WHOLESALE and RETAIL

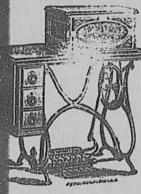
G. F. TOLLY,

ays the Leader of Low Prices in Furniture in this State,

W announces to the public that he has greatly enlarged his Warerooms, and is enabled to carry the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE THIS SIDE OF RLESTON. I have on hand, and am still receiving direct from the best manufacture of all descriptions, which I guarantee to sell cheaper than

Furniture of all descriptions, which I guarantee to sell cheaper than one else.

ave in stock 600 Bedsteads of different kinds, and good Eedsteads can be st from me, with Slats and Castors complete, at \$1.75 apiece, and upwards. 600 bread Rocking Chairs. The celebrated Rattan Seat Chair, nicely painted, and Cane Back Rocking Chairs at \$1.50 apiece. 100 Bureaus, of all styles and cane Back Rocking Chairs at \$1.50 apiece. 100 Bureaus, of all styles. Itses of all styles and descriptions, from a Suite consisting of French Bedstead, Buwith arch standard and glass plate, four Cane Seat Chairs, one Cane Seat and Rocking Chair, one Towelend Washstand with Drawer and one Table, at \$18.50 plate, and the standard and glass plate, four Cane Seat Chairs, one Cane Seat and \$150, and everything else in proportion. Tin Safes, two doors and drawer, as, with drawer and towelend at \$1.20. Wardrobes, Sideboards, Mattresses, Parhites, CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY ELSE. Childrens Carriages, and everything kept in a first-class Furniture Store. On hand a fine tot of COF. almost lifetime experience, and buying for Cash, and from first hands, enables me that I CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE UNDER SOLD. My Warerooms DEPOT STREET. Come and see me and be convinced.



-40-

Practical Points of Superiority

EMBODIED IN THE

NEW REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

Its tensions are perfect, and do not vary with different rates of speed. It does work at a higher rate of speed than any other Shuttle Machine. It has no springs in its tensions. It sensions do not vary when using uneven thread. Its neodle is self-setting and securely held in place by a grooved clamp. It will not skip stitches.

It will not skip stitches.

It will never break a needle with ordinary care. It has an accurate gauge by which to set a needle. It has the only perfect thread controller, making the "perfect lock stitch." It never "loops" stitches on the work.

It has an accurate gauge by which to set a needle.

It has the only perfect thread controller, making the "perfect lock stitch." It never "loops" stitches on the work.

It sews over heavy seams with the greatest case.

It will sew and feed work at the extrene edge in commencing.

Its stitch may be lengthened or shortened while running at its highest speed.

It has a most convenient spooler.

Its shuttle is self-threading and carries a very large quantity of thread.

Its shuttle is carried in an adjustable race, ensuring accuracy without friction.

Its driving belt can be tightened instantly without cutting.

It sews all grades of material with least change.

It never has "fits" and cannot get "out of order."

Its motions being positive, it cannot get "out of time."

It is most accurately adjusted in construction.

Its wearing parts are made of hardened steel.

It has but few bearings, consequently but little friction.

It runs more lightly than any other Sewing Machine.

It runs more quietly than any other Sewing Machine.

It has no "cog gear wheels" to run hard and noisy.

It has no "lever arms" to increase friction and wear.

It is more conveniently arranged for oiling and cleaning.

It requires but little oil, and will not gum up and run hard.

Its table is lower, giving more perfect control over the work.

Its feed can be more easily raised and lowered.

It is more symmetrical in all its proportions.

Its attachments are more easily adjusted.

It has a stop-motion for winding bobbin without removing the work.

It has fewer parts than any other Machine.

Its parts are so adjusted that all wear may be taken up.

It has superior woodwork to any other Machine.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

MCCULLY & TAYLOR,

Agents for the New Remington Sewing Machines, Attachments, Needles, &c.

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

WE are also in the market with a large and well-selected stock of GENERAL CHANDIZE, comprising all the Goods needed by the average consumer of our try. These Goods have been selected at the principal markets of the United States, at as low as the lowest, and we are fully prepared to compete with any house in the untry. We are LARGE CASH BUYERS OF COTTON, and are paying full

unitry. We are LARGE CASH BUYERS OF COTTON, and are paying for all grades of the staple.

Parties indebted to us for SUPPLIES, GUANO, MACHINERY, or otherwise, minded to call and settle their obligations, as it is our intention to bring all out-McCULLY & TAYLOR.

UICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

E DESIRE to call the attention of our friends and customers TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting, in part, of a-

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS.

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Prints, Worsted Dress Goods, Jeans, Virginia Cassimeres, 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.
call particular attention to our "Bay State" Boots and Shoes, and T. Miles & Sons and Shoes. We warrant every pair. Give them a trial.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CROCERIES.

ar, Coffee, Molasses, Bacon, Lard. The finest Tea in the market. Mackerel. A ne of Fancy Groceries. Oat Meal. Try our Roasted Coffee. We keep the BEST R that is made.

Skins, Sole Leacher and Lining Skins, Woodenware Trunks and Valises.

Ve 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 we owe. Make a note of this, and remember it.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

B. CLARK & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

L KINDS OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Ediaire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have the largest stock of Gentlemens' Goods we ever had—

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT HARD TIME PRICES. have a beautiful line of English Diagonals and Worsted Goods. Also, Broad in great variety. Our line of Foreign and Domestic Suitings and Pants Goods to be equalled this side of New York.

are fully prepared to CUT AND MAKE UP CLOTHING in the very latest NOTION AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT, such as Suspenders, Col-luffs, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Fine Dress Shirts, toth laundried and unlaundried,

aels, &c., is complete. TS-We have a large and very pretty stock of Hats, of the very latest styles READY MADE CLOTHING.

would ret all in search of a Suit all ready made to be sure to call and see our in this line before buying. You can buy a Suit at any price you want. OVER IS in great variety.

guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and will sell as low as the lowest. WE

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1881.

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER. The Battle of Sharpsburg.

Detroit Free Press. Sharpsburg!
I ride up the long street through the quaint old town to the west of the ridge

Pope had been crushed at Manassas and Lee had invaded Maryland. Gen. McClellan, retired in disgrace to Alexandria, had been summoned to his old command, and if he could not reorganize Pope's shattered and disheartened forces, overtake Lee and win a victory, the Union was doomed. All felt it and knew it. McClellan was the only bullwark between Lee and a Northern invasion. In a week Lee was brough to bay on the hills of Sharpsburg. But for the disgraceful surrender of Miles at Harper's Ferry his army would have been replaced. Ferry his army would have been replaced before the surrender by one who would have held the stronghold.

It is the most beautiful lardscape the cye ever rested on, and it looks to day almost exactly as it did when the sun rose on that beautiful autumn morning to be lost eight of in clouds of smoke and death. You look down on wheat fields, pastures, orchards, farm houses hay-ricks and highways. There are hills and valleys and groves and patches of forest, and the Antietam Creek winds in and out and rushes and gurgles just as it did that morning when Gens. Lee and Jackson stood on the hill behind me and scanned the fields with their glasses. It scanned the fields with their glasses. It was the grandest battlefield of the war. Even Gettysburg did not afford such po-sitions for artillery, and the plains of Mannassas did not afford such chances for the movement of infantry.

HOOKER BEGAN THE FIGHT On the right almost before it was light enough for the men to see to dress their battle lines. He had Stonewall Jackson in front of him with not over 6,000 men. Jackson's left rested on the Potomac to cover a ford. Hooker was to drive him down on Lee's center, and the grapple took place in the woods along the Hagerstown road. Hooker carried into action

at least 13,000 men, and Mansfield was right behind him with a full corps. AFTER NINETEEN YEARS.

I rode over the ground to day with men who fought on either side in those grim woods that day. There are fence rails along the Hagerstown road in which one may count from ten to thirty bullets. Scarcely a tree is missing in the forest, and scacely a tree can be found which does not hear the scars of the awful and scacely a tree can be found which does not bear the scars of the awful grapple. Limbs are lying where they fell that morning as solid shot tore them away. Trees are riven by shells and stand there as dead sentinels appealing to the past. Shot and shell and grapeshot searched for men in blue and gray and finding them not spent their fury on the forest and left wounds which nineteen long years have failed to efface.

him before reinforcements could arrive from the center. For two hours the woods echoed screams and shrieks and shouts and groans, and Hooker had not driven Jackson a rod. Then Mansfield arrived and threw his whole corps into the struggle, and the Confederates were pressed back for more than a mile to a oint of wood within a quarter of a mile of Jackson's headquarters, which were in

DUNKER CHURCH

"mile or so above the village. Shot and shell rained down around this build-ing until fields seemed to have been plowed, and as I sat on the grass and looked up to count the scars on the walls, my hand touched a fragment of shell thrown there from Hooker's ba..eries.

"HERE WE DIE!" "We will die here!" was the quiet order of Jackson as his forces were pushed to the edge of the woods. To retreat furthur was to be without cover. Right there in that bit of forest was a

Bravery in an enemy can be admitted and admired without detracting from the bravery of our friends. Stonewall Jackson, with a mile and a half of woods filled with dead and wounded from his 6.000 struck McClellan's center in flank and rear. Only for them Lee would have held his lines and invited attack next day. Sharpsburg was a drawn battle. Burnside could have made it a rout for Lee. son, with a mile and a half of woods; filled with dead and wounded from his 6,000 men, here turned at bay and held the full 18,000 men under Hooker and Mansfield. History admits it, and Gen. Sumner proved it before the Committee on the Conduct of the war. Gen. Mansfield was fatally wounded, Hooker wounded, Burnside plotting, hesitating—the center of miner of the morning was fatally wounded, Hooker wounded, to their battle line of the morning transmitted held its way to be the conduct of the morning was fatally wounded.

"NOW PUSH THEM."

Federals and stopped not until they rested once more on the battle-line of the morn-ments ing. That ended the fight on Lee's left.

at noon. His advance compelled the withdrawal of several batteries on Lee's center, and a half-right-about face of a portion of the troops there, and McClellan now pushed forward some of his batteries until they had the range of this sunken road. Grape and canister went screaming and shricking through the massed Confederates, and not one-half of them escaped from the trap. Citizens here who looked down into that sunken road the next day after the fight, and

They call it by that name to this day. It is a stone bridge over the Antietam, and in crossing it from McClellan's battle line have held the stronghold.

Here, then, on the 16th of September Lee had his back to the Potomac and his face to the mountains 'Maryland, with his head quarters in the very building in which I write. McClellan had his back to the mountains, and all was ready for the awful carnage of the morrow.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

It is the most beautiful lardscape the eye ever rested on and it leaks to day. o'clock in the morning Lee would have been driven at every point. His right was terribly weak, as Longstreet's men strung out all the way from the bridge to Harper's Ferry. The order was to carry the bridge, but there is no point for a quarter of a mile up or down that a soldier could not ford and keep his cartridge box dry. A skirmish line was sent forward, a few shots were fired and that was Burnside's effort to carry out orders. At 9 Hooker had lost 2,000 men, and Burnside had hardly fired a gun. At 10 the center had lost 2,000 men, and Burnside had not killed a men. and Burnside had not killed a Confederate. At 11 he was where daylight found him. At noon Federals lay dead, and Burnside had not lost a man. He is dead now, but he lived to have historians ask him if he was not cowardly

thus cowardly refusing to obey orders.

At 1 o'clock Col. Kay was ordered by McClellan to force the bridge with Burnside's troops if Burnside would not lead them himself, and then the sidewhiskered General moved. What was in front? The answer is that two single Federal regiments carried the bridge in the principle. ten minutes as soon as let loose. Lee had been sending trops to aid Jackson, and his contempt for Burnside was shown in placing less 'ban 800 men to guard this approach to his right.

Burnside had the bridge, but Lee held the beights above. One rush would have captured his guns or driven them through the town, but Burnside advanced, halted, advanced, fought faintly and finally sent back for reinforcements when he-had five men to Longstreet's one. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but history has written the prescription. Some of the guns on the height had no support whatever. One rush from a brigade would have cleared half a mile of the ridge.

AROUND THE BRIDGE.

WHERE THE WHEAT GROWS HIGHEST. Over between where the Sunken Road debouches into the pike and the road skirting the woods where Hooker fought is where the wheat grows highest. Here the Confederate brigades of Walker and McLaws hurried into the fight as Jackson had lost all hope. There was a cornfield here then. In the morning the stalks and went leaves were green. Before the sun down stalk and leaf and husk where red with the spattered blood, and corpse outnot give way and retreat. They stood and fought until they were absorbed. When Burnside had lost fifty men on the right more than 4,000 of Hooker and Mansfield lay dead in this field, which now grows wheat so tall that I can hardly reach the

riped heads. PORTERS RESERVES.

retreat furthur was to be without cover. Right there in that bit of forest was a hell on earth for the next half hour. Every stump and rail and tree and stone prove it to-day. After the armies had left, farmers collected shot and shell by the wagon load and hauled them down to a sink or morass near the church and dumped them in to have them out of the way. Not two or three wagons loade, but fifteen or twenty, and every year the piow turns up grape and canister by the bushel.

Brayery in an enemy can be admitted.

From the Dunker Church I can see across the valley to where the right of Porter's 15,000 reserves lay all that day behind the dark pines without firing a shot. McClellan was blamed for not using them. He did use them. They were a menance to Lee. But for them he would have pushed over Burnside bridge and struck Burnside in flank and crushed him back in the center. But for them men whom Jackson sent down the Sunken Road would have struck McClellan's center in flank and rear. Only for them Lee would have

What a storm the North raised be-cause McClellan did not bag Lee's army! Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner driven scores of minor officers killed, and the limbs of the trees barely outnumbered was McClellan who would have been the dead and dying. I tore up sods in that hell yesterday and found bullets and grape shot imbedded in the roots. I counted fifty different scars on a tree no demoralized. Demoralized armies do larger than my body. I pushed through the undergrowth and my boots crushed within cannon shot of his battle line skulls and bones and struck against solid and coolly wait for a river to fall and shot which time had buried almost out of uncover a ford. He waited and showed shot which time had buried almost out of sight. In one open glade, hardly half an acre in extent, fell 322 Federals and 197 Confederates. A Union soldier who helped bury them made the count. That fierce grapple so broke Hooker's corps that Sumner could not find 500 men of any organized body.

uncover a ford. He waited and showed his teeth. When he retreated he fastened his teeth into the ficsh of those that followed. When our advance guard pushed on after that "demoralized" army the Potomac, an red with the blood of Porter's men. I pull off my boots and wade the ford. The rocks were rent and riven by the shot and shall sent into the Federal the shot and shell sent into the Federa advance, and here and there, lodged be-Reinforcements came to Jackson just tween the stone or half buried in the in time to prevent his utter annihilation.

As soon as they wheeled into line the belts, halves of canteens and other relics whole force walked over the disorganized of the awful slaughter which took place

nome more on the battle-line of the morning. That ended the fight on Lee's left.

BLOODY LANE.

BLOODY LANE.

We retraced our steps toward the Dunker Church and turned into what people here call Bloody Lane. In some histories it is spoken of as the Suuken Road. It is a highway cut through hills for the distance of a mile or so, and troops passing over it would not even show their heads to an enemy forty rods away. In this sunken road two brigades of Confederates were massed to protect Lee's center. They were three when Burnside, who had been ordered to cross the Antietam at 8 o'olock and attacked Longstreet, finally moved.

way.

It is dark as I ride slowly over the hill wet with blood that day, and now and then I look back and almost believe that I am followed by a troop of spectres, who wave their skeleton arms in the faint moonlight as if driving me from that direful field.

A Remarkable Exhibit. by the Richmond and Danville railroad and its combinations is of unusual significance, and demands special attention. The collection of woods and minerals in this exhibit is without doubt the finest and the most suggestive ever made in the world. It shows almost at a glance the immense material resources of the South, and studied in connection with the other southern exhibits, demonstrates beyond all question that the field of profitable investment in this section is practically boundless. In the display made by the Richmond and Danville combination there are, from North Carolina alone, copper ores, masses of great size and richness; refined copper, in ingots and plates; lead and silver ores; iron ores from many mines; corundum, marbles, from many mines; corundum, marbles, soapstones, mica, in clear sheets a foot square; sandstones, flexible and other; chrome iron; kaolin; jewels, amethyst, carringom, green and rose, berlys, true sapphires, zircans, etc., including fine specimens of the newly-found gem, Hiddendite, which rivals the diamond. Those enumerated are all from North Caroling and contained in the orbibit. Carolina, and contained in the exhibit of the Richmond and Danville railroad of the Richmond and Danville railroad company, which, besides samples of the wealth of that State, embraces products, too many to enumerate of other States traversed by its system of railways. In that company's exhibit may be seen some \$7,000 worth of gold neggets, besides bars of retorted gold of weights from 38 to 58 ounces, and a single mass of gold of the value of \$3,300 in the quartz that forms its matrix. The display of woods of the value of \$3,300 in the quartz that forms its matrix. The display of woods in the rough and worked, in the same exhibit, is very large and fine. In this exhibit there are also rare and desirable

qualties of iron. It is also demonstrated that in the re-gion covered by the Richmond and Danthe forest and left wounds which nineteen long years have failed to efface.

A FIGHT OF DEVILS.

If Jackson was forced down in the center Lee was gone. Every man under him realized this, and every confederate struggles although a part of the present structure is new. From the creek below a dozen muskets were fiished out only ten days ago. Bullets can be dug out of struggles and the advantage of being attacked, but Hooker had three men to his one, and was determined to crush him before reinforcements could arrive from the center Lee was gone. Every man under the call being attacked, but Hooker had three men to his one, and was determined to crush him before reinforcements could arrive from the center Lee was gone. Every man under the call being attacked, but Hooker had three men to his one, and was determined to crush him before reinforcements could arrive from the center Lee was gone. Every man under the land itself will bring. The exhibit is also remarkable for the display of "bright" tobaccos from North Carolina, from which the Durham brands are manufactured. The value of this tobacco is more than \$1,000 a ton. A Yew York industrial weekly, whose editor had been dazzled by the possibilieditor had been dazzled by the possibili-ties which the exposition makes mani-fest, writes thus of the resources of the

try in the world. It is claimed that it has already reached that result—with moreover, its yield of cereals and means and its manufacture of fabrics increasing mits a statement of the actual strength

streams flowing to the Atlantic ocean, and Georgia, from water flowing to that ocean and to the gulf, probably an even greater amount, inasmuch as the difference of elevation between the sources among the mountains and the mouths of the rivers in that State emptying into the ocean or gulf, (the Chattahooche, Etowah, Savanne' Broad, Ocmulgee, Fliat, Ogecchee, Attamaha, etc.,) ranges from one thousand to three thousand feet, and the rivers flow in the aggregate thousands of miles in that State.

have either been recovered from the public domain or have been purchased, which by the progress of settlement have become obsolete, yet they need a military guard for protection. These are worse than useless, because they absorb a large fraction of the small army, which ought to be free for action. For these I would recommend a similar but distinct board to make a thorough study of the whole problem of internal defense, with similar authority to sell and dispose thousands of miles in that State.

"The splendid lift of the continent, which furnishes this vast reservoir of power, has its crests (the highest in North Carolina, reaching near 7,000 feet), in an even chain, 250 to 280 miles with similar authority to sell and dispose of all posts except such as are deemed necessary for permanent occupation and future use."

West Point, he says, has been and must continue to be the fountain source

I ride up the long street and quaint old town to the west of the ridge on which now stands a national cemetery, and from this point the eye can see where every brigade and division fought on that memorable 17th day of September, 1862.

Pope had been crushed at Manassas and Lee had invaded Maryland. Gen.

McClellan, retired in disgrace to Alexandria, had been summoned to his old andria, had been summoned to his old and the development of the ridge on which now stands and not one-half of them escaped from the trap. Citizens there who looked down into that sunken road the next day after the fight, and before a corpse of all those thousands on that way voices of men, the soft rustle of wind over field of corn and wheat and clover. On that night more than 15,000 or these field before me, with white faces and bloody hands uplifted in pitiful appeal to the young harvest moon.

IT WAS A SLAUGHTER PEN

IT WAS A SLAUGHTER P tern States no fair comparison is open, inasmuch as the facility for easy con-

swift moving waters of the creek ceased their flow as they found the channel filled with dams made of human corpses. All this here, and yet it was not enough. In the dark woods beyond the shot riven church in which each Sabbath day was raised a prayer to God for peace, were limb and trunk and corpse until wounded horses turned back and sought another way.

It is dark as I ride slowly over the hill wet with blood that day, and now and then I look back and almost of the most populous and prosperous Southern States; includes among its sta-Southern States; includes among its stations the capital cities of four thereof; passes along or contiguous to the eastern slopes of the mountain ranges in the interior, and shares largely in the passenger traffic which comes of grain and tobacco, cotton, fruit and vegetable-growing indusiries, as well 2s a vast wealth of cattle raising, which has made famous the slope of the Appalachian chain in that part

chain in that part.

A statement of these facts seem necessary in connection with any allusion to the remarkable exhibit which the Richmond and Danville has brought together.
Our people have never fully realized the importance of this great system of roads or the work it has been doing in Georgia and in the South. The credit for the present perfection of the system is due in a great measure to Colonel G. J. Foreager. When he was first placed in several process. acre. When he was first placed in con-trol of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, he saw the necessity as well as the immense value of this combination. He was then held and they voted 85 to 35 to was persistent and energetic, and he sucwas persistent and energetic, and he succeeded not only in perfecting the road he controlled, but in putting the facts about the country and the advantages of the present system in such strong light

general and commanding generals of di-visions and departments. Referring to the proposed increase in the regular army recommended in the annual reports of commanding generals of departments, General Sherman says: "All small for efficient discipline and for eco-nomical service. There are in the army 430 companies, which are necessarily widely scattered over our vast domain to great distances and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wag-ons and supplies. This cost in the ag-gregate will, in my judgment, be more

and its manufacture of fabrics increasing yearly. Growing its own foed, its outlay for clothing fabrics met by the returns from its own manufacture of textiles—it has, in round numbers, \$300,000,000 net \$\$40 per head of population, \$200 per family, from cotton alone. To this add the product of 330 million pounds of tobacco raised in six States, 200 million bush is of rice raised in ag many states. base-of rice raised in as many States, together with the revenue from naval stores, timber, early fruits and vegetables, and other products of varied industry in the revenue from naval and Gulf coasts, as well as on the lakes, and other products of varied industry in the respected South. the renovated South.

"Since 1870 the capacity of Southern mills has increased from eleven thousand to more than fifteen thousand another with their care and preservation. sand to more than afteen thousand another with their care and preservation. looms, and from four thousand to very many of them are now absolutely seven hundred thousand spindles. Within the same period the consumption of cotton has more than doubled. It was forty-five million pounds in 1870, Every such city or town from Maine to the consumption of the consumption of cotton has more than doubled. It was forty-five million pounds in 1870, Every such city or town from Maine to the consumption of the consu was forty-five raillion pounds in 1870, and in 1880 it had increased to more than one hundred million. The census returns show the past decade the South has made more rapid strides in cotton manufactures than either the country at large of New England, the great center of industry in America.

"Magnificent water-power forspinning and other purposes is supplied by the streams which flow from the East and West slopes of the Alleghany range to the Atlantic and Mississippi, and from the Southern slope to the Gulf, North Carolina is estimated to have more than three million horse power in her streams from the table lands to the sea. This exceeds that of all the steam engines in the United States or Great Britain comthe United States or Great Britain com-bined. South Carolina has not far from the same amount of water power, from streams flowing to the Atlantic ocean, and

with similar authority to sell and dispose

CURRENT TOPICS.

A Mammoth Railroad Enterpise.

ter of the Galveston and Rio Grande Railroad Company was filed at Austin yesterday. It provides for a line from Galveston to Laredo, and also a branch from a point in Live Oak County to Rio Grande City. The capital stock is \$12,

A Riot in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, November 8 .- The Evening Commercial has the following special: "Meridian, November 8.—At the election at Marion, about five mlles from this ing of partition walls. The other tenants place, a terrible riet occurred this of the fallen houses were Mrs. Boder and purpose. Three white men are known to be killed and others wounded by negroes, who made their escape on horses."

A Party President

Mr. Arthur, says the Philadelphia Chroniele, (Democrat.) "is going to be a party President of the strictest kind. In all his acts and in all his conversation he looks at everything from the stand-point of a Republican politican who is determined to give his party the full benefit of the Presidential office. It will be well for the leaders of the Democratic party to recognize the fact that they will be obliged, during the next three years to deal with one of the keenest and shrewd-

they have refused. On Wednesday night all the students engaged in the raid were

The New York Soldiers and the Possum.

During the interchange of civilties between the securities of these roads.

The display of the Richmond and Danville at the exposition is in charge of Colonel McPhail, a skilful mineralogist, who will take pleasure in conducting visitors through the exhibit.

The U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, November 7.

General Sherman to-day submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War, enclosing reports of the adjutant general and commanding generals of divisions and departments. Referring to the proposed interesse in the roader. The New York Soldiers and the Possum.

OMAHA, November 5.—Colonel Wat on B. Smith, clerk of the United States Cirthese annual reports, with justice, dwell on the fact that our companies are too small for efficient discipline and for eco-small for efficient discipline and for ecosmall for efficient discipline and for eco-nomical service. There are in the army 430 companies, which are necessarily widely scattered over our vast domain to guard property and to protect, as far as foresight can, complications and troubles of every variety and kind, at one time protecting settlers against Indians and again Indians against settlers. When these occur it is always suiden, and reinforcements have to be hurried from its aggressive work.

A Tragedy at Fort Mill.

South:

"It has always been seen that the South, making its cotton crop net—that is to say, growing its own food and manufacturing fabrics equal in value to the clothing of its population—would thus demonstrate itself to be the riche-tountry in the world. It is claimed that it has already reached that reached reached the reached that reached that reached the reached that reached the reached that reached the reached that reached that reached the reached that reached the reached that reached the reached that it has already reached that reached the reached that it has already reached that it has always been seen that the South, making its cotton crop net—that is to twenty per cent. of private soldiers—all that I would ask for a this time, because I believe this increase will add little, if any, to the annual cost of the army, and yet give great relief to cut overtaxed soldiers."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 9.—
This afternoon at Fort Mill.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 9.—
This afternoon at Fort Mill.

This afternoon at Fort Mill.

Welve miles from this city, James Sutton, a young planter, shot and killed Nat Gibson, a constable. Seven shots were fired by the two men, Gibson receiving two balls, one in the breast and one that the course of the reached that it has already reached that it has already reached that it has already reached the reached that it has already reached the reached the reached that it has already reach

mediately.

The difficulty originated in the execution of an attachment by Gibson upon the proprietor, a brother-in-law of Sutton's. Sutton escaped, and it is not known whether he is wounded or not, although the shooting took place in the postoffice in the presence of several wit-

A Boy's Crime. BALTIMORE, November 4.—While Mrs. Fanny Keefer was sitting in her kitchen last night, at 9 Burk street, talking with a man named William H talking with a man named William H. Garrish, with whom she had been living for some time, a son of the latter, William H. Garrish, Jr., pushed a large musket through the window and fired. The weapon was loaded to the muzzle with birdshot, two or three hundred of which lodged in the woman's body and head. At first neither the perpetrator of the crime nor the motive was known of the crime nor the motive was known, and the affair was enveloped in mystery until the police arrested the boy to day on suspicion, when he admitted having done the shooting. He gave as his reason that since his mother died, several years ago, his father had been leading a disreputable life and of late had taken up his abode in Mrs. Keefer's house. The boy, who before this had been living with his father, refused to accompany the latter to the house of the wounded woman and went to live with an aunt.

NEW YORK, November 9 .- 9 A. M .-At 6.45 o'clock this morning the three-

work, and an extra force has just been

work, and an extra force has just been called to explore the ruins.

LATER.—Two houses fell, instead of one, as first reported. This evening the fireman rescued a woman, Mrs. Hill, from under the ruins. She was severely bruised and suffering was from the shock. The list of dead bodies has been swelled to 7. The bodies of John Thompson, a negro and Frank and Chester, two children of Mrs. Hill, have been added to those already found. It is believed that more dead will be brought to light as the excavation proceeds. The police have driven the tenants out of the adjoining house, which has been injured and is house, which has been injured and is very shaky. The building inspectors say that the accident was due to the falmorning, brought on by a number of her sons. The mother and one son esvicious negroes, who came armed for the purpose. Three white men are known to be killed and others wounded by negroes. her son, were both killed. Mrs. Ru-dolph was killed; her husband and four children escaped with slight bruises. Mr. and Mrs. Wolff escaped, but the fate of their four children is not known. Mr. Sapphey and his wife esca ed, but their child was killed.

KISSES ON INTEREST.

An Old Man's Curtain Lecture to the Young Come here, sis, and sit down beside me

party to recognize the fact that they will be obliged, during the next three years to deal with one of the keenest and shrewdest organizers and disciplinarians in national politics."

A Melon-Patch War at a Western College.

Detroit, November 6.—Some time ago a melon patch was raided near the Agricultural College at Lansing. The matter was settled by one of the raiders. The next night 100 of the students compelled the owner of the melons to refund the amount paid. The faculty tried to get the students to return the money, but they have refused. On Wednesday night course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is you duty to chase it away. I don't mean for yon to run at it and shake your skirt and tell it to "shoo," as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel staves at it, as you did at the cow yesterday. But I want you to get breakfast, and when your mother comes down and begins to express here are the same than the comes and the same than the comes and the same than the sam breakfast, and when your mother comes down and begins to express her surprise go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You don't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swolen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And all along through these years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with this rough old world. And then the midnight kisses with which she has routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during these last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear to you to be far more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to over you, watching every opportunity to you one of these days. Those burdens, if if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands that have done so many unneceshands that have done so many unnecessary things for you will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will open in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother, but it will be too late. There, there, don't cry; she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and if you feel so badly you might go down and finish them, and let her change her dress and rest an hour before dinner, you might do up the dishes while she

you might do up the dishes while she takes a little nap. Then you might take down her hair and do it up for her. You need not wind it over you finger and fuss to make little spit curls as you need to the state of the spit curls as you and fuss to make little spit curls as you used to do with yours but give it a good brushing and wind it up gently and tenderly, as if you enjoyed doing it for her The young man down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he expresses any impatience, you may explain to him that you feel under more obligations to your mother than you do to him. If this does not seem to satisfy him, ask him how many times he has got up in the middle of the night to warm peppermint for you when you were dying with the colic, or how many hours he has carried you up and down the room just because you and down the room just because you would not be quieted in any other way? Ask him to repeat Mother Hubbard backwards, and if he is unable to do it, it will be a proof positive that he is not the one that has repeated it, and explained to you 1,700 times. Chatechise him to find out if he is, the one who gave you the black silk dress, and sat up at night to make it while you were off having a good time. Corner him up and make him admit that he went without a new bonnet last Winter that you might the latter to the house of the wounded woman and went to live with an aunt. Young Garrish admits that, being convinced that his father was living a life of shame, he determined to kill the woman. He added that he was sorry he had not killed his father, too. The boy is held to await the result of Mrs. Keefer's injuries. The latter is dying.

A Tenement Tumbles,

New York, November 9.—9 A. M.—

new bonnet last Winter that you might enjoy a \$12 one that you admired so much. Wring from him a confession that he has a stich in his side, brought there by doing up your finery week after week. Then show him out the front door, put on a calico apron, and go out and help you mother pick currents for jelly, and I guarantee you will think more of your, and you will be happier and better for having done so.—Peck's Sun.

Fair Words-Are they False ?

At 6.45 o'clock this morning the three-story tenement house at the Southeast corner of South Fifth avenue and Grand street fell in, burying the occupants in the ruins. The fire department were immediately summoned, and up to this hour they, with the assistance of citizons, had rescued five of the victims from the debris. The lives of two were extinct and the others were seriously injured. The work of removing the debris is being pushed with speed.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Holland & O'Brien as a liquor store, and the upper portion by tenants. After the debris was cleared away Mary Bold, aged 20 years, and John Rudolph, with his four children, were taken out of the ruins. They were slighly injured, while Mary Savill was seriously if not fatally injured. All of them were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

A half hour later the firemen who were

A Holyoke, Mass., exchange alludes to the cure of D. O. Judd, Esq., U. S. Supervisor of Postal Card Manufactory, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism and Leuralgia .-- Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

— A Fire at Branchville on Wednesday

The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The firemen are busy at dwellings. Incendiary.

6, IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.