

The Greenville News says: The Anderson Intelligencer is in an unfortunate position, and his editor doubtless appreciates fully by this time the very grave error he made some time ago.

Confidence in his ability and integrity is universal, and yet the utterances of his newspaper against the railroad Commission will inevitably be construed as utterances of a rival of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad.

Such a construction will destroy the force of those utterances, and his new paper can not command the same respect that it usually does or have the same influence as on other questions in which it is free from suspicion of having interests apart from those of its constituents.

We wish our friend would resign the Directorship. The office will never do him any good, and his occupation of it will surely harm him. While he is identified, even in the most remote way, with the Clyde syndicate he can not have the power and strength he ought to have.

The INTELLIGENCER is not embarrassed by its position in railroad matters, as it does not care for its readers or the public to endorse any of its views where good and sufficient reasons are not advanced for them.

Its Editor recognizes that as a Representative and as an Editor his first duty is to the citizens of his County and he will always be found advocating what he believes to be for their interest.

He was made a Director of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad with a full knowledge by this Company that he owed the allegiance above set out, and without any reference to it or understanding whatever, direct or indirect, in regard to it.

From the character of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors there is no doubt that this Company would have been unwilling to associate the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER with them had they thought he would prove recreant to a public trust.

The Editor has not changed his views upon the railroad question, but he does not expect to resign his position as a Director. It is true there is no profit to the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER as a Director, but he accepted the position after consulting several of his friends among the business men of Anderson, and his acceptance has been approved by others.

Our Greenville friend must recollect that we represent Anderson County, and not Greenville; and therefore if our constituents here are satisfied with our position, it is scarcely a matter with which the people of other Counties need concern themselves.

The News and Courier, commenting on our position in favor of each County defraying the expenses of its own lunatics, says:

This would certainly bring the cost of lunacy home to the counties, but local interests would be benefited by the plan to be put in enforcing payment when lunatics have friends who can make it.

The proposition is worth considering. How would it affect the question of the inability to pay for a lunatic determined by the Circuit Judges, on such evidence as the County Court might require? There would be no favoritism there.

There are some objections to the question being devolved upon the Circuit Judges. In the first place, the Judges already have as much work as they can properly dispose of. In the next place, it would frequently be difficult to reach the Circuit Judge, and delays which might be very unfortunate would frequently occur in procuring the necessary order under such circumstances.

Again, it would devolve on some person to present the evidence of a lunatic's inability to pay or be supported, and local influences would be more likely to secure laxity of action here than where the County has it to pay. In the next place, there would be more painful publicity about the submission to the Circuit Judge than the present system imposes, without possessing any advantages over it.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention adopted a platform in which the following resolutions bear upon the tariff:

First—The people should only be taxed so much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their public affairs—not one cent for surplus, and no money to be expended in the maintenance of a home protective industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.

Second—We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessary expenditures of the Government, and no adjusted as to the protection of any industry or labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.

The Chronicle and Constitutionalists claims this as a victory for the Randall wing of the Democratic party. We do not think so. We are in full accord with the New Jersey platform, but do not agree with Mr. Randall's course upon the tariff bill.

As long as the revenues of the government are collected on imports, (and it will be so in all probability for a very long time,) we must collect enough to run the government. This will give incidental protection. The present tariff bill raises a surplus revenue, which gives direct protection. Mr. Randall voted for this bill. We want to see a man elected Speaker who is in favor of a tariff for revenue limited to the necessary expenses of the government. That man is not Mr. Randall, and the New Jersey platform does not point to him.

The Chronicle and Constitutionalists says: "If the Anderson INTELLIGENCER desires to know what would happen to steel rails and their price, in case of the removal of the tariff, it can easily arrive at a conclusion by looking back at the history of rice culture, during and since the war."

We are not very familiar with the subject of rice culture, but we have some acquaintance with its consumption, which unfortunately, also, familiarizes us with its price. We would particularly like to see the duty on it reduced, so that we could buy about sixteen pounds for a dollar instead of twelve, as we get it now. We will admit that this would not suit the rice planters very well, but then the consumers are so much larger in number that the reduction would come under the head of doing the greatest good to the largest number. We do not care where rice grows. The point we are interested about is getting the best quality for the least money. This is the desideratum of all consumers in reference to the articles consumed. The tariff interferes with this, and lays a burden upon the many for the benefit of the few.

—In England over 5,000 bicycles are used in the mail service.

"READ AND THEN DECIDE."

The Abbeville Press and Banner of last week under this caption says: We take pleasure in presenting the readers of the Press and Banner with the reply of the Anderson Intelligencer to one of our articles on factory work.

We have no pride or ambition to be victor. We only want the truth to be known, and we always hope the right may prevail. Very many of the members of the press have taken issue with our views on cotton and steel, but, except in the instance of the Intelligencer, we have said a word pertinent to the subject, according to the true intent and meaning of our articles.

Our contemporary says that the need for a university of agriculture and stock raising. Although South Carolina has the greatest facilities for stock raising since the adoption of the stock law, yet our people seem not to have realized the fact. Now, when the crops do not have to be fenced, the rails which are going to waste could be used in enclosing pastures for stock. A good pasture is of inestimable value to the owner. Horses, cows, sheep, goats and hogs can be kept and bred in a way for the least expense. Each animal is a servant or a machine for the gathering of food and milk for its owner. The more hands about the branches which would otherwise necessarily go to waste can in this way be made most profitable.

No farmer should neglect his pasture. With good pastures for his stock, and cultivated fields for the family, his prosperity is assured. Mr. H. H. Carter, as we believe, of the first importance. The housewife on the farm will find the raising of turkeys a source of profit. When water is near the dwelling, turkeys will pay a better profit than the same amount of money in anything else. They can be raised in a way that will have a fair opportunity to get food they will commence to lay the latter part of January, and each of them will furnish an egg every day for three or four months. They should be enclosed and fed in a coop every night. Turkeys run over the crops and do not injure anything to a perceptible degree. On the farm they can be raised very cheaply. Goats, less than any other animal, and their flesh is highly prized.

The Press and Banner in this article offers our farmers some excellent suggestions upon the subject of small industries connected with the farm. If our people would only give heed to them, they would not only live cheaper, but also better. Plenty of butter, eggs, chickens, fresh meats and bacon and lard, are in reach of every farmer if he will properly arrange his crops. In addition to this every one should raise an abundance of corn, wheat and other small grain, letting the cotton crop only be the surplus. If our planters would do this, they and their neighbors would prosper infinitely more than they do under the present system. The Press and Banner is doing good work in placing these suggestions before its readers.

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The Chronicle and Constitutionalists says:

The Anderson Intelligencer must understand that but for the tariff there would be no steel rail manufacture in the United States. Remove the duty and the American mills would be leaving England free to raise and threaten the price, which is now extremely low.

If this be true it is only because the steel rail manufacture here is not profitable at the figures the English Mills can make a profit out of. If the American Mills suspended it would be because the consumer could purchase rails at or below the cost of manufacture here. If the price ever went up from monopoly or other cause to profitable figures the American mills would again come into play. The consumers of steel rails would scarcely object to a removal of the tariff on steel rails.

Senator Logan, speaking of his visit to the Indian conference with the Presidential party, says: "Why, I saw the whiskers of one of our massed soldiers which had been cut, flesh and all, from his face, dangling to the pipe of one of those Indians, and this pipe was passed around as the pipe of peace."

Death of a Great Georgia Farmer.

Judge Farish Furman died at Mill-Edgeville on the 14th inst., at 8:30 o'clock of malarial fever followed by congestion of the stomach. He came home from a business trip to which he had been induced by the disease which had been made its attendant. He was in the hands of a devoted wife and able physician, Dr. W. H. Hall, and everything possible was done for him but without success. His remains were interred in the cemetery here to-day.

Judge Furman will still a young man, not over thirty-seven at his death, was one of the best known men in the State. He was born in 1846, at Scottsboro, Baldwin County, Georgia, and was a son of Dr. John H. Furman of South Carolina, and the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Richard Furman, a Baptist divine, after whom Furman University, at Greenville, South Carolina, was named.

His mother was the daughter of Colonel Farish Carter, a prominent citizen of this State, and after whom Cartersville, was named. She was also the niece of that distinguished and honored son of Georgia, Governor Charles J. McDonald.

Judge Furman was educated at Oglethorpe University, the Citadel at Charleston, and finished his education by graduating at the South Carolina University in 1868. He commenced the study of law soon after he left college, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Macon, having studied law in the office of Nesbit & Jackson. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession and was appointed Judge of the County Court of Baldwin County in 1873, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability.

He was too young to be an active participant in the first year of the war. But his dauntless spirit and brave heart carried him, as young as he was, into the strife, and the year of his life he was a gallant private in Elliott's South Carolina brigade.

In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He was elected to the Senate in 1876, and has served one term in the Georgia Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

He devoted much time to securing a call for the constitutional convention, with a hope of having the capital moved back to Mill-Edgeville which city he represented. At last the convention was called and the question of the capital was submitted to the people. Judge Furman canvassed the State in behalf of Mill-Edgeville and made speeches in several of the counties. At the close of his term in the Senate Mr. Furman was a candidate for Solicitor General, but was defeated. He then devoted himself to farming, bringing to that occupation a fine education, practical and scientific knowledge, and a determination to give the soil the best and most intelligent application of a compost that he could give. The result was wonderful. He took sixty acres of land that produced eight bales of cotton the first year he cultivated it, and by intensive farming and the application of a compost that he cultivated perfect cotton food, he raised the yield steadily until it had reached 80 bales from the 60 acres. He expected to make from the same ground this year 100 bales.

The details of his plan and the results achieved were printed in a series of letters in the Constitution and created the greatest interest throughout the cotton States. It is estimated that more than a million copies of the letters were printed and read in every part of the way or another. They have started a revolution in the system of cotton planting and the results to which they are working can hardly be estimated. Mr. Furman dies with his plan and his half completed and his debt to the State and in one sense irreparable.

A New Enterprise.

The Keowee Company says: The Central Railroad Company of Georgia has become the owner and controller of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, running from Augusta to Greenwood, in this State; from which latter point a road is not only projected, but is actually being built to Spartanburg.

The grading on this road is nearly completed, and the Central road is abundantly able to put it in first class running order, and we have no doubt this will be done at an early day.

A large number of Anderson are greatly interested in building the Savannah Valley Railroad. This road would deflect from the Augusta and Knoxville Road at Dorris's old mine, running thence by Abbeville C. H. and Lowndesville to the road would run in a good one and a narrow gauge would answer the purposes of the country through which it would run. The only difficulty in the way is the amount of money necessary to build it. The country through which the road would run is a good one and would do its duty in raising the means necessary to build the road. Anderson and Wallhalla are more interested than the other points in the line and we are satisfied they would do their duty in the present emergency. It is a very important one and we trust it will receive the attention it merits.

—On the 8th inst. a little child of Mr. Jerry Coleridge, of Edgefield County, fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded to death.

—The increased cultivation and drainage of the land at the West has diminished the prevalence of malaria to such an extent that more than a fifth as much quinine is sold as was disposed of a few years ago.

"Better bad present evils than fly to those unknown." Better still, use Kidney-Wort and make your present evils fly to parts unknown. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, or any other ailment, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. Use it as an advance guard—either in dry or liquid form—it is efficient.

Blows at the State House.

COLUMBIA, September 15.—The fact that accounts of it have already been telegraphed elsewhere, and that the local papers will publish the circumstances, compels the relation of an affair at the State House to-day which would otherwise have been unrecorded.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, Jr., the Governor's private secretary, was standing this morning in the corridor of the State House in front of the Governor's office, quietly talking to two gentlemen about an affair of which Col. James N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, had been injected into the conversation an offensive remark about Mr. Thomas' friend.

According to the most credible accounts Mr. Thomas said, "Mr. — is my friend; you have a right to form your own opinion about him, Col. but I do not agree with you." Col. Lipscomb thereupon renewed his assertion in a loud tone. Mr. Thomas quietly reiterated his reply and then walked into his office. President Col. Lipscomb went to Mr. Thomas' inner chamber, unlocked the door, saying angrily, "You virtually said I lied just now." Mr. Thomas replied, "No, I didn't. I merely took up for a friend." Col. Lipscomb suddenly rushed for the door and slammed it in Mr. Thomas' face, and Mr. Thomas replied with several blows. They then grappled. Col. Lipscomb weighs over 200 pounds and Mr. Thomas is of slight build. In their struggle they moved to the other end of the office when Mr. Thomas picked up an iron pipe from the stove and was dealing his opponent energetic blows on the face with it when others came in and separated them. Col. Lipscomb retired much battered and his face covered with blood.

Mr. Thomas was unhurt. The attack on Mr. Thomas has caused great comment unfavorable to Secretary Lipscomb.

The germ of his action was the discussion several months ago about the secretary's discharge of a clerk without cause. Mr. Thomas' friend had furnished the facts for publication and Mr. Thomas had joined in presenting a testimonial to the gentleman discharged. Secretary Lipscomb strongly resented both actions and has never forgotten them.

A Spley Sequel to the Lipscomb-Thomas Affair.

COLUMBIA, September 17.—The following account of an incident of some local interest will appear in the Register to-morrow.

"Rumors were rife on the streets Sunday that a personal difficulty was impending between Mr. N. G. Gonzales, the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier, and Col. James N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State.

It appears that Mr. Gonzales was very much incensed on account of the language that Col. Lipscomb had used in regard to him on Saturday, and which Mr. Lipscomb had used in the News and Courier, and Col. Lipscomb had written an article in the News and Courier, and had stated to several of his friends that it was his purpose to meet Col. Lipscomb on Monday morning and denounce him in unmitigated language. A report of what was brewing having reached the ears of Governor Thompson, he felt it to be his duty to put a stop to the matter at once, and if possible prevent any serious consequences from resulting.

At this end of the view that the Governor sent Capt. W. K. Bachman to Mr. Gonzales on Sunday evening with the request that he would give his honor not to pursue the matter any further, stating to Capt. Bachman that unless Mr. Gonzales would make such a promise he would be compelled to put him under a peccant bond.

Capt. Bachman, at the Governor's request, had an interview with Mr. Gonzales, and made an ineffectual effort to get the desired promise from him. The result of the interview being reported to the Governor, he at once went before Justice Marshall and took out a peccant warrant against Mr. Gonzales.

The warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff, and he was arrested yesterday morning. He demanded an examination, and 11 o'clock was appointed for a hearing of the case. At that hour Mr. Gonzales appeared in court, and the examination was entered into.

The first witness sworn was Governor Thompson, who deposed as follows: I am the Governor of the State. I had no knowledge of an impending difficulty between Mr. Gonzales and myself, and my affidavit is based upon that. I heard a rumor that Mr. Gonzales had made a statement that he intended to go to the State House and denounce Col. Lipscomb for his offensive language, and I felt that such a statement would result in a serious breach of the peace, and I called Capt. Bachman to Mr. Gonzales to ask him to promise me not to pursue the matter any further. I asked Capt. Bachman to say to him that unless he gave me the promised promise he would be compelled to have him bound over to the peace. I have not applied for any warrant against Col. Lipscomb, but will do so unless he gives me his promise to do as I have told his brother Col. T. J. Lipscomb, that I would do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gonzales: I did not know positively that there would be a breach of the peace if you went to the State House and denounced Col. Lipscomb. I was told that you were said to have said that you knew of both of you. I believed that there would be.

Capt. W. K. Bachman sworn: I was called on by Governor Thompson about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. He said he had reason to believe that Mr. Gonzales would go to the State House in the morning for the purpose of denouncing Col. Lipscomb, and that he wished to prevent it. At the Governor's request I gave up his intention. I saw Mr. Gonzales near the Grand Central Hotel and had a conversation with him, but did not deliver the Governor's message to him. Mr. Gonzales said that if I had been correct in my report, he did propose to see Col. Lipscomb. That he could not submit to what had occurred. I tried to get him to drop the matter and told him that his course, if pursued, would result in a serious breach of the peace. Mr. Gonzales replied that he would do as I said, and that he would do as I said. He said that he would do as I said, and that he would do as I said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gonzales: You said that you were called down to the State House to tell him that I had thought of him. I cannot repeat the exact words you used about it to me; no reference was made to weapons, but I knew that if you carried out your purpose it would lead to a fight. From my knowledge of both of you I knew there would be bloodshed if the thing was not stopped.

Mr. Gonzales sworn: My intentions were to go to the State House at some time and tell Col. Lipscomb that some fine and some other things that he made about me to Mr. Thomas on Saturday was an infamous falsehood, and that he knew it to be such when he made it. I did not expect that a breach of the peace would result from my going to the State House, and I did not expect to assault Col. Lipscomb.

Justice Marshall required Mr. Gonzales to give bond to keep the peace in

the sum of five hundred dollars. Mr. Gonzales gave the required bond. Dr. W. C. Fisher and Major W. H. Gibbs becoming his sureties.

The prompt and decisive action of the Governor has no doubt been the means of preventing a serious if not fatal encounter, and his course in the matter will commend itself to the judgment of all good citizens.

Revenue Officers Exonerated.

Greenville News of Friday: Revenue Agent Powers and Special Agent Crawford, who went to Pickens Wednesday to investigate the planting of rice in the "planting" of stills in that County, returned yesterday and left last night for the North.

Mr. Powers says he has positive evidence that at least two and perhaps three stills have been planted; this year in Pickens County. Damaging evidence against several deputy marshals was secured.

In one or two instances there was evidence tending to prove that deputy marshals had secured the planting of the stills, but the suggestions were not acted upon. About twenty-eight stills have been broken up in this State since January 1st. Of this number sixteen were in Pickens. Since the first of May ten stills have been destroyed by rickens. No fees were paid for five of these, as the fund for this purpose was exhausted when the work was done. The fee for reporting a still is ten dollars, but in one or two instances only five has been paid.

The inspectors will make their report to the Department in Washington. They entirely exonerate the revenue officers in the matter and say they are convinced that they are perfectly blameless. Mr. Powers says that Collector Gosor and the other revenue officers have aided them materially in securing information, seeming anxious that the inquiry should be as searching and thorough as possible. Mr. Powers predicts a decided improvement in affairs in this section and says that in future there will be fewer trivial cases founded on flimsy evidence brought before Commissioners only to be dismissed.

Tilden not a Candidate.

In referring to the presidency and speaking of Tilden, Mr. Hendricks said: "Tilden is not a candidate and I believe does not desire to be made one. His home in the country has all the attractions of a natural beauty and elegant culture can give it. With it he is contented and happy and undisturbed by the contests of ambition. The care of cattle and the cultivation of fruit trees seem more agreeable to him than the study of the law, and he has not long since over the beautiful and fertile proved grounds, I thought there was enough to satisfy the most exacting taste, and that such retirement was a shield against the poisoned arrows of personal and partisan malignity."

—Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, of North Carolina, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Julia Jackson, has gone to Boston, pursuant to an invitation from Governor Butler to become the guest of Massachusetts, at the Boston Exhibition.

—Just before the storm last Wednesday the lightning struck a persimmon tree in the stable of a colored man named Frank Dix, who lives on Witherpoon place, two miles from Sumter, and passing from the tree killed a mare standing in the stable with her head outside the door. The skin was not broken, but the bones of the skull were crushed. A curry-comb lying in a crack of the building had its handle split open. The animal is reported to have been worth \$150.—Sumter Watchman and Southerner.

—Last Saturday evening about sundown, Lancaster Bratton, colored, who lives about six miles east of town, in "Nation," sent his two sons, Alexander and Boney, to the field for some corn tops. About a half an hour after they left the house, a deadened tree in the field was blown down and in falling it struck Alexander on the neck. The tree crushed the bones of his face. He crushed his left thigh bone. Death resulted almost immediately. The deceased was about 18 years of age.—Yorkville Enquirer.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and I could not get on my feet. I was very bad. I told my children I never should live in peace until I had tried Roy's Kidney Pills. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick people, and I have seen how they helped me, and they used to say I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

FARM TO RENT.

CARLISLE PLACE, four and one-half miles South of City. Four-horse farm. A lot of bottom land on Rocky River. Apply to THOMPSON, REID & CO., 100 N. W. F. PANT.

South Carolina College, COLUMBIA, S. C.

JOHN M. McBRIDE, President.

SESSION begins Oct. 2. Vacation June 15. TUITION FREE. Board at Steward's Hall, \$10; in private families, \$12 to \$16 per week. Books, \$5.00. Total not exceed \$50 to \$75. For requirements for admission and course of study, address JOHN M. McBRIDE, President.

PAY UP!

ALL persons who are indebted to us for Blacksmith Work are earnestly requested to pay us, as we are compelled to have money in hand, and we will put our books in hands of Trial Justice after 20th next month.

QUINCY GUYTON, ELBERT LEVERETT, Sept. 20, 1883.

WANTED.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!

We will pay (15) Fifteen cents per bushel for 10,000 Bushels Sound Dry Cotton Seed, delivered to us at this place before the first of November. We will exchange Cotton Seed Meal for Cotton Seed.

R. S. HILL & Co., Anderson, S. C. Sept. 20, 1883.

Partnership Notice.

The firm of White & White has this day been changed by the addition of J. O. WILHITE as a partner, for the purpose of carrying on a more extensive business in the retail drug line. The style of the firm will be White & White, P. A. WILHITE, J. O. WILHITE, Sept. 1, 1883.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the House and Lot on Greenville Street, formerly occupied by O. P. McKinney, but now by M. I. Brock. Contains six rooms, and has recently been repaired and put in first-class order. Terms easy. Apply to JESSE M. SMITH, Anderson, S. C. Aug. 30, 1883.

MEANS, CANNON & CO., NEW ONE PRICE CLOTHING, SHOE, HAT AND FURNISHING STORE, ANDERSON, S. C. REED'S NEW BUILDING.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. MISS DELLA KEYS. IS now receiving the handsomest assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS she has ever shown in this market. She invites the Ladies to call and see these Goods. Everything usually found in a Millinery Store is stock. I think I can give satisfaction in both goods and prices. DRESS MAKING given prompt attention. ROOM—1st stairs, over Mr. Louis Sharp's Confectionery. Sept. 20, 1883.

Important to Owners of Cotton Gins. THE TAYLOR & COX STEAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER is the safest and most reliable insurance against loss by fire that owners of cotton Gins run by steam can invest in. By the use of the Fire Extinguisher all the hot water and steam in a boiler can be instantly thrown into the ginning room. The hot water and steam thus applied will put out any ordinary fire. Read the following from Mr. James C. Shirley, who is using our Extinguisher: SEIT 17, 1883—MESSRS. TAYLOR & COX—Gents: On last Saturday morning my Gin House caught fire from a pigeon getting too hot, and if it had not been for your Steam Fire Extinguisher it certainly would have burned, as I had all my stails full of cotton and the fire was rapidly spreading, and the whole house would have been in a few minutes. I put the extinguisher to work and in a short time the fire was put out. I would not take it down and gin on without it for \$500. I advise all ginners who use steam to get one, as it has already saved me my house and machinery, and it will do all that you claim for it. Our Fire Extinguisher consists of perforated iron ball, one elbow, one globe valve, and thirty-five feet iron piping. Price, \$25.00. Over 35 feet piping, 15c. per foot extra. Descriptive Circulars on application. Agents wanted at liberal pay. TAYLOR & COX, Belton, S. C. Sept. 20, 1883.

LADIES' STORE! AFTER an extended trip by the Louisville Exposition, Cincinnati, Niagara, New York and Baltimore— MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS IS AT HER OLD PLACE WITH A HANDSOME LOT OF DRESS GOODS, HATS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, SHOES OF EVERY KIND AND QUALITY. She selected her SPLENDID STOCK in person, and is ready with her accomplished assistants to wait on the public. She has determined NOT TO BE UNDER SOLD. Give us a call and be convinced. Sept. 21, 1883.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. Large Stock of Goods arrived and to arrive, bought greatly under regular prices, and which we propose to sell Low Down!

W. S. LIGON. ANDERSON CITY BAKERY. BREAD and CAKES always on hand. Cakes made to order. Fresh Buns, Cakes, Confectioneries, Fruits and Nuts. Desserts, Meats, Cross & Blackwell's Chow Chow, Bases, Groceries, and all the Groceries, Scaps, Baskets of every variety. Vases, Cups and Saucers, Chamber Sets and Glassware. Hammocks, Rubber, Musical and Base Ball Goods, Tobacco and Snags. Smoke my "Lady of the Lake" excellent Cc. Segar. May 10, 1883.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. We are Agents for PIEDMONT SHIRTINGS and DRILLINGS, for the HAZEL FACTORY, YARN, and WANDO PHOSPHATE and SOLEAL CREEK WAGONS, the BEST in the market, and will always BUY YOUR COTTON at the highest prices. Come and see us and be convinced of all these facts.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. N. B.—All persons indebted to us on any account—for Merchandise, Goods or otherwise—are requested to come up PROMPTLY and pay us. Anderson, S. C., Sept. 13, 1883.

RICH, RARE, RACY. TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED! GROW Faster! Grow Bigger! Eat Better! Look Better! Red Top, White Flat Dutch, Aberdeen, White Globe, Rutta Baga, Yellow Globe, White Norfolk, Yellow Dutch, White Egg Yellow Rutta Baga, &c. &c. P. S.—Get a FRUIT JAR full. Sept. 19, 1883.

EXECUTORS' SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Anderson, S. C., the undersigned, Executors of Stephen McCully, deceased, will sell at Anderson C