Anderson Intelligencer. E. B. MURRAY, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1877.

OUR CIRCULATION.

The Anderson INTELLIGENCER has the largest circulation of any country paper published in the State, and has more than three times the circulation of any other paper in Auderson County. We print and circulate regularly 1776 papers. Our list in the County has increased instead of diminished, and we hope to receive a still greater increase during the coming fall. We are willing at any time to verify the above by an inspection of our subscription book, or our paper bills ; or when desired, we will furnish advertisers with an affidavit of the correctness of our statement as to the circulation of the INTELLIGENCER.

THE FENCE LAW.

Essay read by Mr. B. F. Crayton before the State Grange, upon the subject of the new Fence Law.

Progress and improvement is the order of the day. We see it at every turn. We neither sow nor reap as our fathers did. Change is seen in everything save the fencing around our fields. This alone is practiced as it was two hundred years ago, and there is no change that has been made by an agricultural people, when change is so imperatively demand-ed and so easily pointed out. To state it would seem to be all that is necessary; to argue it would only be to confound. The proposed change in the fence law consists in this, and this only, fence or inclose stock and turn out crops.

The arable or cultivated lands is about ten times as great as is necessary for pasture. My observation is that one acre sufficient for each head of cattle, and that hogs pay best when confined in small pens. I find by the returns in the Auditor's office of this County that the average farm is forty acres. This is just ten times as much as is necessary for the pasture, as no farm of that size should keep more than four head of cattle. Assuming these returns to be correct, and to inclose the farms of the County in ten acre fields, which, I believe, is above the average size, it would require, estimating rails at \$1.00 per hundred, near \$400,000 to pay for the fencing of this County. I believe it is generally conceded that ten per cent. annually is required to keep them in repair. Think of this, \$40,000 annually spent in repairing fences-a sum sufficient to pay our State and County taxes. If so, can farmers prosper under such management.

Prudence and economy cry aloud for the change. With our forest land reduced more than three-fourths in forty years, and our population increased five fold in the same time, how long will it require, at this rate, to destroy the bal-ance of the timber? I think we should leave some to posterity, at least enough to show the kind of timber that formerly grew in this country. It is argued by some that this change in the fence law is demanded alone by the large land-own-ers. I contend that the reverse is true. A prudent man with a tract of fifty acres will retain one-half in forest, whilst a tract of one hundred acres will require one-third, a tract of one thousand can be kept up with one hundred acres, or ten per cent. As you will readily perceive, the larger the premises, the larger the fields, the smaller number of rails per required to enclose the fifty acres, has one-half locked up or dead capital; the middle man, on his one hundred acres, has but one-third non-productive; and the party with one usand can bring all into cultivation but one hundred, thus reserving but ten per cent. It may be urged that the change will reduce the number of cattle, If so, good will be accomplished, as this is not a grazing country, and as you diminish the number you improve the quality. Far better they be kept on small pastures and soiled, thus improving the manure heaps, and saving time by having them at hand instead of coursing them by the bell, to be driven up at night or, what is worse, suffering them to remain out. Again, it is argued that by the proposed change we lose the glean-it g of the fields. I think it is generally conceded that more injury is done the land and subsequent crops, than benefits derived by the stock. All good farmers know the great injury done to our fields by the hoof in wet weather, and yet how few keep them off. I cannot see how any sane man can insist for the present custom, when everything cries aloud for the change.

now is, unchanged? But it is suggested that the right to impound only applies to estrays, as they are the cattle of unknown owners, but in 1789 the law re-quired the branding and marking of catle, and unmarked and unbranded cattle before the courts are unknown. When this law was enacted, not one head of cattle was without its keeper, and the

preamble of the act recites that "persons cultivating corn, &c., are evilly minded people, enticing cattle, &c." No court would judge any owner of cattle running on wood land free from trespass. A strict construction exempts only cultivated lands from trespass if uninclosed. But the stock owner says to the farmer, l am not at the expense of fencing stock under the present laws, and he is not. We are on the same level as to pastures. The owner of cultivated fields is compelled to fence to prevent another's cattle from eating his grass. It is an equal-ity in form but not in fact. This reminds me of the anecdote of the two boys who were sleeping together. Thomas called to his mother that John had half of the bed, to which she replied

that is all right. But, expostulated Thomas, John has his half right out of the middle. The relative cost of fencing stock in

ossessor or for others.

and stock out has been exhibited by Mr. Crayton. It has been said that figures never lie. I do not believe that for nothing lies as much as figures except

facts. But these figures and facts about fencing are true. The United States cen-sus shows that fences in this country cost \$25,000,000. The cost of repairs at two per cent. is \$500,000 per year. This is, remember, not to enlarge the area of cultivation, but to restrict it. On 100 acres he Virginia worm fence, which is so lear to all of us, and runs along like a orizontal cork screw, extracting the life blood of our farmers, occupies five per cent. of our inclosed lands, or 5 acres in every 100 acres. There are 15,000,000 acres of land in South Carolina, and of these 5,000,000 are under fence as cultivated land, so that 250,000 acres of cultivatable land are occupied by worm fences, costing \$500,000, to restrict the area of the field which the farmer cultivates. If he who causes two sprigs of wheat to grow where but one grew before is a press upon the class of which you are enefactor of his race, what kindly and grateful thoughts must people have for him who causes one sprig of grass to grow where two grew before. Disguise t as you may, the advocates of the old system, that oppose the new fence law, are asserting a pure and simple communism of the uninclosed land. Suppose the old law is unconstitutional, as the courts will decide, for they will enforce the estray law, you have rejected the new law which provides for pasture, and the old law is unconstitutional because it conflicts with Section 15, Article 1, of the Constitution, which guarantees a man the use of his own property without molestation. The present law denies the ight of damages for unfenced land that is not cultivated and trespassed on, but the owner has a right of action for trespass upon his uncultivated land. The small andowner and tenant, who have no place for pasture, will, if the new law is rejected, be at the mercy of the large landowners. Two-thirds of these tenants favor the new law in my section. The men opposed to it are large owners of The cattle are now continually woods. sounding the fences for their weak parts, and are attracted by the growing crops, but new pasture fences will be stronger and under the frequent observation of

on a necessary basis of hard physical labor. Labor is the true philosopher's stone which transmutes all things into gold. You have naught to do with politics as partisans, naught to do with rivalries and competitions of parties. But as their owner, and the chances of trescitizens you are profoundly interested in pass will be much less. Mecklenburg whatever concerns government and the County, N. C., one year ago adopted the new system. The canvass was very bitpurity of its administration. You should end an effectual assistance to the elevater, but those who opposed it then are its tion of the whole tone of politics, to the exaltation of the standards by which strongest advocates now. Suppose you have twenty hogs on the highway, and men are to be measured who aspire to they enter the field of some one without ice in competence integrity and pub-This being the case, the poor man, on fifty acres, has one-half locked up or of the hogs is liable for all damages. lic spirit, and in the removal of the partisan aims and ambitions that are so rife. The law does not require any one to The noble science of politics are not unfence against anything but cattle, horses frequently lowered into a temporary and mules. This does not include sheep, scaffolding of shifting expedients to pergoats or hogs. As the law now is the sh with the occasion. Exert your landowner can take up trespassing stock and notify its owner in six hours, and if healthful influence to restore it to original purity and true meaning—a solid framework of principles on which society he refuses to pay for it he can advertise and sell it. Under the new law no man may securely repose, applicable to all can sell without a suit at Taw to fix his emergencies and proper for all times. damages, where the parties cannot agree. There is no department of our American In conclusion, for this is an extended ife in which improvement is more needed subject, I state that I was approached by and in which more can be done to proa colored citizen to-day who is concerned mote the public welfare. about this matter, and is most heartily I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the place selected for your annual meeting. opposed to the new law. He suggested that if the new law is adopted it gives We are in the midst of a territory which the right of pasture, but the employer has made great advancement in its agrimight discharge him in the middle of culture in the last decade. There are the year and leave him without a home. farms in this vicinity and in other por-Let us look at its probability. Suppose tions of the County whose high culture would not be thought slow or unattraca farmer has a hand and two head of stock. The farmer discharges his tenant tive in the prosperous North. I indulge in June for good cause. Does it follow the hope that the whole State may soon hat the laborer will be upprotected, and present the same fair face and growing left on the highway with his cattle? prosperity. It is your duty, gentlemen, No. That stock will be liable to run in in your individual and organized capacithe uninclosed crops of others, and all ty, to assist such results at the earliest farmers of the neighborhood will be in-When you look back upon the day. terested in furnishing pastures for them history of South Carolina its record must until the laborer gets a home. encourage you. In ante-bellum times the There are those who are either igno-rant or bent on mischief who are telling State had attained to a degree of prosperity and wealth which had never been the colored people that they will be forced paralleled in the annals of human affairs. to sell their stock for almost nothing to The noble possibilities of the future animate you. All things inspire you. We get rid of them, or to pay high prices for the privilege of pasture. Let us judge have a climate in which it is a glory to the future by the light of the past. We live. We have a fertile and versatile might as well allege that as children of We are members of a race on whom soil. the colored laborer do no work the farmkingship has been conferred wherever they tread. I feel sure all the advantaers would force them to get rid of their ges of the present, the forms of progress children. And yet they are supported by advances from the farmers. Men of which we are most proud, are only the stood up here in the churches, in the unpolished rudiments of the coming time. woods and fields last autumn when the The obligation rests upon us to transmit leaves in crimson and gold were falling, and told you that if Hampton became the country improved to posterity. We extend to you, gentlemen, a hearty Governor the ku klux whistle would be velcome to the town and county of Anheard in the land, summoning the negro to receive the ku klux lash, and that you derson. May your visit prove a pleasure to yourselves, and of lasting benefit to would find shelter in the woods or under the State. rocks. Has time vindicated these false prophets? No. Through the thirty thou-Small Manufactures. sand square miles of this once more sovereign State the humble and lowly Essay read before the State Grange by Mr. G. Warner, of Walhalla, upon the sub-ject of Small Manufactures. will sleep to-night as secure as if surrounded by an army with banners. The law, girded in the panoply of a sovereign State, keeps silent watch over every head I will call my essay stray thoughts and to-night. It is seven months since Hampmatters of fact, by an emigrant, on home ton has been Governor, and although manufactures, and when done with the passions have not been bridled, and white facts I will give you some figures. Before I go on this my errand allow me to men in the peace of the State have fallen by the hands of black men, and black "Don't expect a speech from me." say, Speaking is not my forte. Only the hope men by the hands of black men, history that my matters of fact will be beneficial will proclaim that no colored man has had his blood shed by a white man. This in encouraging home enterprise induces is without a parallel. Adopt the new fence law and its provisions will be enme to take the stand. Home manufacture-this great supporter of a country-Are we as a whole forced. It will affect you as a general doing anything in this State toward inprosperity. You have been the poorest baid laborers on the globe; and why? The colored laborer toils from January never gave a helping hand and a cheer-ing word towards introducing it here. to the time when the Christmas fire is ighted without being able at the end of that time to buy a pair of shoes for his feet or a hat for his head. He is clothed Yes, there are a few exceptions, among them our editors, who in their papers sometimes try to awake the mind of the with poverty as a garment, and rags innumerable hang around him. The farm-er is up to his eyes in debt and the laborer people, and some few Northern mechanics who have immigrated here, and who are working hard against the stream in to his neck in rags. The law sells the laying the foundation of home industry. roof from over the head of the farmer's Many amongst you will say, "We get things so cheap from the North that it would be no use to try to compete with wife and children and his soil from beneath his feet. Hand in hand the laborer and land-owner have gone to a hopeless the North." This shows how little conpoverty. fidence we have in ourselves, and how If you cheapen the cost of production, small an opinion we have of the richness you increase the profit by reducing the of our soil, which in every way is so cost of production. If you cheapen the lavishly bestowed on us by Mother Nanecessaries of life without regard to the cost of production, it deprives labor of ture. I am young in years, but I have seen the world, and in my fifteen years of its just reward. If you decrease the cost of production, you can also decrease the travel in which I have rambled all over price. Lessen the fences it increases the this great Union, from east to west, from product of labor and decreases the cost north to south, over Mexico, South Amerby abolishing a tax equal to two per cent. ica, Australia, Africa, China and the the owners of land, and does not apply rection in which this move is made. It whole European continent, I have never to the owners of uncultivated fields. But will give additional dignity to the farmer, seen a better, a healthier, and for home at least of \$1,000 for premiums, therefore if the owner finds near his cultivated because he will no longer be misguided. manufacture, a more suitable country be it

ing towards using them? Nothing, my THE GRANGERS' WELCOME.

friends! ddress of Col. E. M. Rucker, Deliv-The waters will run towards the sea yet ered before the State Grange and Fair Association, In Anderson, August 8th, 1877. for years until you get convinced that not farming alone, but home manufactures too will help to make this State the

banner State of the Union. My friends, At the request of the Pomona Grange shall the waters, Nature's great gift, still of Anderson County, the duty devolves longer run idly without paying us their tribute? Is not our State gifted with all on me to extend their cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors here present. the materials necessary to utilize these I trust, sir, we are all intelligently apprewaters?

ciative of those principles and interests Forests and Timbers-See our forests in whose name and for the promotion of The pine trees are waiting for the axmen which we are to-day assembled. We to be felled, to be hauled to the saw mill, meet to confer together in the highest moulding and planing machines, there interests of agriculture and the agriculto be turned into prepared lumber with tural class. That class is the most nuwhich to build and furnish for us commerous in the community, and its success fortable homes. Now, instead of the and prosperity are essential to the welfare luxury of a comfortable home we live in and growth of all other classes. We may, log huts, and the soft side of a rough plank is our bed. There too are the oak therefore, legitimately claim that we meet in the best interests of the entire people and hickory, also waiting to be cut and of South Carolina. The necessities of manufactured into spokes, felloes, pick civilization require that a country should and axe-handles, wagons, &c., &c. The become institutional, by means of which willows on the creeks grow and die where human progress may be effectually assisidle hands might be employed in basket ted, and a beneficent influence diffused work.

throughout the length and breadth of the Cotton-What are we doing with our cotton? We sell it to the North or to land. Otherwise, prosperity-wealth it-self-bears a sort of charmed life, be-England to be worked into different cotcomes petrified, so to speak, and is incaton fabrics, and in the latter shape it pable of being utilized properly for its comes back to us again, and we, as good

people knowing no better, pay all the The society of which you are members freight, commissions, manufacturing cost has already effected much good for the and other expenses with a heavy interest. country; much remains to be done. and admire the wonders of the water There is no reason why you should be discouraged by partial successes and powers of the North, which with the help of machinery are made from the fruits of even by temporary disappointments. Such is the law of all life. All growth our soil and with our money. How many people could we not employ in such en-terprises? Well, my friends, the tim is to be steadfast and sure must be slow. It is true in the business and social rela-I hope not far away when we will make tions as in the natural order. Natura our own prints and other cotton fabrics, non fecit saltum-nature makes no leap. and give our Northern friends a chance She loves the soft approach of dawn, the to buy from us.

Wool-How much wool yearly leaves slow sprouting of the seed, and moves by a delicate gradation through her round our State, bought from us at a trifle? of calm and storm, of growth and life. The human mind, like the human body, We buy this wool back again at enormous prices in the shape of woollen goods, such as clothing, blankets, hats, takes but one step at a time, and that step indicates the feebleness and decrepi-tude of age rather than the energy and &c. Many of you wear to-day a pound of wool in the shape of a Hampton or elasticity of youth. A boundless area Tilden hat, the original cost of which was ies before you of noble possibilities to thirty cents, and now perhaps cost you, be achieved for yourselves, your country and for civilization. It is for you to im-\$5. Is it worth two, three or four dollars to make such a hat? I guess not.

Hides-How many hides are yearly representative members the dignity of shipped to Baltimore and New York to agriculture as a pursuit, and its proper be returned again in leather or in the ocial status. And as a legitimate conseshape of boots and shoes? And what quence of that dignity that its members kind of an article do we get in exchange ? hould be educated men-educated as Why the meanest in the world ! Instead armers and as citizens. They should of boots and shoes of full stock, we get vividly realize the truth uttered by the them manufactured of the worst kind. most eloquent of the Romans, that of all such as are made from split leather with the pursuits followed by man, there is shoddy work. Have we not water and none more beneficial, so necessary or oak timber in abundance for tan yards? I guess we have! Why then do we not nore honorable than that of agriculture. They are to be impressed further of the importance of skilled and ingenious lamake use of them, turn our hides into leather, and make our own boots and oor, for unskilful labor does not prove There is timber enough in shoes? remunerative. A necessary requisite of Oconee County alone to run fifty large success is the union of intelligence and tanyards for years, and yet how many abor-a clear understanding of the obhave we there? Only five! The tanners ects for which men should strive, and of the North pay from \$12 to \$18 for a cord of bark. We can buy it and get forcible and intelligent adaptation of one's work for their accomplishment. any amount of it, too, at from \$3 to \$6 As no thought is healthful without labor, per cord. The tanners South are obliged so no labor makes the laborer prosperous to sell their rough leather to Baltimore or New York, where it is finished, sold to and happy unless attended by thought All that man has achieved in any field Northern shoe manufacturers or returned of action, the splendor of civilization, all to us South as Northern leather, harness, the beauty of art and science are founded boots or shoes. Many of you wear to-day a pair of Northern boots or shoes made of Southern leather. The general opinion here is that leather and shoe material manufactured here is of no account. In this you are blind. Encourage your tanners. Sell them good hides (don't hang your hides on a rail in the sun.) I warrant you they will give you a good article back again. Iron-By hunting around your prem-

ises, I warrant you that you can find old iron enough to make farm implements and mill gearing to last you for fifty years. Gather your old from before in rusted and becomes all worthless. Start a foundry-you have pine trees enough end. to keep a large foundry in coals for many years-and buy your ironware for one-half

the Society. On motion of Col. Wallace, it was resolved to memorialize the Legislature for

an annual appropriation to the Society of \$5,000. Col. Farrow presented the following, expressing the hope that the invitation

would be accepted : COUNCIL CHAMBER, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug 7. At a meeting of the Town Council of

the Town of Spartanburg, S. C., held this day, the following resolution was adopted, to wit : Resolved, That the South Carolina Ag-

ricultural and Mechanical Association and the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry be, and are hereby, respectfully invited to hold their next annual summer meeting in the Town of Spartanburg, S. C.

Resolved further, That the delegates appointed by the Intendant of the Town of Spartanburg to attend the meeting to be held at Anderson Court House on the rention.

On motion of Col. McMaster the invi-

tation was thankfully accepted. Mr. Tozer offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to correspond with the county societies stating the time of the State meeting, and requesting them to arrange their meetings so as not to interfere with it, and urging them to send delegations to the fair at Columbia. Adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare the premium lists for the next fair immediately, and cause them to be generally distributed throughout the State.

On motion, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the good people of Anderon generally, and to the members of the Grange particularly, for their unbounded hospitality and kindness. A meeting of the executive committee of the society was called for Friday at 10 a.m. On motion, the society adjourned.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE,

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug., 9, 1877. At a meeting of the State Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, held this day in Pomona Grange Hall, Anderson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Grange be returned to the citizeus of Anderson County, and to our brethren of Anderson Pomona Grange for their kind and generous hospitality.

J. N. LIPSCOMB, (OFFICIAL.) Master State Grange. THOS. W. HOLLOWAY.

ported 1 Correspondence New York Sun.

The legislative investigation committee has been hard at work striving to probe

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, holders, and these members will very likely oppose the report in toto, on ac-By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate. count of the Republican officials implieated in it.

WHEREAS, S. Newton Browne has ap-plied to me to grant him letters of admin-istration, de bonis non, with the will an-Many of the former members of the Republican Legislature have come fornexed, on the Estate and effects of David J. ward with statements that they were Morris, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admon-ish all kindred and creditors of the said bribed by prominent Democrats to pass certain bills in their interest. They generally received their pay, they say, from Tim Hurley, who was a member of the

Legislature and chief of the lobby. The oills were certainly in the names of Democrats, who received the charters and acted upon the privileges. Tim Hurley has been summoned before the committee, but he takes the ground that he acted Aug 16, 1877 confidentially as an attorney, and will make no disclosures. This is cool for

Tim, who never was admitted to the

Among the documents of Moses are papers implicating ex-Governors Scott and Chamberlain, Treasurers Cardozo and Parker, ex-Comptroller General 8th of August inst., be requested to Hoge. Scott has retired to Ohio-it is present the above resolution to said Con- said for good. Chamberlain is practicing law in New York. Cardozo is wandering about the North, with a sick family and a \$20,000 bond calling him to Columbia, but with little prospects of his returning except on requisition. Hoge is repre-Aug 9, 1877 senting South Carolina in one of the de partments at Washington. Parker is in New York in business. Neagle alone stands his ground in Columbia, but claims to be bankrupt and nonchalant. Since writing the above I learn that so many leading Democrats (Fusionists) are

implicated in the revelations made before the committee, that an organized effort, having the sanction of the highest authority, is being made to suppress the whole matter, and let the prosecutions already begun against the Republicans hang over them as an inducement to leave the State aed hush their mouths concerning their Democratic accomplices. Owing to the fact that the local newspapers do not publish these revelations, this may easily be effected, but the hill counties of the State will protest against the compro-

mise.

Seed Barley! Seed Barley! I HAVE in store on consignment, one hundred bushels of Choice Seed Barley, at \$1.25 per bushel. JOHN B. WATSON, Agent P. G., No. 3 Benson Range, Anderson, S. C. Aug 16, 1877 Trustee's Convention. NOTICE is hereby given that a Conven-tion of the Trustees of Public Schools in Anderson County, will be held at Ander-son C. H., on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

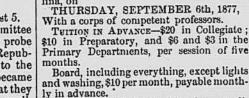
Trustees are also notified to close their Schools as soon as the sum of money ap-portioned for their Townships are expended. J. N. CARWILE, School Commissioner A. C.

ADGER COLLEGE **B**^Y virtue of an order to me directed by Hon. T. H. Cooke, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, THE Exercises of this Institution will be at Anderson C. H., S. C.,

5

2

opened at WALHALLA, South Caro-



and washing, \$10 per month, payable monthly in advance. Location noted for health, pleasant climate and good water. For particulars ad-

dress J. J. NORTON, Chairman of Stockholders. Aug 2, 1877 CANE MILLS.

SULLIVAN & CO.,

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5

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

JOHN E. PEOPLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE,

ish all kindred and creditors of the salu David J. Morris, deceased, to be and ap-pear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, 31st August, 1877, after pub-lication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, the 11th day of August 1877 this 14th day of August, 1877. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

House Furnishing Goods, &c.

Atlanta Medical College, ATLANTA, GA.

THE Twentieth Annual Course of Lec-CALL and buy the above CHEAPER than they can be bought ELSEWHERE tures will commence Oct. 15th, 1877, nd close March 1st, 1878. for Cash.

4t

and close March 1st, 1878. FACULTY-J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland, W. A. Love, V. H. Talia-ferro, John Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun, J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks; Demonstrator of Anatomy, C. W. Nutting. Send for Announcement, giving full in-RUBBER BELTING of the most popular size always on hand.

I am agent for the IX L and HALL JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, Dean. COTTON GINS and Eclipse Cotton 1m 4

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Board of County Com-missioners will be held on Tuesday, Septem-Sheet Copper for Molasses Boiler bottoms.

NEW

qualities of finish, constantly on hand, and

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done. None but the Best Material will be

used, and thorough satisfaction is guaran-

A share of patronage is respectfully solic-ited.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the Court of Common Pleas.

L. D. Childs vs. John R. Cochran.-Judg

ment for Foreclosure of Real Property.

ONE LOT.

extra for all necessary papers. JAMES H. McCONNELL,

4

SIMMONS

00

31

LIVER

JAMES M. PAYNE.

Anderson County.

3 3m

August 9, 1877.

in Anderson

August 2, 1877

ber 4th, at Anderson Court House. All per sons holding bills, accounts or demands o any kind against the County of Anderson Stained Cotton and Raw Hides: which have not been presented, are required by law to deposit them with the Clerk, on wanted. or before the 1st day of September, that they may be audited by the Commissioners at said Annual Meeting. No accounts will be received after the 1st day of September. J. L. TRIBBLE, Call and see me, and I will give you th

best bargains for the money ever obtainedi in the Town of Anderson. Clerk Co. Commissioners.

Highest prices paid for RAGS.

48 June 14, 1877

HARNESS SHOP THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HE undersigned informs the public that L he has opened a New Harness Shop, Up-Stairs, on Granite Row, ever Bleckley, Brown & Co.'s Store, E. W. Stewart, Plaintiff, against George-Stewart, Sally Russell, Jenny Moore, et. al, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint Served. NEW SETS of HARNESS, of different

To the Defendants Sally McConnell, Bettie-Herron, Martha Bobo, Jane McCurry, Emily Pritchet, Martina Bobo, Elizabeth Stuart, Mary Stewart, J. S. Russell, Nancy Crowder, John Russell, Clarissa McKee, Marietta C. Dobbins, Pluto Scott, Mar-the Ang Dev Mary West and Clarissa tha Ann Day, Mary West and Clarissa

Bowie:

Y^{OU} are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this ac-tion, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your an-swer on the subscribers at their office. An-derson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of the service hereof, full to answer the such service interest, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the cors-

plaint. Dated July 30th, 1877. MOORE & ALLEN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE Defendants will take notice that the petition in this case is for the partition and division of the Real Estate of Adam Stewin the town of Anderson, bounded on the art, deceased, consisting of one Tract of Land, containing one hundred and thirtynorth by a cross street, running back 210 feet, on the east by lot of Capt. John Mcsix acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. A. Davis, William Jones, George Stew-art and others, situate in Anderson County, Grath, on the west by Main street, fronting 77 feet with all the buildings thereon, within the corporate limits of the town of Anon waters of Savannah River, in which you have an interest. Terms of Sale, Cash. Purchaser to pay MOORE & ALLEN, Sol. Pro. Pet. Aug 9, 1877 Sheriff Anderson County. T is well for the or diffic real facts. We contracted durin bread, general r out of the first our friends; an harder it is for r else that we can how, or sue our is near at hand, keep a large sto and prompt pay tors, see us befor NO 3

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Implicates People Hitherto Unsuspected-Will the Disclosures be Sup-CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5.

the depth of the mire which the Republican party left as an inheritance to the Hampton government. The task became so sickening last week, however, that they had to go home for a breathing spell This investigating committee has uncovered secrets alongsde of which the already known criminality becomes comparatively trivial. Their sessions are secret, and, perhaps, rightly so. There is no State to reclaim now, as there was when the Sun exposed Chamberlain. And if I were to write all I know, I might blast reputa-

Secretary State Grange. MOSES IN THE WITNESS BOX. Aug 16, 1877 South Carolina's Hobson's Choice Ma king a Clean Breast-Documents Pro-duced from His Secret Drawer that

Judge T. J. Mackey.

His Address before the people of Anderson on last Thursday upon the new Fence Law-An able Speech and an Exhaustive Argument.

He who makes two sprigs of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his race. There is opposition to chaoging the habits of life and the value of property at all times. Man is restrained by a prudence leading him to "bear the ills that be rather than fly to those he knows not of." I advocate such a change in the fence system as is measured by the terms of the act, allowing citizens to vote for or against it by counties or townships. This proposition to fence in stock and fence out crops if carried is to be law. I am always in favor of the farmer and the fence. What and who is the South Carolina farmer, and what is his character and the results of his avocation under the present laws and surrounding circumstances? The South Carolina farmer is honestly and industriously engaged in cultivating the soil. He obtains food at the beginning of the year by credit to enable him to carry on his farm. Continuing to labor for one year, he surrenders at its end his crop to pay for what he has obtained on credit, and after a prosperous business of this kind he dies, insured of a respectable funeral, with a large number of creditors attending it, and the country editor mourns his death and, while commemorating his virtues, strikes his name from the delinquent list of subscribers. This pursuit, agriculture, is the foundation of a State's wealth, and has been unorganized until the grange, which is the first movement or organized effort on the part of our farmers, and, as the result of its effort, the new fence had its origin in the Legislature. The opponents of the measure must stand, if at all, on the whole statutes of the State. If the new law is not adopted, all must depend on the old. This was adopted in South Carolina in 1694, and was without change until 1789, and defined a lawful fence as a fence six feet high, well built and strong. It was amended so as to require it to be strong and five feet high, provided that owners of cultivated land have no redress for damages unless they are fenced in as required by law, but there is no law denying the owner control of his wood lands and the right of action for depredations on his soil and grasses. There is not one acre of wood land that the owner cannot have damages for cattle crossing the invisible and unmarked boundary which defines his possessions. The fence

the cost you do now. How many of you are lovers of a good cigar, or a pipe of good smoking tobacco? What becomes of the tobacco which you make? Most of it is shipped to the North and comes back to you in the shape of Havana cigars, or of Durham, or some other brand of good chewing to-bacco. You get from 8 to 15 cents for your weed, and after it has been sent North and been flavored a little, you buy it back at from 60 cents to \$1.25 a pound for smoking tobacco, or pay for it in the shape of cigars from 5 to 25 cents apiece. I believe it is time for us to have our own cigar and tobacco factories, and so be able to give employment to many poor girls.

Thousands more could find employ ment in another enterprise, and that is, canning fruit by the wholesale. Just see the large amount of peaches, tomatoes, berries, peas, &c., which you ship to the North, and for which you scarcely get anything, and then when winter comes you pay enormous prices for the fruits of your own soil which have come back to you enclosed in tin cans. My friends, I could go on for a whole day in showing and telling you what we can do that we do not do, but I know that you will all say, "How can we start such enterprises when we don't know how to do it?" I will tell you how. Encourage immigration. Through it you will encourage home enterprise. Induce the right kind of immigrants to come here, and in less than no time you will see home industry flourish, and our beloved Palmetto State enjoy that prosperous condition to which

she is justly entitled. I have given you the facts, let us now go to the figures, which I hope will be found to lie. There are about 700,000 inhabitants in South Carolina.

For clothing, \$30 each per annum, will give.....\$21,000,000 Two pairs of shoes each at \$2 2,800,000 One hundred thousand tobacco users at \$10 each 1,000,000 Allow for farming implements 800,000

and we have a grand total of \$27,700,000 which leaves our little State annually never to return, for necessaries of life, which home industry properly economized would enable us to manufacture for ourselves.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

The delegates of this society from the various counties, together with a number of members of Granges and a portion of the Charleston, met in the Court House | without additional security, was also troducing it among us? I am sorry to say "No!" We never have tried; we the hall being comfortably filled. Col. in this place, at 4 o'clock last Thursday, Taylor, president of the society, presided, T. W. Holloway, Esq., being secretary. Governor Bonham suggested that the list of life members of the old societies should be called before tr usacting further business. The list of counties was called, and life members who represented each county gave in their names.

Col. Taylor stated that all persons who had come, or been sent, under the call of | in the black-mailing line. the executive committee of the society, would be considered as fully entitled to participate in this meeting. Col. McMaster said that if the City of

Columbia had charge of the grounds it would care for them between the meetings of the Agricultural Society and convert them into an attractive park. Col. McMaster then offered the follow-

Whereas, the City of Columbia has, through its committee, pledged itself to put the buildings and grounds of the Agricultural Mechanical Society in thor-

tions which are now unsullied, and which I sincerely hope may remain so until the

The revelations show that the State Treasurers have received the bulk of the stolen income of the State since recon struction. There was nothing which passed the treasury mill which did not

pay from 10 to 25 per cent. toll. The CANE MILLS of this manufacture have been thoroughly established in An-derson County, and farmers run no risk in more rascally the job, the more to pay. As a specimen of these disclosures, one man declared that he had a claim of buying them. \$125,000, out of which, after paying all first-class Mills manufactured in this coun his tolls, he netted only \$40,000, and try. See us before you purchase elsewhere. Price list furnished on application. then was well paid. The scope of this investigation has now taken in all the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, State

officers, the old Supreme Court Judges, P. S .- Don't forget that we are the agents several members of the Circuit bench, the for the celebrated Cook Evaporator, officers of the Legislature, and many the only Evaporator that can make a pure, bankers, wealthy merchants, brokers, first quality syrup. Aug 16, 1877 editors and lawyers.

Most of these revelations have been obtained through the testimony of ex-Gov. Moses, who has opened his astounding budget without sparing friend or foe Already the cry has gone up from the stricken game, "Who would believe stricken game, "Who would believe Moses upon oath?" But this has been tried once too often. A distinguished Judge, hearing that he had been implicated, demanded an immediate hearing before the committee, in order to clea his skirts. He denied emphatically the statements made by the ex-Governor. The committee sent for Moses and confronted him with the Judge. "Governor, did we under stand you to say so-and-so ?" "That is what I said." "I deny it," said the Judge, with great emphasis. The ex-Governor put his hand in his side pocket and drew forth a document. "Judge, is that your handwriting?" The

Judge wilted. Moses is prepared with the documents at every step to substantiate his assertions under oath, and woe to those who rely complaint.

upon the plan of discrediting them. These documents of Moses were depos ited by him in a secret drawer of his private secretary, which, during his absence from Columbia, was sold at auction along with the rest of his furniture for debt. A New Life in the Land

Upon his arrest he determined to make a clean breast of all he knew, and in-THE Exhibition in Anderson was one of formed the committee of the existence of L the most remarkable events since the these documents. Search was made for war. In point of numbers, talents and disthe secretary, and was found. Its owner tinguished ability, nothing could have ex-ceeded it. At every stage of its proceed-ings it was manifest that a new life is in the did not dream of the bonanza which was hidden in his purchase. Moses and one of the committee, assisted by a locksmith, after a very long struggle with the secretary, succeeded in restoring the docuand advocated Southern Medicines for Southern people. His Family Medicines are household remedies. ments to light. The committee have charge of them. They regard the find as of so much importance that the documents are held as collateral security for

HEINITSH'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS—For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dull Feelings, Loss of the appearance of the ex-Governor to answer any bills of indictment which the Court of Sessions may prefer against him. His individual bond in the sum of \$5,000.

taken for the same purpose. It is calculated by Republicans, who ought to know, that during Moses' Speakership and Governorship not less than \$900,000 fraudulently passed into his possession from the State Treasury. For this sum Moses has nothing to show except these papers. He has been living in this city for the last six months, and has been borrowing \$20, \$5, and even \$2 from his former friends, besides doing something

The first effect of their discoveries on the committee has been to make them favor a repudiation of most of the floating indebtedness of the State, as honey combed with fraud. They have come to the same conclusion as to a great number of the consolidated bonds which were funded under such circumstances as to place them upon the same footing with the floating debt, and entitle them to the same fate. This branch of the report will meet with strong opposition in the Legislature. It is understood that Gov.

Hampton and some of the State officers favor the adoption of the consolidated debts as it stands, as a beneficent policy for the credit of the State. Some of the

Congaree Iron Works, COLUMBIA, S. C. OHN ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

derson.

Aug 9, 1877

They will compare with any

61 Wentworth street, Charleston, S. C. Simmons' Hepatic Compound is mild and gentle in its action. It removes the bile housands and never found wanting.

John Holland, Mary Holland, Adaline Holland, Major Holland, James Holland, Thomas Holland, Mitta Holland, Law-SON & SADLER. Anderson, S. C. Dowie & Moise, Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.

Mary Holland, Defendants .- Summons for Relief-Complaint not Served. To the Defendants John Holland, Mary Holland, Mitta Holland, Major Holland, James Holland and Thomas Holland : YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complete the description of the second sec 1 to answer the complaint in this ac-tion, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to an-

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swer the complaint within the time afore-said, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Dated August 10th, A. D. 1877. WHITNER & BREAZEALE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half cen-tury, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and The celebrated Dr. HEINITSH was there even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT puas to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PEC-TORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder va-ricties of bronchial disorder, as well as

HEINITSH'S ROSE CORDIAL-For the more formidable diseases of the Bowel Complaint. lungs. As a safeguard to children, amid

it never will.

edge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

FOUTZ'S

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

health.

Life prolonged. Beauty restored.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Nervous De-

QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Indigestion Liver Complaint. **OUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Consumptive** Patients as an invigorating cordial QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For General Pros-

> QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For all Cutaneous Diseases, Blotches, Boils, Pimples,

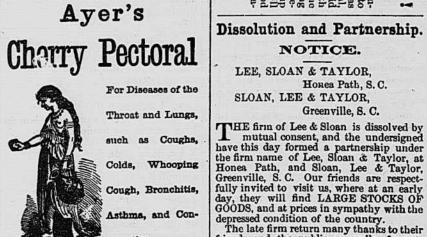
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. PREPARED BY



MESSRS. DOWIE & MOISE-Gentlemen MESSES. Dowle & Morse-Gentlemen : You are at liberty to publish the following : I have been using Simmons' Hepatic Com-pound or Liver Cure for some months, and feel certain I have obtained more benefit from it than any medicine I have ever used. MES. MCALLISTEE, 61 Wentworth street, Charleston, S. C.

Agents for Anderson County. from the system. It gives strength and tone to the whole frame. It gives the Liver a healthy character, and restores the sinking and drooping body to health and strength. This medicine has been tried by S. & CO. der its influence the face will have the bloom STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, of health, the eye its lustre, the brain it power. It will invigorate the feeble, and prove the greatest blessing to those who suffer. Try it for yourselves, and you will IN THE COURT OF PROBATE. Jane Poor, Plaintiff, against B. F. Mauldin, recommend it. For sale at wholesale and retail by SIMP-

rence Holland, and heirs of M. Holland, 6m to wit-Susan Holland, Ann Holland and July 5, 1877 51



day, they will find LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS, and at prices in sympathy with the depressed condition of the country. The late firm return many thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for pat-ronage heretofore extended, and respectfully ask that they give the new firms a trial.

WM. LEE, C. H. SLOAN, GEO. E. TAYLOR. August 1, 1877

WILHITE & WILLIAMS. Anderson, S. C.

BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED. MASONS' FRUIT JARS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, &c. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY. LAMPS.

WINDOW GLASS, And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Cheap for Cash. July 19, 1877 1

LAND FOR SALE

OFFER for sale that valuable place and model Farm where I now live, the improvements, and twenty-five acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation. This land, in a night state of cultivation. This is a pretty place, on the edge of town, and about four hundred yards from the Ander-son School Building; or I will sell a good Farm three miles from Anderson-133 acres good land, all necessary buildings, plenty of timber, and is well situated for the no-fence Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowllaw as heart could wish. If you want a

good home, now is your time to buy. Ap-ply to D. J. BOHANAN, Anderson, S. C. July 19, 1877 1 6 Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. QUICK SALES SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. AND

SMALL PROFITS.

WE keep a General Stock of Family Groceries-

BACON, HAMS. LARD, DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, BUGGY MATERIAL

bility. tration.

Aug 16, 1877

&c., &c.

STANLEY'S COUGH SYRUP-Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh. MOTHER DARLING'S INFANT COR-DIAL-For all complaints incident to Teething, Sour Stomach, Crying. THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the greatest Pharmaceutical product ever discovered for all disorders and discases which have their origin in the blood. Health may now be regain-

QUEEN'S DELIGHT-For Scrofula Swelling of the Glands, Goitre.

rifies the

Appetite.

E. H. HEINITSH & SON,

the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used

