrant labor, we find what? That though this labor may have cost more to live during the year, it has left that much more money in some one else's hands. And the money for that subsistence has been made out of the labor itself, and besides there is to show for this labor. after expenses are paid, something in the way of stock, and some provender for this stock, and some little something in the home itself, though it may be but little. These gains, though they may be small in their individual aspects, still in the aggregate add years make a most marked show of what individuality of labor does. In proof of this I will only ask you to select in our State any County or even and at a good price.

While on the other hand take any section where the land has been and is still held in large bodies, that has to be rented or cultivated upon shares by hired labor, or is owned mainly by the colored people, and there you find debt mortgages, farming unprofitable, land unmarketable and selling cheap.

Now, whether the colored laborer is altogether to blame for this, or whether he is in a measure the creature of cirreau, so it can be put at once upon | cumstances I am not prepared to say, but it seems the following explanation