

Y. E. B. MURRAY & CO. WHOLESALE and RETAIL FURNITURE WAREROOMS. G. F. TOLLY, the Leader of Low Prices in Furniture in this State.



Practical Points of Superiority EMBODIED IN THE NEW REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE. Tensions are perfect, and do not vary with different rates of speed.

McCULLY & TAYLOR, Agents for the New Remington Sewing Machines, Attachments, Needles, &c., ANDERSON, S. C.

WE are also in the market with the large and well-selected stock of GENERAL CHANDLER, comprising all the Goods needed by the average consumer of our country.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. WE DESIRE to call the attention of our friends and customers to OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting, in part, of--

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, Bleached and Brown Shirings and Sheetings, Prints, Worsted Dress Goods, Jeans, Virginia Caddises, Flannels, A SPLENDID LOT OF BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, The best Shirts and best fitting. Call and see them.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE, Carpets, Mats and Rugs, HATS, CAPS, SADDLES AND BRIDLES, Shoes and Boots.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, Coffee, Molasses, Bacon, Lard. The finest Tea in the market. Macaroni, Sugar, Fancy Groceries, Oil, Meal. Try our Roasted Coffee. We keep the BEST that is made.

Skins, Sole Leather and Lining Skins, Woodenware Trunks and Valises. We keep GOOD GOODS, and we desire to show them. We think we can satisfy Prices and Quality. Please give us a call before buying.

A. B. TOWERS & CO., No. 4 Granite Row. IMPORTANT!

It is important that persons owing us for GUANO and other SUPPLIES should in their Cotton and settle promptly. This is important, as it will enable us to pay you.

B. CLARK & SONS, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have the largest stock of Gentlemen's Goods ever had--

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT HARD TIME PRICES. We have a beautiful line of English Diagonals and Worsteds. Also, Broad

READY MADE CLOTHING. We would ask all in search of a Suit all ready made to price to call and see our

ALL KINDS OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

OUR FUTURE GREATNESS.

leather, manufacturing boots valued at \$50,231,470, and shoes valued at \$93,846,203, with a production valued at \$146,704,000.

Conspicuous among these products to which I have alluded stands the cotton crop, which, although not the largest of our agricultural products, stands in such a relation to our commerce and manufactures, that it exerts a great influence upon our prosperity and progress.

Table with 3 columns: State, Area in acres, and Production in bales. Includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee.

Before entering upon a discussion of the special industry which has called us together, I am sure you will allow me to remind you of the growth of our country in products of every description, as a powerful argument and a useful lesson for this hour, and to call your attention to the cotton industry of which we are so conspicuous a part.

It will be seen that while the entire cultivated area of these States is 456,000,000 acres, the tilled area is scarcely one-tenth of the whole surface. Of this area 17,347,008 acres are devoted to cotton; 14,748,814 to corn; 2,845,075 to wheat; 3,377,738 to sugar cane; 1,870,000 to rice; 936 to barley. The product of which, 1880 was of cotton, 6,588,184 bales; corn, 238,435,375 bushels; wheat, 20,442,668 bushels; rice, 655,470 tons; barley, 147,936 bushels.

Now I have no desire to discuss the fluctuations which have attended this branch of our industry during the last fifteen years, nor the changes which have taken place in the division and management of the lands devoted to this crop. It could not be expected that out of widespread disaster, and with an entirely new social organization, there would be a constant and uniform prosperity, or that without experience the laws regulating industry and business should be thoroughly understood.

In 1870 the silk productions of the United States were valued at \$12,210,000; in 1880 at \$34,410,463. Fifty years ago the shoe and leather industry had hardly a national reputation. In 1870, however, there were 4,237 tanneries in the United States, employing 91,702 hands, with a capital of \$3,719,505, paying in wages \$7,934,416 annually, producing leather valued at \$86,169,883, using more than 89,000,000 pounds of bark, nearly 9,000,000 hides and 9,954,000 skins. There were also 3,886 currying establishments, employing 10,000 hands, absorbing \$1,900,000 capital, and producing \$4,191,167. There were, moreover, 3,151 establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes, employing 91,702 hands, with a capital of \$37,519,019, paying in wages \$42,574,444 annually, using \$80,502,718 worth of

those sections where the farmer gathers his own crop, his own soil and seeks his own market. I suggest this because I am inclined to believe that in this way we can have the most rapid and permanent increase of the cotton crop.

By diversified agriculture I do not mean increased attention to cereals alone. The agricultural capacity of these States which have always been so fertile in cultivating the great staple crops of our country is immense. Blessed with an abundance of good soil of every variety and with a climate which is so favorable to the growth of the great staples of our country, we are not to be envied.

It has been better developed in the South Carolina and Georgia, where the collection of these grounds has been seen in any State north of Pennsylvania. And on every hand I have witnessed opportunities for the introduction of many new and valuable crops, which would increase the wealth of the farmer, and furnish him with a more diversified and profitable source of income.

Charles W. Woods, in Oldtown, has one hundred and six acres of land, and he makes it profitable to farm. He has twelve acres, and upon these he has set out six hundred trees--pear, apple, peach, quince and plum trees. He has a great variety of grapes, gooseberry, raspberry and other fruits, and he has gathered one hundred barrels of pears.

The encouragement of all industrial endeavor in this country has a deep significance, giving out of the relations existing between the State and the people here, and the system of state and society in which they live. In England the model farm selected for the inspection of John Bull consisted, he tells us, of 100 acres, on which he expended \$100,000. The farmer in America would conduct farms of their own, and could not be hired at any price, may be had in abundance for foreign aid from twelve to thirty dollars, or from three to four dollars, on which he expended \$100,000. The wages of manufacturing labor in the great towns of England and France are equally insufficient--an adult earning in England, under the best circumstances, about 60 cents per week, and in France from 70 to 80 cents per week.

becomes hundred-handed and can earn according to his capacity. He becomes a part of society in which he can exercise his taste as well as supply his wants. It is not the cost of a mere subsistence that we are to calculate in this country, but the amount of comfort and taste which every man can afford to enjoy. A good dwelling is a good dwelling in this country. It is not the cost of a mere subsistence that we are to calculate in this country, but the amount of comfort and taste which every man can afford to enjoy.

It is my desire to express my obligations to those who have assisted me in this work, and to call for an industrial convention where I desire to express my obligations to those who have assisted me in this work, and to call for an industrial convention where I desire to express my obligations to those who have assisted me in this work.

State vs. John Crawford, colored and Maggie Dancy, white; unlawfully living together. Solicitor General for the State vs. John Crawford, colored and Maggie Dancy, white; unlawfully living together. Solicitor General for the State vs. John Crawford, colored and Maggie Dancy, white; unlawfully living together.

On the re-convening of the Court, Tuesday morning, the case was resumed. Dr. Whyte, taking the witness stand, said he had made a further examination, and owing to the imperfect microscope with which he examined the hair and scalp of the woman, the examination was not satisfactory to him; and beside, the microscopic test could not be well applied to the outside, when tested as it was.

The Court charged the jury explicitly and at great length on the peculiar features presented in this case. The importance of the law under which the man and woman are indicted was dwelt upon in reply to the question, by the Court, as to whether it had been violated. The woman is of pure white blood, and the man is of mixed blood. The Court charged the jury explicitly and at great length on the peculiar features presented in this case.