THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881. 

We learn that a considerable difference has arisen between the Directors and the contractors on the Savannah Valley Railroad, which came near stopping work on the Road last week. The precise nature of the difference has not been made pub- levied, so that the man who pays one lic, but it is induced by the work proving more expensive to the contractors than ty-five cents for the Fair Association. they expected. The whole question will be considered by a full meeting of the Board of Directors on next Monday, after which the full details of the difference will probably become public. In the meantime work will proceed upon the Road with all possible speed.

#### INJUNCTION REPUSED.

Judge Hudson filed his decision last week refusing the application of Mr. Burt, of Abbeville, representing W. D. Mars and other taxpayers of Calhoun township, for a preliminary injunction restraining the Savannah Valley Railroad Company from proceeding with their work and the Treasurer of Abbeville from collecting the taxes voted. The decree was filed in Abbeville, and we have not been able to secure its details, but the result is a vindication of the legality of the charter and of the Company's action under it. The case will now be tried upon the complaint and the testimony which may be taken at the next term of the Court at Abbeville, but the failure to secure the preliminary injunction sends the contestants into the coming fight with weakened chances. We have no fears as to the resuit of this case, and if the Company encounters nothing more serious than it is likely to prove, the conspletion of the Road may be looked for with reasonable confidence at a period not far distant.

### OVERLY RIGHTEOUS.

Our interesting contemporary, the Ab beville Median, is never happy unless it can be continually unearthing some great swindle which nowhere exists, except in its own fertile and excessively developed imagination. Last week it has seen fit to deliver a homily on horseracing, and take it as a convenient line of approach for an assault upon the State Fair Association, and particularly upon the assistance which has been given to it by the State. If our contemporary had informed itself of the matter upon which it undertook to enlighten its readers, the article in question would never have been written, for we are sure that the Medium never intentionally misrepresents the facts of anything concerning which it peaks, and the article which we publish elsewhere is full of mis-

To begin with, the Medium is evidently ignorant of the charter under which the State Fair Association is organized It is a joint stock association, but not one for private gain. Its object is the holding of an annual exhibition of the in dustry and progress of the State, and its earnings cannot be divided, as the Medium states, among its m a bers. They must be spent in the interest and for the benefit of the exhibitions. The Medium need not, therefore, concern itself, for it the earnings should reach one million dollars a year, neither B. F. Crayton nor any other member could pocket the money. It would have to go to the improvement of the exhibition. There is no such thing as dividends about it.

This, however, is not the only error of the article. The Society does not have any racing, and pays none of the premiums of the races. That is under the management of a separate club, which merely arranges to have the races at the time of the Fair, upon land owned by them and adjoining the Fair Grounds. So that no taxpayer, even if he be as pious as the Medium, need feel any dread that his money goes to sustain horseracing. Those who do not wish to see the races need not do so, and those who do wish to see them have to pay the club who own the grounds and manage the races for the privilege. It is entirely an independent show, whose propriety, though questioned by the Christian world, cannot be controlled by them in a free country, where people have the right to go to races if they wish. That is a matter of morals, which must be regulated by the conscience, and as long as kept separate from the State Fair should not be lugged into discussions concerning the extra price paid for duty on the arit. This is our understanding of these subjects, and if the Medium will look presents itself this way : We pay no into them we apprehend it will ascertain duty on the corn, flour, bacon, mules, and

them to be true. Again, the Medium claims that it is contrary to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy for a State to aid any association with money. The principles of Jeffersonian Democracy are published elsewhere, and show that the Medium does not understand them. They are written entirely with reference to the powers of the Federal Government, on the theory that the States are the sovereigns, and reserve to themselves all of the powers not expressly given to the Federal Government in the Constitution. The very clause quoted by the Medium to prove its assertion proves our position, if it had been quoted in full instead of taking only part of it. The whole section is as follows:

The money collected by taxation to be expended only on the objects specified in the Constitution. It may not be distributed to favorites in the form of bounties we may reasonably infer that we had better let well enough alone. or of subsidits, nor given away in chari-ty. He urged the State of Virginia to be liberal toward the San Domlings suffer-ers, but he denied the right of Congress to grant them a deltar. are springing up, which, if successful.

He denied the right of Congress to incomes in our midst. The profits dispense charities, but claimed it for the from this source have built up and made States, and urged the State of Virginia the North powerful in wealth. Their to exercise the right by giving liberal factories have been protected until they aid to the San Domingo sufferers. Thus are now safe for the future. With us it is clearly shown that the donation of these institutions are in their infancy. money by a State to keep up a State They need tender care, and it is the dic-Fair is not contrary to the doctrines of tate of statesmanship for the South to the Jeffersonian Democracy, for if the insist that the same advantages be given State has the right to give to one set of to our mills that have been extended to

assistance.

The only question now remaining to be considered in reference to the Medium's attack upon the State Fair Association is as to the propriety of the State granting aid to advance the interest in granting aid to advance the mills, and their crofits will be larger, both by the goal takes place in Charleston to-day, made is likely to result in a purchase by the ex-Senator's purchase by the scandalized Royal society by cloping with the wine of the curchase by the which, maging from the wound, was a and is likely to result in a purchase by the scandalized Royal society by cloping with the wife of Prince Carolath. A divorce the wife of Prince Carolath. A divorce built which, was a and is likely to result in a purchase by the wife of Prince Carolath. A divorce the wife of Prince Carolath. A

priation, for if one will take the trouble

o look over the list of appropriations it

will be found that this is the only one

made to anything like the encourage

ment of agriculture. The amount ap-

hundred dollars of taxes only pays twen-

while the man whose taxes are forty dol-

lars only pays ten cents; the man whose

taxes are twenty dollars only five cents

the man whose taxes are ten dollars only

pays two and a half cents, and the man

the matter is a very small affair to go

ness men, and last, but not least, the

for one another. These exhibitions also

collect annually the best results of agricul-

tural labor throughout the State, and the

progressive farmers who attend them

catch the inspiration of successful agri-

culture, and, carrying it home with

them, diffuse it all over the State. The

most valuable inventions of the age are

exhibited there, and the practical men

from different sections of the State ex-

amine them, so as to be able to introduce

people and reject those not so adapted.

ments are carried into every part of the

State and their use diffused greatly to the

advantage of the agriculture of the State.

In addition to this the same may be said

of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c. The

best breeds are exhibited and carried

from one part of the State to another

OUR FUTURE POLITICAL ALLIES.

staple which we ship, and as long as

the Americans have a safe limit at

which they can sell the manufactured

article they are enabled to divide the

profit with the producer, as a means of

thus we realize a higher price for all of

of free trade was introduced. We pay a

duty on clothing and luxuries, but the

extra price paid by the South on these

will not in all probability equal our ex-

tra income from the system. The abo-

lition of the tariff, therefore, would ena-

cheaper, but would also decrease the

price of cotton without diminishing the

price of corn, bacon, flour, &c., so that

This, however, is not all of the argument. All over the South factories

no hesitation in advocating the appro- awaits the South. For these reasons we agree with th Boston Herald that there is strong reason to believe that the New England and Southern States are likely to become allies, and stand together in favor of the propriated is only \$2,500, which is about protection of American industries. It the one four-hundredth part of the taxes will greatly enhance the value of our property, increase our population and, best of all, bring quantities of money into circulation and investment in our

#### A TRUE CIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

The News and Couries in a thoughtful and wise article advocates the adoption whose taxes are four dollars only pays of a law for the reformation of the civil one cent. It will, therefore, be seen that | service of the country, which will abolish the spoils system in American politics into a controversy over where any good give to the country an efficient public results are accomplished by it. That service and reduce the interest in politgood has been accomplished by these ical campaigns to such feeling as the State Fairs cannot be denied. They and principles of the canvass may engender, nually congregate at our Capitol the without the strife incident to a fight for representative farmers, mechanics, busi- a host of petty offices. The News and Courier says :

It rests with the Democratic party to ladies, from all parts of the State, by means of which our citizens have learned to understand and appreciate each other better than they have ever done before, and, as a consequence, they act more in harmony for the prosperity and advancement of South Carolina. This intermicious prejudices between different sections of the State, and binding South Carolinians together in respect and love to the country of the public must fast become subordinate. ladies, from all parts of the State, by

the interest of the public must fast become subordinate.

The reform that is required is, that
every public officer, excepting those
holding positions which are political in
their nature, such as Cabinet officers and
other heads of departments, shall be appointed with exclusive regard to their capacity and, once appointed, shall retain
their office during good behavior, and be
promoted, according to merit, as yacan-Carolinians together in respect and love arranging the details, if the fundame principle be agreed upon—that, in Civil Service, the only aim and of principle be agreed upon—that, in the Civil Service, the only aim and object shall be to secure the prompt and regular transaction of the public business by ca-pable officers, applying business princi-ples to what is in fact a purely business It would be a most happy issue of

only does this Association confer these assessments that are continually made benefits upon the State, but by its Sumfor this purpose, and would enable officemer meeting, in conjunction with the holders to act more independently in State Grange, it secures the discussion criticising or opposing an administration of the more important agricultural and than human nature permits them to do material questions of the day by the now. It would completely annihilate ablest writers, and not only gives to the the exaggeration which polities and pollarge number in attendance the benefits | iticians have attained in America. With of these discussions, but by publishing this vast number of lucrative offices them in the papers disseminates them to taken out of the field of contest, the the whole people of our State. In view temptation to revive sectional issues and of these facts, we venture the assertion fan anew sectional strife would be rethat nothing has done more to educate moved, and the political parties of the and improve the whole people of South country would be required to present Carolina since the war than the annual solid and sensible reasons for asking the fairs and the Summer meetings of the suffrages of the voter. It is true that to Association. Without the State aid adopt this change now would give the these will certainly go down. Therefore, Republicans the offices of the governwe think the twenty-five hundred dollars of which the Medium complains is the ment for years to come, but this would really make no difference to the people most advantageously spent of any sum that is collected from the people. or the welfare of the country. If they were incompetent or faithless they could be removed, and if efficient and faithful The Boston Herald thinks the time not they should be continued as a matter of ar distant when there will be a union of principle. If such a law be passed there far distant when there will be a union of principle. If such a law be passed there hands and union of interest, which will will be found in five years a complete also secure a union of hearts between revolution of parties. The result of a the New England and Southern States | Federal election could not injure any for political purposes on an alliance section of the country, and then every based upon the protection of American citizen could vote as he pleased without industries. As long as two years ago the endangering the welfare of the State by INTELLIGENCER took the ground that the | turning the Federal offices over to those interests of the South, the Middle and hostile or inimical to our people. It Northeastern States were identical, and | would also improve the officials themthat a political alliance between them selves, for, if secure in their offices, they was the part of wisdom. The correctwould give more time and attention to ness of the position is daily becoming performing their duty and less to keeping more evident to the businessmen of each of the sections, and as soon as they realize it fully the politicians in the States turn out all of the present Federal offinamed will govern themselves accordingly. Many of our citizens who have cials if they win the next election would been most bitterly opposed to a protectheir views, for the interests of the South are by no means wrapped up in free the influence of one hundred thousand trade. The great staple of the South is cotton, and the high tariff on cotton goods tends to keep up the price of this staple, so that it is a debatable question as to creased price of cotton than we lose in ticles consumed by us. The proposition

> EX-SENATOR CONKLING'S PURPOSES. Saturday, gives the following information concerning the purposes of ex-Sen-

cattle which we buy. Cotton is the great on the part of the Democracy to do so.

keeping the foreign competitor out, and ator Conkling from New York: ator Conkling from New York:

Ex-Senator Conkling has perfected plans for his future movements, which will occupy his time until very late in the year. His friends say that the excitement of the past three months has told quite severely upon his strength, and that he purposes devoting a few months to recreation. With this end in view he will sail for Europe soon, and will spend the months of August and September on the continent. Returning a garly in October, he will make an extended tour in the Southern States. His friends say he has not the slightest intention of abandouing his politics, and it is fis present intention to do all he can to correct or modify opinions which are most widely current concerning him as a stalwart. He correling him as a stalwart. He condition of abandouing his politics, and it is soid that he not power in this State, but also that the presidential hec is buzzing in his bonnet as loudly as ever, and he has by no means abundoned the idea that he may some day be President of the United States. While in the Southe will informed of the ex-Senator's purposes, says he is particularly anxious to strengthen his political influence in the Southers State, and into me will strive to obtain some degree of popularity in the Souther will be his aim, therefore, to demone strengthen his political to its interests. His stalwart speeches during the last presidential analysis to the southerners that the stalwart policy means the restoration of Southern prosperity and Southern influence within the legitimate meaning of all kinds of communications is on the local than the desire to save two cents of all kinds of communications is on the local than the prosperity and Southern influence within the legitimate meaning of all kinds of communications is on the local than the prosperity and S Ex-Senator Conkling has perfected our cotton than we would do if a system ble us to buy clothing and luxuries will dispense the benefits of large

Mr. Conkling intended to champion the fight against monopolies in the interest of the people, and lead a break from the to revive the now lagging interests of present political lines in this direction. Charleston. We hope these gentlemen The foregoing statement of his immedi- will become the purchasers of the Road, ate purposes do not seem to render this action on his part improbable, for his where the anti-monopoly sentiment is will not only continue to improve the are fashionable and popular here. strongest, indicates a desire to get into a broader arena than New York or even partisan Republican politics. With this issue, Mr. Conkling could make a strong break into party lines, it his course towards the South had not been so insolent trade. They will also add a fast line of and unjust, but we imagine he will have a hard time explaining his past record as in harmony with the South. We should ton as a port as to increase the national like to know how his speech charging census frauds in this State was in sym- and thereby hasten greatly the developpathy with our people when no frauds existed. He will we fear be long detained in the South, if he undertakes to explain all of his vindictiveness towards us. We are, however, glad to think that so able and influential a politician as Mr. Conkling may lead a new party, for it will result in the destruction of Repub-The majority of the Republicans dispatch:

caucus two weeks ago, nominated Con-

gressman E. G. Lapham for Conkling's vacancy in the United States Senate, and Warner Miller for Platt's vacancy. The balloting was proceeded with as usual without an election, until on Saturday, the 16th, the administration men secured votes enough to elect Miller to Platt's vacancy, though they were unable to elect Lapham over Conkling. Mr. Miller, the new Senator, has been for some time a member of Congress from one of the districts of the city of New York, and during his term of service has never been accused of possessing any special ability, or doing anything for his constituency, though it is admitted that he will prob-In this way improved agricultural imple- Guiteau's crime if it should result in ably be as efficient in the Senate as giving to the country such a boon. The security of the thousands of office-holders very largely interested in the manufacthroughout the country in their places, ture of wood pulp, from which paper is no matter how the elections go, would made, and has gained the notoriety he remove these men from active politics possesses, which is not great by the perand utterly destroy machine politics. It would greatly cripple the campaign fund with decidedly beneficial results. Not of the party in power by abolishing the on this article, which is the cause of the resent high price of all kinds of paper enters. It is pretty safe to assume, therefore, that Mr. Miller will represent the wood pulp manufacturers in the Senate, if he attends to nothing else. After this election the balloting for Conkling's vacancy was kept up without any result until last Friday, when the stalwarts went into caucus with the half-breeds to nominate a Senator to succeed Conkling. The vote in the caucus stood: E. G. Lapham, 61; Roscoe Conkling, 27; Woodford, 1; Evarts, 1. Mr. Lapham. having received a majority of the votes east in the caucus, was made its nominee by a unanimous vote. This settled the vexed question, and upon the re-assembling of the joint Convention the vote for Senator stood Lapham 92, Potter 42, and thus New York was given another Senator. Mr. Lapham, like Mr. Miller, is a thought Conkling would as soon have been beaten by him as any one. Taken all together, New York may be said to have taken a very long time to find a very small pair of Senators.

President Garfield's illness from the

wound inflicted by Guiteau has been

very far from assuming up to this time anything like a positive promise of speedy recovery. To convey some idea of how life, in his case, has hung in the up their party and their influence in it. very balance, with grave reason for fear The fact that by passing this law the all along as to the result, it is only neces-Democracy would lose the opportunity to sary to compare the normal pulse and temperature of a man of the President's age with his during the present illness. not be an unmixed abrogation of power, The normal temperature of the body is tive tariff are now beginning to change for by passing this law the party out of 94.4 to 98.8. If the temperature depower would silence in a large measure scends to 92.3 the lowering of the vital forces becomes fatal, while if it ascends of the most active political leaders on to 104 to 106 the fever becomes dangerthe other side, and would deprive their ous to life, and except in certain classes opponents of perhaps a half million dol- of fever, 107.6 is a fatally high temperalars of campaign funds. These are the ture. Several times the President's temwhether we do not gain more in the inthem the Republicans would long ago limit, and it has not been normal except have been routed. It is, therefore, in for very brief intervals since the shootour opinion not only right and expedient ing. His pulse naturally is 68, but it for Florida has 59,000 square miles of has not got below 90, and several times but it is the most consummate strategy has been much higher, showing that a considerable fever has existed all along, which indicates a great consumption of strength and a slow recovery. On last A dispatch from Albany, dated on last Saturday a very unfavorable change occurred in his condition. He was taken appearing, for the vast capability of the land of oranges is attracting hordes of indight fever, his running up to 130. A consultation c. physicians was had at once, and the unfavorable change as the once, and the unfavorable change are both in population and material resources than it any other State during the coming decade.

Senator B. H. Hill has recently had a very painful and dangerous tumor removed from his tongue, where it has been forming for near two years. He said to have stood the suffering incident the cavity was reached and the pushishanged. The President took no anesthetic, but ether was administered to the paper to be operated upon so as to be mubt. The result of this operation entirely successfully. It is fortunate for the billiant orator of Georgia that this is the case, for there is mubt. The result of this operation entirely successfully. The the paper to be operated upon so as to be neither than the pushish the physicians, who arranged by means of the paper to be operated upon so as to be neither than the population and the pushish the paper to be operated upon so as to be neither than the pushish the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the pushish the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part who was the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated upon so as to be neither than the part to be operated this physicians, with a chill, whi was followed with

to purchase a thoroughly first-class management, the result of which will be to because they will do more for the State than any other combination that may property itself, but will, we are confident, extend it by the Savanoah Valley Road at least to Anderson, and by the Camden Branch to Charlotte, which will rive to Charleston a valuable additional steamers to New York, which will so far demonstrate the importance of Charlesappropriations for deepening her harbor, ment of a first-class shipping point in this State. We shall hall with pleasure the investment of Northern capital in

Conkling is lordly and dignitied even licanism and the success of Democracy in defeat. Upon receiving the news of Lapham's election to the Senate, the ex-Senator immediately sent the following

our midst in such manner as to make it

interested in the prosperity of our State

and of our commercial metropolis.

New York, July 21.—To Hon. James Armstrong, Member of the Assembly, Albany: The heroic constancy of the Spartan band, which so long stood for of the New York Legislature, in their principle and truth, has my deepest grat itude and admiration. Borne down by forbidden and abhorrent forces and agen ries, which never before had sway in th cies, which never before had sway in the Republican party, the memory of their contrage will long live in the highest honors. The near future will vindicate their wisdom and crown them with approval. Please ask them all for me to receive my most grateful acknowledgments.

Roscor Conkling.

This dispatch gives warning of the conflict to come in the "near future." when the ex Senator will go before the Republicans of the State of New York to contest with the half-breeds the right to mastery, and, aithough the immense power of the Federal Government will be unreservedly used against him, there Platt would have been. Mr. Miller is is every probability that Conkling will succeed He has more brains, more culture and more moral courage than a score of the ordinary politicians of that State combined. The struggle is one of sistent manner in which he has used his life or death politically with him, and position in Congress to keep the duty up every power of reason, or persuasion, or eloquence which he possesses will be brought to bear. The half-breeds have uto the composition of which wood pulp no one that can compare with him in ability to control the masses, and we have very little doubt as to the result, Conkling will win.

prosperity likely to flow from the introduction of manufactories into our State would do well to glance at the development which this industry has given to New York. In that State there are eleven thousand factories, with an invested capital of \$156,000,000. These factories pay out for raw material \$267, 000,000 per annum, and by manufacturing it up render it worth \$435,000,000, giving an increased value of \$168,000,000 to the raw material used. To create this additional value they employ 262,429 workmen, and pay them for wages \$90,-000,000, or an average of about \$330 each member of the present Congress, and has per annum. This leaves \$78,000,000 to

Conkling back to the Senate as a thoroughly independent man, with some other independent, instead of two administration Republicans. This would have kept up the row in the Republican camp, and helped the Democratic prospects immensely. As it is now, the Republican party in the Senate is united. Conkling back to the Senate as a thorpublican party in the Senate is united, and for the want of any other occupation they will be compelled to fight the Dem-

for Florida has 59,000 square miles of area, while New York only has 47,000. While this is true, the Empire State has nine times as many inhabitants, which gives her twenty-seven representatives in Congress, while Florida has only three. This disparity, however, is rapidly distributed by the contrary of the force an entrance into Mechanism of the contrary, the men remained patiently outside the building until the shooting occurred, with the hope of making a peaceable arrest. appearing, for the vast capability of the land of oranges is attracting hordes of Batler proceeded at once to Central and toleranded to Mr. Blythe that Bray.

objects it has the right to give to another. The question must, therefore, depend upon the merits of each particular case, and cannot, under any theory of our Constitution, be made one of invariable application, as the Medium suggests, by refusing all applications for gests, by refusing all applications for gests.

Some time since Count Herbert Bis- A medical examination showed only one are now paid to reach the mills, and the sound hostility. Some of his friends talk their profits will be larger, both by the their profits will be larger, both by the content of the sound hostility. Some of his friends talk road takes place in Charleston to-day, marck, son of the great German Premier, this the Prussian Statesman is naturally opposed, and it is said that he will send Count Herbert to Washington as an attache of the German Legation there, probably with a view of preventing the impending marriage. It is likely that the Germans have heard of Beecher and Conkling in this country, and imagine that such gentlemen as Count Herbert that such gentlemen as Count Herbert. desire to court the favor of the South, becure it will be in position to do. They that such gentlemen as Count Herbert

attorney for the prisoners, in which Mr. Orr is reported to have said that Mr. Stokes was a crazy man. For this unprofessional language Mr. Stokes intends to sue the Solicitor for stander, fixing his damages at \$30,000. From Col. Stokes' experience in similar suits, we apprehend that the sum he will recover will be impossional language Mr. Stokes' damages at \$30,000. From Col. Stokes' that the officers were all acting strictly within the line of their duty, and that Mr. Brayton's shooting was a dilberate, it is the sum he will recover will be impossioned by the language. that the sum he will recover will be im- | de mensely smaller than that claimed.

THE MURDER OF BRAYTON.

Particulars of the Tragedy-The Murder

A warrant for the arrest of McDow under the charge of illieft distilling had been issued upon information by United States Comunissioner Heyward, of Greenville, and the raiding party, consisting of Thomas L. Brayton, J. F. Andress and Robert Knight, deputy marshals, accompanied by John A. Bramlette and George Butler, left Greenville by the Air Line freight train on night before last, at 12 o'clock. Arriving at Central shortly after 2 a.m., the party above mentioned, armed with pistols only, proceeded without delay to the vicinity of McDow's nouse, a mile and a half from the station, and organized a search of the hollows and seconded places for the distillery, which was found about daylight, situated from a quarter to a half mile from McDow's was found about daylight, situated from a quarter to a half mile from McDow's residence. It was at once taken possession of, and some work was done towards its destruction, when it was decided that several of the party should go to McDow's house and arrest him before further work was done at the still. Andress, Knight and Butler went to McDow's on this mission, while Brayton and Bramlette watched at a point some distance from the distillery.

George Butler narrated the following account of the shooting to the reporter:

George Butter narrated the following account of the shooting to the reporter: When Andress, Knight and Butle; arrived at McDow's house, about the dawn of day, they knocked at his door, told him toget up and informed him that they had come to arrest him McDow's reply was that if he had to go to Green tille he might as well get ready to go, and that he would go as soon as he ate breakfast. The others leaving Brayton and Butler to themselves, the former placed him. to themselves, the former placed him-self at the back of the house to prevent McDow's escape from the back door or window, while Butler watched in the window, while faiter watened in the same manner at the front. Brayton and Butler remained in their respective posi-tions for some time, during which a long silence prevailed in the house. Butler had noticed a second man in the house, and becoming somewhat uneasy lest the silence indicated preparations for an at-tack, called to Brayton and suggested to him that they were making targets of themselves and were liable to be shot the stockholders. Such a source of wealth cannot be over-estimated, and the Southern people can engage in no more statesman-like undertaking than the development of a manufacturing interest in our section.

The Democrats of the New York Legislature have published an address to the country, which reads well enough, but will not amount to anything. If they had tried, they might have sent Conkling back to the Senate as a thor-was entirely unexpected, so much so but saw at once that the shot was fatal. He straightened out the body, however, pushed back his hair and picked up his but which had fallen some distance from but which had fallen some distance from the body and placed it near him. In the meaning the heads ing them the sticks necessary to break one-another's heads.

Most persons will be surprised to learn that Florida is one-fourth larger in area than New York, though such is the fact, for Florida has 59,000 square miles of learn area while Year York.

the earnest entreaties of Mrs. Fulton Market is being torn down to make room for a more substantial and pretentions building. The old structure, which has achieved one of the most extensive reputations of any institution in New York, has long been a source of disappointment to every visitor who has seen it for the first time. The epicure disappointment to every visitor who has seen it for the first time. The epictre has formed a strong attachment to its good things, but there will scarcely be any to regret that the old hulk which has contained them is to give place to a medern market of gravel proportions and

During the trial of the Greenville incendiaries a spat occurred between Col. Orr, the Solicitor, and Col. Stokes, the attorney for the prisoners, in which Mr. Orr is reported to have said that Mr.

AVING purchased the tools and latders of Mr. A. L. Welch, I am prepared to repair Pumps of any kind, I also
dig Wells at 25 cents per foot and furnish
the hands. I have had a large experience
in this line, and will guarantee satisfaction
in every instance. Location, two miles up
the Pendleton road.

HIRAM WARDLAW,
July 21, 1881 2 3 desperate murder.

Mr. Brayton's watch and money were missing from his body, although his pocket-book and papers were on it. POR the next thirty days we will sell Goods for TEN PER CENT ON COST for CASH. Come see, and buy, ar

Dealers in agricultural implements say they never have sold so many ma-chines as they have this year.

Miss Williamston, address to obtain scholars in the above ton, S. C., having removed to Williamson, desires to obtain scholars in the above branches. For further information, address Miss S. Williamston, S. C. Town Election Notice. TOWN Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at Anderson C. H., S. C., on MONDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST 1881, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m., for the purpose of electing an Intendant and four Wardens to 8 rive the Town as a Town Conneil for the ensuing Conneil year.

The books will be apan with the Clerk for Registration of voters on the 4th, 5th and 6th August, 1881.

The following are the Managers of Election: B. F. Wilson, Sannel Crawford and Joseph W. Keys.

G. F. TOLLY, Intendant.

THOS. C. LIGON, Town Clerk.

July 28, 1881 3 2

WAGON SCALES OSGOOD'S SCALES, the BESTEA

July 7, 1881

June 30, 1881

CHEAPEST on the market. Appl. A. H. OSBORNE. Anderson, S. C.

KING'S PORTABLE

PRESS. Press in use. Send for cut and les

HAND POWER COTTON and HAV

ticulars to CELY & BRO., Greenville, S. c.

HEADQUARTERS

TF you want to buy a HAT go to A. B. TOWERS & Co.

BEST COTTONADES and CHECKS & Sale at A. B. TOWERS & CO.

THE best CIDER MILLS,
The best FEED CUTTERS,
The best CORN SHELLERS

All for sale low by A. B. TOWERS & Co.

MBRELLAS—A large lot of Umbrellias for sale low. Get one and keep hot sun from your head.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

W E have a large lot of SHOES from the best makers—T. Miles & Son and Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. But them once and you will have no other. In fact our Stock of Goods is complete, and we are offering them low during this hot and dry weather.

June 23, 1881 A. B. TOWERS & Co.

WELLS and PUMPS.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL

Instruction on the Organ and

Piano.

WATSON & SON.

ANDERSON, S. C.

## ENGINES

THE TOZER ENGINE, WOOD, TABOR & MORSE ENCINE. THE WATERTOWN ENGINE, ALL STYLES.

COTTON PRESSES. THE SMITH PRESS---BEST MADE.

## COTTON GINS,

Sample Machines on hand, and

Ber Nothing but First Class. Prices and terms equal to any FIRST CLASS Machinery in the market.

Bey If you want to be suited, both as to quality and price. TRY US,

SULLIVAN & MATTISON. Centennial Building, next to Crayton's.

June 14, 1881

# J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

Have a Full and Complete Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHOES,

A NEW LOT PRINTS. A new lot Fur, Wool and Straw HATS,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

500 BUSHELS WHITE BREAD CORN GOOD FAMILY FLOUR

April 21, 1881

## PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. In Dry Goods and Brown Homespuns, from 2 to 10-4 wide, Cassimers, Cashmarets, Cottonades, &c. SHOES AND BOOTS—Miles and Bay State Shoes, the best in the market. We warrant every pair.

crant every pair.

HATS—We are headquarters for Mens' and Boys' Straw, Felt and Wool Hats.

HARDWARE AND BUGGY MATERIAL—We keep a large line. Fine Tools.

cksmith Tools, Plows, Hoes, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Try some of our Perfection Flour, Melasses, ar, Coffee, Bacon and Lard. BEST MACKEREL. We make FINE TEA a special-A large assortment of Canned Goods, Fulton Market Corned Beef. Try some of our CEROCK FRY. CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE. A large assortment of Beautiful

CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE. A large assortance wall. WALL PAPERING.
We ask an inspection of our Stock of Goods by our friends and Customers. We begt to call particular attention to our Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers. Also, our splendid stock of Hats and Shirts.
CARPITS—Look at our Carpets, Matting and Rugs.
All persons in want of GOOD GOODS will do well to give us a call before buying.
A. B. TOWERS & CO., No. 4 Gravite Row, Anderson, S. C.

May 12, 1881

### ATTENTION

THOSE who desire to buy STOVES, TINWARE and other HOUSE FUE NISHING GOODS, should read the following, and then call on the under

Kerosene Stoves and Oil a Specialty. PRICES AND SIZES.

1. with four 4-inch Burners-Double .......

My large stock of Stoves are made by the ce. Shall stop of the best of the market. Buy no other,

I am sole manufacturer of the best STEAM FRUIT DRYER in the world. Call and buy one. Size, 64 feet long, 2 feet wide, Made of the best galvanized iron. Will last ten years. Price, \$8,50. My Tinware has been Reduced in Price. Come

and buy all you Need.

L. H. SEEL

West End Waverly House.