

covering that which is for the

bows touching, or of their tread- ties for homes. This can only be ing on each other's toes. But we done through a liberal appropria-

cilities to all points. To an emigrant going west as for securing a home eventually. need not go to the old world; tion by our next Legislature. And sound advice as can be given him If the immigrant comes merely as we find in Massachusetts one in- the Immigration Bureau having is to examine his location as much a laborer, a stranger speaking in a the subject of Immigration in that habitant to 26-8 acres, in New the advantage of being able to with regard to rail road facilities, spirit. I shall offer the following York one to 5. Ohio one to 8 profit by the experience of the as to the fertility of the land itself. hold converse with those around With us the transportation ques- him, it is but a patural sequence

That while the colored laborer accomplished in this State for the laborer when forced to by necessi-

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ber of insertions will be kept in till forbi

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Our Legislature will find the popular feeling more in accord upon this subject than ever before, and ready to approve of a moderate outlay of money in this direction. And this outlay will have the sympathy and assistance that capital seeking investment here

can give. Our manufacturing industries and Rail Roads will work

what advantages the great trunk ines 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 the wants of the immigrants as well as the carrying the products of his labor to market, have under a wise management offered the same facilities to the immigrant coming South. A new feature in our South Atlantic Rail Roads. and we will soon find them working hand in hand with the State authorities and will see their Rail Road advertisements catching the eye of the immigrant and the very inducements they offer be the means of inducing many to turn

And now before closing I should ike to call your attention to one 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

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-AT-W. E. PELHAM'S. Dec. 15, 47-1y.

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zommend this house to every one. Oct. 16, 42-tf.

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EQUALLY AS LOW.

greatest good to the many. And with the hope, Mr. President, that we may now take up

suggestions and remarks, expectacres. ing from the discussion to follow there will result a better under-

standing and a fuller 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 considera-

tion, and opens to our view what are destined to be the most im portant factors in the future wel

fare and development of the State. They have no equal, 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 known as the upon the grounds of its doubtful

rood results, 1 would ask him who has developed this couptry. His answer could be naught else than the immigrant and his descend-Forty or fifty regular boarders will be ants.

> 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 developed a country and people second to none, and made this development from an incongruous gathering, shall we with our social and legal restraints well defined 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

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 2.50 3.0

Immigration.

other States already engaged in Now these figures as to our this work will avoid much of the tion is of small moment, the sescant population in comparison to useless expense attending untried

these populous countries should arouse our landowners to look at and the trunk lines of Railroads this subject in its industrial lights, 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 price of your land. Population increases in two ways; by the nat-

population, the productions, the ural way and by immigration. Our increase by natural means has been slow: it has not equalled the demand, and there is only one way in which it can be quickened,

ndestry is naturally diversified; farmers of this State would find with an increased population such a demand for diversified farm products that the size of their onehorse farms would diminish at once, for he would be engaged in raising crops requiring so much more attention than the same number of acres in cotton and corn

require, that the laborer could number of acres.

Now we come to consider the question how to induce immigramodes of life. We certainly have tion. 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.

And it cannot be done without work, intelligent methodised effort room in this State for Immigrants, 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 seswho has traveled to this meeting sion is bearing abundant fruit.

lection of a home can be made experiments. For these States. anywhere. This point also should not be ing of dissatisfaction with his sarlost sight of, that in giving the roundings takes hold upon him ; with as a general thing more or or day make him seek that change, and the demand comes from the all the advantages other sections less improvements upon it. Such for he has nothing at stake, nopopulation. Double your popula- possess. They have books, pam- land as out West would be classed thing to lose by the change. But tion and you will find that you phlets and railroad maps carefully as improved and be rated at from if, instead, he has anything inquadruple instead of doubling the prepared for free distribution, de \$10 to \$20 per acre. We have no vested in a home; if he has made scribing all the Counties of their land so destitute of market fa- a contract that gives him some State, the soil, the climate, the cilities as much of that in the interest in his home, he is intermanufacturing advantages. the acre. And the immigrant seeking mineral deposits, in fine anything a home should consider that

And these are not only given to far West procure land at a cheap new home. that is by immigration. Now our the emigrant upon his arrival in price that will bring him thirty farmers and landowners should New York, but, in the hands of to forty bushels of corn or wheat, see that the only way to bring trusty agents, are distributed on that those are their only crops into markot and make available ship-board, at all the sailing ports While in this State he can diversithese 120 acres that they have to and even amid the hamlets of the fy his crops if he chooses, and if every laborer is to take steps to rural population in the old world. he makes only 10 to 12 bushels of increase immigration. If you wish So that one desirious of emigra. corn, he can sell that corn at from to sell your land increased popula- ting can with little or no trouble seventy-five cents to one dollar tion increases its value. If you procure one of these pamphlets per bushel and is realizing really only wish to rent, you will be before he leaves home to seek his more money than the Western better off with two, three or four fortune in a strange land: can man who sells for from 25 to 33 tenants than you can be with one. study the country he proposes to cents per bushels. And besides we And there is this law of population make his future home. And count. are apt to rate the productions of which may be put down as infalli- ing up his money he can even these Western lands too high. ble, that as population increases before starting map out his ex. As in Western Oregon the average penses. So much for travelling, yield is put at 20 bushels in Minand the farm feels it as much as so much for land, so much for a nesota at 16 bushels, in Dakota at any of the other departments of team, so much for farming utensils, 25 to 28 bushels on the large imthe industries of life. And the so much for the first year's sup. proved farms and not more than port, as this pamphlet often ap. 15 or 16 on the average farms.

proximates the cost of each of With the difference in price the these items. So with all this in- balance stands in our favor as to formation before hand the party the net results, for the cost of decides to seek a new home, when | transportation far more than without it his careful training and makes up the difference, of produchabits 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 only cultivate a much smaller 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 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 would 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

hold out to all some inducement last twenty years, has been done by her native population. Suppose for a moment she had gotten during this period, her share of strange language and unable to this foreign born population, it would have added to her numbers some* 140.000 whites. Can you that a time of despondency should estimate what the advantages recome; when his longings go back sulting therefrom would have to the Father-land : when a feelbeen? Politically we would have

had another member of Congress. and been of that much more imprice of land in this State, it is of and a restless desire for change portance in the Congress of the land having rail road facilities, will if he is a laborer by the month States; and in the State would have had that numerical white strength that would already have settled one of the problems that now confronts us with the ever recurring race issue. Like Banquo's ghost this issue will not down at our West which is offered at \$2.50 per ested to that amount, and that bidding, for it's a terribly live interest, be it ever so little, will ghost, and with threatening finger make him cast these repinings casts a dark shadow over every piclikely to attract an emigrant's eye though he may in the wilds of the behind his back and cling to his ture that we may draw of the future of our State. This ghost

should be laid, gentlemen; the And if our farmers who take relative increase of the two races these immigrants when they come will never lay it, you can only as laborers, unable to buy a piece lay it by increasing your white of land, and will make contracts population. And this alone imwith them for a period of years, migration can do for you. with the proviso that if the immi-

grant stays the time out, he will estimate what would have been own in fee simple his house and the outcome, from the capital and say 5 or 10 acres; he would find labor thus introduced amongst us. that this tenant would look upon every month of his stay as an in old world is something almost vestment in that parcel of land, marvelous. In the decade from and very soon would he be loth 1870 to 1880, some 2,812,177 emito leave a place in which he has grants landed in the Western acquired au interest, greater or States. And already for the past less according to the time spent six months of this year the arri upon it. And the farmer would vals amount to 241,863, almost a feel assured that as soon as this quarter of a million, a number tenant comes into possession of largely in excess of the arrivals his land he will have a purchaser during any preceding six months. for those acres lying contiguous and the feeling of dissatisfaction to it, and the increased price at in England, Ireland and Germany which he could either sell or rent is stronger than it ever was and it to thrifty tenants would far constantly sending to our shores more than repay him for the few many of their valuable citzens, posacres he had originally settled his tenant upon. And again with able to buy land and build comsuch 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 bands at the commencement of the year to work or the hardships of frontier life his land.

Now there is another point I would like to call attention to; it other advantages those sections is the benefits to be derived from possess compared to the South. immigration. The beneficial re-And there is no one to set forth sults of immigration have been so the claims of our Southern clime marked in the advance and imand point out to them properly provement of many of the sections the advantages we can offer. It of the United States that it is im. does seem to me, gentlemen, that possible to gainsay them. Take the State of New York ; by the opportune time to memorialize the census of 1880, 31 per cent. of Legislature, to increase the approthe population is foreign born.

ty, 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 hear 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 And financially we could hardly 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 This tide of emigration from 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 yearly to the general welfare and prosperity ; and in the course of a tew years make a most marked show of what individuality of labor does. In sessed of considerable means often proof of this I will only ask you to select in our State any County or even fortable homes, and most all these a portion of a County, where the land mmigrants come with their points is divided up into small farms and for locating already determined 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 will not find that section self supportfar more than counterbalance the ing, prosperous, land selling readily cheapness of the land, or any 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 this meeting gives you a most unmarketable and selling cheap.

Now, whether the colored laborer is altogether to blame for this, or whether priation for the Immigration Bu- he is in a measure the creature of cirreau, so it can be put at once upon cumstances I am not prepared to say,

