Electrical Review.

The Manufacture of Candy.

able trade in itself. The census of 1880

ties of glucose.

The "stick" candy which seems to be

an indigenous American product, is of ordinary "A" sugar, boiled down with

water and a little cream of tartar to pre-

vent crystalization. The mass is taken

pans, and a knife is run across where it is

to be broken into sticks or squares. The

gum drops and "marshmallows" are

soft candies are made in a simple way,

with starch, which is pressed into moulds

by a series of plaster-of-Paris models-

and then allowed to dry. Some factories

have as much as 50,000 pounds of starch

then separated from the starch by huge

sieves. If they are to be glossed, they

curious product. The syrup is mixed

cools at the top and on the mould, the

As for this purpose the proportion of col-

oring matter to sugar is about one mill-

a pound to a thousand pounds of sugar,

Crushed to the Earth

The word candy comes to us from the

GRAND

CLEARING SALE.

N ORDER TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS, and to make room for the third large shipment of Dry Goods, expected to arrive daily, we have determined to offer all our lines in this Department for the next thirty days

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

To cash paying customers, and we wish to assure those who patronize us with their earnest effort to attend the Normal. It York alone, employing perhaps a huncash trade, that they are only charged one price for the Goods they buy from us. will be a busy time with many of them, To cash-paying customers, and we wish to assure those who patronize us with their We mean this: That we do not charge one person more for the same article than but we do hope that quite a number may or more of sugar a week, besides quantiwe do another, and that we des! with everybody alike.

In offering this reduction in prices we do not say that we are selling out at or below cost. On the contrary, we are engaged to sell Goods at a legitimately fair profit; and while we are satisfied with a small profit, can justly say that we are in a position to offer you better goods, prices and bargains than many other houses. them, whereby we save six per cent on the goods, four per cent for buying in large come to the Institute and select teachers marble table, where it is kneaded like lots, and ten per cent interest-a total saving of twenty (20) per cent. You can, no doubt, readily see now why we can afford to make a large reduction from former

We much prefer selling twice as many Goods as we do now at much lower prices than to sell half as many at the old-time high prices.

It is conceded by every Lady who has visited our Store that we keep for sale as pretty and well selected a stock of Goods as can be found anywhere, and our largely reased City and County trade has much encouraged us to try to please the public still better in every particular.

We expect to double our sales for the next two months over the sales for the corresponding time list year, and see no reason why we should not do so, having more Goods, at lower prices, and increased facilities than formerly.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is replete with BEAUTIFUL GOODS of every texture and shade, and our lines of WHITE GOODS are simply superb. Elegant Novelties in-

LADIES' NECKWEAR,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

GLOVES, RIBBONS,

BUTTONS.

And Notions in general.

A large and beautiful line of HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, on selfwill also receive the benefit of the rearabic and sugar, boiled and mixed,
deced rates of transportation offered to acting rollers, just received. Price, 75 cts. each. Every home should be provided

IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

We carry the usual heavy stocks, and are prepared at all times to meet competition. One Hundred and Twenty-five Barrels fresh ground Flour just received. Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Rice, G. ist, &c., constantly arriving and kept for sale fresh. Levering Rossted Rio Coffee a specialty. Try a pound, and you will use no

Come in and see us-we will do you right.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL

JOHN E. PEOPLES. Agent for the Celebrated

VAN WINKLE GIN, FEEDER AND CONDENSER,

Manufactured at Atlanta, Georgia, and to which Premiums were awarded at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition. Charleston Industrial Exposition Feb. 2, 1882, and at the South Carolina and Georgia State

THE VAN WINKLE FEEDER AND CONDENSER can be attached to any other Gin, so parties having other make of Gins and wishing Feeders or Condensers can be supplied by rending in their order in time, and I will guarantee dowed him. The real object is to develop dowed him. The real object is to develop color 5,000 pounds of candy. Unscrupt-All kinds of PULLEYS and SHAFTING and most IMPROVED CANE his powers, to sharpen his tools. The lous manufacturers, however, occasionally use mineral instead of safe vegetable MILLS and EVAPORATORS furnished to order.



Van Winkle King Cotton Press

Has long been before the public, and is too set any young man to thinking, if he is or burnt sugar for brown, and this with well known to need any further description. Its chief points of merit are: It takes very little room, is easily handled, and takes so little powroom, is easily handled, and takes so little powor; can be used on all kinds of powers—horse, water or steam. Ginning and packing can all theories that only perplex and disgust dies by hand, in which a water-color go on at the same time, without interfering with young minds, would accomplish much artist is employed to do art work at the Gin. A two-inch belt will pack a 500 lb. bale of cotton. It saves its cost the first season in labor. Read the following testimonial:

ANDERSON, S. C .- Mr. John E. Peoples-Sir: The Steam Power Van Winkle Cotton Press bought from you last Fall has given entire satisfaction. I packed bales of cotton weighing 660 to 725 lbs. in five minutes with all ease, using a seem any more strain on the Press than with a 400 lb. bale. For durability, strength, lightness of power, small quantity of steam required, economy of space, I deem it the King of all

Cotton Presses-especially so as the low price at which it can be bought for puts it within reach of every man running a steam Gin. In fact I would not be without it for twice its cost. I would advise all my friends to buy one of Van Winkle's Steam Power Cotton Presses, as you will save its cost in labor in one year.

M. A. COBB.

BOSS PRESS.

I am Agent also for the "Boss Hand and Power Presses," which are strong, easily handled and easily erected.



I am Agent also for the Star Hand Press, which gives general satisfaction. Suitable for traveling

THE HALL SELF-FEEDING COTTON GIN.

Manufactured at Sing Sing, N. Y., has given satisfaction wherever used. The saws are made of the best imported steel. The saw shaft is the largest made. An examination of other Gins will convince you it is the most substantially built Gin in It never breaks the roll, and therefore does away with the expense of the revolving head, as the secret of making the Gin to prevent its breaking the roll is in the proper shape of the roll box. Every one should examine the improvements in the Hall Gin made this year, especially the improvement in the Feeder.

Second-hand Machinery.

I have a lot of second-hand GINS and PRESSES, which are almost as good as new, that I will sell for about one half the price of a new one.

Come in and see me and get prices before buying.

June 24, 1886

TEACHERS'GOLUMN

J. G. CLINKSCALES, EDITOR.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Let every teacher in the County remember that the exercises of the Teachers' Institute will begin July 5th, about the earth, the sling unhooks and the shot 11 o'clock a. m. Prof. Morrison will slide off. The lard in the end of the bar

arrive a little after 10 o'clock on the holds some of the sand, or whatever may down train and go to arranging his pro- the cup to keep the water from washing gramme immediately after arrival. Be sure to be on hand at the opening and reached, a shock is felt as if an electric get full benefit of the entire session.

Misses Minerva and Lucinda Drake have closed their schools. They have done hard work and will appreciate a few weeks' vacation. They will attend the Normal.

Arabic and Persian gand, another name for sugar. Candy-making is a consider-

We do hope the Trustees will make reported 13,692 confectioners. There earnest effort to attend the Normal. It are eight or ten large factories in New be able to attend the entire session.

The public schools for the summer will open July 19th. If you have not procured a teacher yet, apply at this officewe can supply you. Let the Trustees in batches of about fifteen pounds to a for their summer schools. or their summer schools.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr.

worked in. The paste then goes to the "pulling hooks," where for five or six minutes it is pulled and twisted and re-

R. A. Bagwell for a few moments about pulled and retwisted at the hands of a two weeks ago, in Belton. Mr. Bagwell workman who certainly earns his living. was on his way home from his school in Thence it returns to the marble table, at Brushy Creek Township. He reports a pleasant session, and expresses himself final shape. Stripes are pressed into the as delighted with the community in batch, two feet long and a foot thick, and which he teaches. It is constitutional it is then drawn and twisted out till it is which he teaches. It is constitutional the proper size of the penny "stick," the with Bob to do faithful work, whatever right length of which is clipped off by he undertakes. If his student life was huge scissors. Clear candy is not kneadan index to the work of the teacher, his ed or pulled. Flat candy is run into patrons are fortunate.

The Superintendent of Education has issued a circular to the following effect:

Machine, which cuts and presses it to A competitive examination for the the proper size and shape. Peabody Scholarships in the National Rozenges are rolled out like pie-crust, sometimes printed in carmine with a ville, on Wednesday, August 25, beginhand stamp, and then cut out with dies. ning at 10 a. m. Seven scholarships will Sugar plums and sugared almonds are he awarded. The State Normal Institute made in a very interesting way, by for white teachers will be in session in throwing the nut, seed, or other nucleus with boiling sugar into great copper tion. I would earnestly recommend ap- pans, which are shaken by hand or replicants for scholarships to enroll them- volved by machinery over a hot fire. selves as regular pupils of the Institute Rolled over and over in the moist sugar, at the beginning of the session, as they the plums soon begin to grow, and are will thereby be greatly aided in acquiring "polished off" by each other, while the such knowledge as will enable them to above steam-worked fans carry off the pass the examination successfully, and dry dust. Gum drops are made of gum-

We notice with pleasure that the an- to be flavored and colored. The cheap nual addresses delivered this year at the Colleges are more practical than they have heretofore been. It is well some- from sugar mixed with cream of tartar times to theorize, but when a man is to prevent crystalizing. To give them called upon to deliver an address on a their fancy forms, a flat tray is filled Commencement occasion to an audience composed largely of students, male or a drop, hand, face, berry, or what it may female, it is well if he say something be-arranged on a long stick. Into these that will give them clearer views of life, starch moulds the hot cream is poured, with its responsibilities and possibilities. Nowadays, young men not unfrequently in this use. The drying room is kept at leave College with a very incorrect idea a high temperature, in which "creams" of what real life is. If the chosen soon become dry and solid. They are speaker at that mile-stone in a young man's life can throw open a door that are placed in huge tin pans and a cold reveals to him the bright and dark shades of the picture of life, and impress upon stand overnight. In the morning the his mind the truth that with most men ice sugar on top is broken, and the "creams" are found coated with fine life is what they make it; if he can, by crystals. The liquor drops are a very using plain English, banish that abominable idea that an educated man must with brandy or flavored water, and is not work, and that manual labor is be- poured into the starch moulds. As it neath the dignity of a College graduate, crystals make a continuous case, impristhen is it possible for a Commencement oning the liquor within. oration to result in good.

We boast of our Colleges, and we have by the use of terra alba, or white clay. a right to be proud of them, but, beyond the shedow of a doubt they have the shadow of a doubt, they have all when the clay falls to the bottom undis spoiled some mighty good farmers and solved. An ounce roll of cheap lozenges turned loose upon the world some very sorry professional men. An education should not take a man from the receipts. An ounce of this injurious stuff. The coloring of candies is for the most part, speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Busbee | colors, and cart loads of such candy at the recent Commencement exercises have been seized and destroyed by the of the Furman University was replete health-officers in New York. For the with good hard sense and calculated to used for red, saffron for yellow, caramel of that kind, and fewer on the subtle are used sometimes, however, in for the cause of education and the com- wholesale according to the model set him. mon good of our country.

WONDERS OF THE SEA.

The sea occupies three-fifths of the surface of the earth. At the depth of and this is worked in during the boiling about 3,500 feet, waves are not felt. The or kneading. Licorice colors and flavors temperature is the same, varying only a both at once.—Harper's Magazine. trifle from the ice at the poles to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down, the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box six feet deep were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt left on the bottom. Taking the average depth of be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In the many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottorn before it does above. Waves are very deceptive. To look at

get his mail from the postoffice at Buck Swamp about one hour before sundown, and while walking a path through the woods a large pine, two feet in diameter and bent over the path, suddenly fell just as he was under it, killing him inthem in a storm, one would think the stantly. When found his body was horribly mangled, and but for the fact that same place but the motion goes on. his head happened not to be crushed by Sometimes in storms these waves are the tree he would have been scarcely reforty feet high, and travel fifty miles an cognized. After dark his wife, thinking hour-more than twice as fast as the that he was detained unusually late, sent swiftest steamer. The distance from over to his brother's who lives near, to valley to valley is generally fifteen times know whether he had stopped there on the height, hence a wave five feet high his return. As nothing had been seen of will extend over seventy-five feet of him, she next sent to the postoffice to The force of the sea dashing on know if he had been there, but nothing Bell Rock is said to be seventeen tons could be learned of him. for each square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water man that he had seen him at a certain from the sea. Every year a layer of the point on the path above referred to. About midnight his body was found in the position above mentioned not far den into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow the negro. The deceased was a juror at the negro. The deceased was a juror at back at last through rivers. The depth the term of the Sessions Court just of the sea presents an interesting prob-If the Atlantic were lowered for the distance from shore to 6,564 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be han a great, or 1,500 great, or 1,500 same time on the following evening he shore would be han a great, or 1,500 same time on the following evening he miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfound-be a road of dry land from Newfound-old.

he returned to his home, and about the same time on the following evening he was killed. He leaves a wife and four three miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfound-old.

he returned to his home, and about the same time on the following evening he was killed. He leaves a wife and four race. Struggle and not peace seems the natural law. It is not to be conceived as old.

he returned to his home, and about the same time on the following evening he makes a deposit, reserving enough to pay making a feed of corn and folder, and makes a deposit, reserving enough to pay makes a deposit, reserving be a road of dry land from Newfound-land to treland. This is the plane on

IS THE NEGRO A FAILURE? A Very Strong and Thoughtful Letter. Howell Cobb in Augusta Chronicle

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1886.

It has been found difficult to get correct soundings of the Atlantic. A mid-shipman of the navy overcame the diffi-culty, and shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the sinker. A hole is bored A short while before his death Alexanthrough the sinker, through which a rod of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar is a cup der H. Stephens asserted that the South had grown poorer since the war. This provoked much criticism. When, howdug out, and the inside coated with lard. ever, it was known he referred to the The bar is made fast to the line, and a agricultural interest, the foundation of sling holds the shot on. When the bar, stable prosperity, many who first disputed which extends below the ball, touches concurred in his opinion. The fact that this interest is prostrated and suffering from protracted depression will now be conceded. In Georgia, whatever statis-tics may show, no intelligent observer will contend that the condition of the be on the bottom, and a drop shuts over the sand out. When the ground is farmers as a class has improved. All the fault does not lie at the door of current had passed through the line .-

the negro. The former slave-holder did not fully realize immediately after the war his serious loss. The negro's presence still as a laborer blinded him. I recall, in 1865-66, many declaring they were better off-they no longer had the negro to support. The high prices for cotton helped to fasten upon us the system of all cotton. These two causes deluded us into continuing the life of luxurious ease and extravagance engendered by slavery. Emancipation crippled the individual owner, but did not impoverish the South.

The productive power remained undisturbed other than as affected by the confusion incident to the change. The land and the negro, serving as the labor, wrought what prosperity we have had since the war. The free negro, then, has not proven an utter failure. As in slavery, he enriched, by his increase and profit of his labor, his master directly and the whole South indirectly, so as a free laborer he has by the sweat of his brow materially aided in the rehabilitation of

Can it be said, then, that the negro is not to be depended upon as a permanent and reliable laborer, or that he is unfitted to be the land tenantry of the South? To answer this question fully and intelligently we must consider the influence of he negro upon our material development before and since the war-the effect of his presence upon our progress, both as slave and freeman. Did his presence impede our full development before the war? None will deny that slavery was niurious to the non-slave-holding and abor class of whites in the South. I presume that it will not be claimed

that slavery developed either economy thrift or industry in the slave-holding class. Slavery enervated the slave-holder even to dependence upon the slave, hindered the progress of the non-slave-holder, and made the South as a section dependent upon the North. Before the war T. R. R. Cobb, addressing the Alumni Society of the Georgia University, recognized this dependence. He declared North furnished our teachers and iterature. Not a text book was written or printed South. The North supplied our fabrics, machinery, what little we needed, our household goods, our garden and agricultural implements, down to the axe-helve used by the negro upon in huge copper steam kettles, whence the mixture is taken out into smaller kettles

bad enslaved the South, hampered her mind, contracted her resources, dwarfed her material development and lisolated her from sympathetic contact with the world. His utterance provoked criticism —but, as often with Mr. Hill, he but anticipated public opinion.

Has twenty years of negro free labor altered our status of dependence? In truth it is worse. In the main, we are still dependent upon the North for our books, fabrics, machinery and implements of trade and agriculture. Before the war we did make a support first, and cotton as a surplus crop. Now, after twenty years of free negro labor, we are literally dependent upon the North for bread and meat. The testimony of all who work the negro is that he is growing more unreliable as a laborer.

The tutelage of the time of slavery benefited the negro solely through his faculty of imitation. He now contemns the white man's opinion and example It is true he is of a cheerful spirit and easily contented. A little seems to content the negro-a full stomach and no work save when hunger impels him. This tends to make him unreliable as a laborer-improvident and thriftless. The negro thus, at present, unfitted to be a reliable laborer, is slowly becoming an independent tiller of our lands. He is gaining this position neither by merit, nor with the voluntary consent of the

After twenty years of struggle to work the negro under intelligent control, which is best alike for landowner and y yielding his land to negro tenants. This he does, not from choice, but coercion of circumstance as stated, with the firm conviction that the negro tenant will impoverish the land, as he has in many instances already bankrupted the owner The evil is great and a speedy remedy imperative. The most hopeful I have seen suggested is white immigration, both of farmers able to buy and cultivate the lands and intelligent laborers. Artificial increase of white tillers of

the soil will overcome the present disproportion in numbers of the negro, and natural increase of same, which threat ionth, the result of swallowing paint is ens disaster to our agricultural interests. not so disastrous as might be expected. Every inducement should be offered; In flavoring, essential oils are used, about advertise our advantages of climate and adapted to varied culture. The State should open its treasury to this end; an efficient bureau of immigration should be immediately and permanently established. The landowners should co-operate in the way of easy purchase of lands-both as MARION, June 17 .- Mr. Thomas J. Bass, a prominent citizen of this County, could be constitutionally done, the State living about twelve miles above this could well afford to buy the lands and place, was killed last evening about 6 denate them to bona fide settlers-title o'clock about a half mile from his home. conditioned upon certain period of occu-According to the best information repancy and improvement thereon. In a ceived he started from home on foot to few years the State would be amply repaid in increased value and revenue. I think the tendency of such immigration will be to distribute the negro gradually over the whole country. Necessity will compell him to seek work on terms consistent with a profitable utilization of his labor, both for the land-owner and him-

self. Proper control and tutelage of merely our material growth. In fact, this

and angry. Every agency to augment the difficulty of solving the problem grows more active, while our resources seemed lessened. Will the end be con-

ment after long tutelage under proper nfluences and examples, his interest well as that of the white, imperatively demands an influx of proper white im migrants to overcome this disproportion and to give permanent peace and prosperity alike to the land-owner and negro. Grant the negro's defects are not inherent Grant there is no danger of social degradation of the white. Grant that with proper influence, and patent and well directed effort, the negro wi'.

ultimately develop into a distinct rac citizen, contributing at every point to our common growth and welfare abiding beneficial results. Still such influence as indicated is to be secured more speedily and substantially by immigration of whites. This will alike arrest tendency to destruction of the negro by conflic and degradation of the whites in charac ter, at least, by contact with the negro in present relative numbers. As a political actor it needs no comment to show this tendency to corrupt the white. A pur chaseable voter invites bribery and fraud which, while it fastens the negro depray ty upon him, tends to debauch the white thriftless, dishonest laborer, working only under the compulsion of hunger nvites dishonest dealing by the employer to equalize results. These evil tendencies

hazards, preserve the purity, integrity and supremacy of the white race. Had there never been any outside agi tation, and the conscience of the Sout ever remained dormant, sooner or later she would have awakened to, and been appalled, by the problem involved in the crease of the negro even as a slave. Sudden emancipation and enfranchise-ment of the negro is rushing the problem to a solution, but it nevertheless existed in slavery. The black cloud was gathering all the days of slavery, and has only burst upon us with the violence of a cyclone by sudden freedom and its sur-

should be neutralized. We must, at all

The Acquittal of Ferguson.

enough to read a newspaper, has, it is presumed, made up his mind as to whether Many of these enterprising of was a crime to go to the store on December 24, 1884, and shoot the Jew while he was quietly pursuing his daily work. hold as to the justifiableness or unjustifiableness of the act, and whatever the en and settles down into a nice readypublic may think of the jury for the made home. Ourgirls are bread-winners verdict, Ferguson has been legally vindiand no mistake. They are up to all sorts

declared that it was no harm at all to "kill the damned Jew." ment is, that juries not only reflect the sentiment of the country, but that they the plantation. He deplored this dependence, and urged our people to arouse from their lethargy.

After the war B. H. Hill, addressing the same society, deplored the still exist.

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After the war B. H. Hill, addressing the problem of the country, but that they nearly every woman in the territory is a taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why, of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as they are taxpayer. Why of course, she votes, as the taxpayer. Why ing and ever increasing dependence. He of Abbeville County, and we believe the Hamilton, the people's choice," or "Give

wrong in our jury system. While it is no superintendency of the county, and a trouble to punish, even to a cruel extent, for offerces against property, yet the lt is needless to add that the "borrid law is seldom enforced for the protection" was beaten by all three of the girls, of the life and limb of the citizen. The | Hamilton coming out ahead. Court at every sitting, proves that proper-ty is jealously guarded, but the records of the Court prove that juries are drawn jurors in cases which involve intempewhich refuse to convict for offenses against | rance, breaches of promise and gaming the person-no matter how aggravated. | would hang a culprit on moderate testi-Is a peck of corn in a neglected field of mony. Yet with all this, girls are scarce more consideration than the life of a in Montana. The town of Maiden close human being? Is the price of a pig more | by (the county seat of Fergus county) life of a citizen? With this state of etc., is in fact a safe retreat for bachelor affairs how long will it be before we will since there is not an unmarried lady in be compelled to resort to lynch law? If the present jury system, by which being penned, is a community of forlorn all offenders against the person escape bachelors with not a female within a punishment is continued, we must organ- radius of fifteen miles, excepting the ze for that protection which the law refuses to give, and the excited and

incensed mob must finally be called upon to administer certain and speedy justice. —Abbeville Press and Banner.

That Boundary-Line.

Mr. Arthur Winslow, engineer, has completed the field work of his survey of the disputed boundary between North | Clinton House, the other evening. The astonished that I couldn't move for a she ventures out among people, she Carolina and South Carolina, on the line between Mecklenburg and Lancaster more or less attention to a series of tales was no use in movin'. The two varmints because if she will acknowledge it e counties. He spent three weeks in making the survey, the work being done by direction of Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, the Commissioner on the part of North Carolina. The survey was made some years ago by the South Carolina Commissioner. He made a compass is technically known as a venier survey, used and the exact course was taken from the stars. Numerous errors and variaions were discovered in the old survey. In all Mr. Winslow went over thirty about seven thousand acres of land herewith the change which throws them into awakened at one o'clock in the of old associations, etc. Mr. Winslow will to-day begin to make-up the maps, etc., from his survey. The papers will all be placed in the Governor's hands. It is probable that a board of arbitration will be required to adjust matters satisfactoril; in all respects .- Raleigh News-

by the mention of the fact that The negro problem involves more than | the President always used new money. Some neonle laughed at the idea that he is only embraced in the broader problem | handed a crisp new \$100 bill to Dr. Sunhis presence involves. If we go on as | derland for his marriage fee, and, again, now, the negro in abnormal disproportion | that he put a crisp new \$5 bill in the colto the whites—as a product of slavery— lection plate at the Oakland church. and this disproportion increasing, what of People said: "Why, the President must the future? What will a century, or even less, yield us, social as well as matenew notes direct from the treasury. He ered. Humanly speaking, judging by the never gets old notes, except in change past and present, without knowledge of the future, the cloud grows more dense The United States treasurer, on the last The United States treasurer, on the last day of each month, sends the President his salary-\$4,166,66-the odd change in bright, new silver and copper cents, and the notes all new and the latest issue. Mr.

MONTANA'S FRONTIERS. Class of Women Different from Those

With the remarkable development of the Western Territories has grown up a class of women totally different from their sisters in the States. The very fact of being in a new wild country, often left alone to look after the herds and flocks, has made them wonderfully selfreliant and independent. I run across women up in this country so full of pluck, grit and endurance that I verily believe that in a stand-up fight with hostile Indians or marauding horse thieves they would be equal, man for man, to the same number of cowboys or soldiers. These ladies by reason of their wild life on the frontier do not by any means lose all the gentleness and refinement of their sex. To be sure, they become somewhat roughened by hardship and exposure, but through it all they still preserve their womanly traits, and when the necessity arises for them to ride, hunt or shoot you will find them there, and in the end perhaps a little better off than a great many males would be under similar cir There are all kinds of women in the

Northwest. From the cultured dames of

our best cities the grade runs all the way down to the female road agent. But, as a rule, the girls of Montana are made of the very best material to be had on the continent. Scattered all over the broad prairies of Montana are refined and cultured women, bred in affluence and case, proud, young and hopeful, called by the misfortunes of their husbands or led by their desires to enter and achieve in new fields the mission of life, to surrender society, the home and friends and scenes of their youth, and march boldly to a far-off wilderness and endure privation, toil, labor and suffering. But these wo men have grown to be brave, industrious self-reliant, full of pluck and energy perfect horsewomen, healthy, hearty, active and independent, and in many cases about as pretty and as plump as the very best of climates can make them. John C. Ferguson, on his fourth trial, was acquitted of all legal blame for the killing of Arthur M. Benedict. The alone will succeed where an ordinary readers of the Press and Banner are man would fail. With no vices they familiar with all the facts of the homi- stick closely to business, and if bent or cide, and any rehearsal of them here tree claiming, homesteading or prewould be superfluous. Every man in empting a quarter, half or whole section Abbeville County who has intelligence of land, they generally stay by the claim Many of these enterprising damsels wouldn't have a husband at any price. Again, many after laying the foundation some lazy bachelor who comes loafing along, sees the chance, marries the maid

cated. Through the solemn forms of of schemes, such as ranching, herding of law, he has been declared innocent of sheep or cattle, school superintendents any offence whatever. The jury have and even politics. The latter should be expected, how ever, as the females of Montana have the right of suffrage extended to them in nearly every woman in the territory is a never uttered a more absolute truth than when he declared the defence of slavery law and the evidence.

Of Abbevine County, and we define the pour vote to Darcy," or "Vote for Nich-law and the evidence."

Hamilton, Nichols It seems to us that there is something and Darcy were candidates for the school

> There is no question but what female suffrage is a benefit to Montana. Female the town. Sadie, whence these lines are Crow squaws in the neighboring Indian One old bachelor wandering around the village has a \$70,000 bank account and no one to help him spend it. - Cor. San Francisco Chronicle

A Contractor's Ghost Story.

"I never go much on ghost stories,"

being told by the guests of the hotel. "You dou't believe in spooks, then, suggested one of the gathering.
"Well, I don't know," the old contracdirection has been somewhat remarkable. and kicked in a way to tell me that he'd survey. Mr. Winslow's survey was what the story I will tell you is true. I can whoop as the panther drawed off, but produce a living witness to it, and I will | when I reached him he was as dead as a in which a venier and theodolite were at any time make affidavit to its accuracy. Two years ago I was building a piece of hand, usin' his huntin' knife, and I'm whom you can look up with respect an railroad down in the Eastern part of this tellin' you he was a terrible lookin' ob-State. Among the people who furnished miles of line. The greater part of the country is fine farming land, but near the lies came in I paid them promptly and "Well, I figgered it out purty easy. aim in life—to help the fallen, suffer Catawba River there is some land almost | took receipts from every man. I knew mountainous in its roughness. In a dis- to the tie the number used. After my con tract was completed the old trader leys one hundred and fifty feet in depth. | me for the price of fifty ties. The case By Mr. Winslow's survey, made with the was tried and I was made to pay the greatest care and accuracy, he states, money. The old man had sworn to his didn't stop to see whether he was white bill, and little or no defense could be tofore claimed as South Carolina territo- made. When I paid the money I warnry, are part and parcel of North Carolina. ed the fellow. I told him he had perjured Most of the people in this territory Mr. himself. I predicted for him an unhappy Winslow found to be very well pleased ending. About six months ago, I was Mecklenburg. They are in a strip of by this same old trader. It was dark in country far from Lancaster, the county seat of the county of that name. By the you now he was there in life. He wakchange of counties and States they get | ened me by calling my name. My partwithin ten or twelve miles of Charlotte, ner was in a bed in the same room just a their new county seat. Of course some few feet from me. I called him and told of the residents in the territory do not him of the visitor's presence. He said like to leave South Carolina, on account he could not see him and laughed at me. He told me that I was dreaming and suggested that I had better go to sleep. While we were talking the old trader called me by name. He said he had been mistaken about the ties, and offered to return me the money. The vision then vanished. My partner talked with me of the matter before we went to sleep again. The next morning he told the story on me as a joke, but while we were should reign in town and county after at breakfast the news reached us of the July 1, 1886, thirty barrooms have been old trader's death. He had died within ten minutes of the time of his visit to me. I have no idea how many more calls of the same character he had to make, but I am satisfied his visit to me was the last one. That story is true as holy writ," the old man concluded. A distressing silence followed its telling

What an 80-Cent Horse Did.

An 80 cent horse in this County has sultivated 22 acres of land thus far this eason. Last winter a negro came to B. B. Martin's for a bushel of corn, bringhis father to let him buy the horse. He | died in Fairfield, was perhaps the tallest possible that the white man-will finally \$35,000, as he has an income besides his got his consent and overtook the owner man in the State, measuring six feet and which t. great Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediterranean is comparation to serve as chairman of the Democratic the condition of the races. Nor that the tively shallow. A drying up of 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be join would be join must have but one termination—the saved much of his first year's salary, but one prepared for him which has been of successions. Conflict white will abandon finally this fair sections and solling fruit on of season when it commands three of four cents around. Africa would be joined with Italy. The British Channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

Cleveland will be the Democratic candidate of sudden death, so he had must have but one termination—the weaker will go down. Hence if the neweaker will go down. Hence if the neweak

A Wild Western Story.

"I was huntin' and trappin' along the Columbia River on the Oregon side," said Uncle Joe, a veteran of the plains and mountains, "and while I was right in the Injun country I kivered my tracks so well that it was weeks before they got on to me. I built a brush hut in heavily timbered bottom, and the keerful manner in which I moved around that neighborhood would have done credit to a cat. I used the bow and arrow altogether in killin' game, and my traps brought me in a back load of furs about as fast as I could take keer of 'em.

"I guess I had bin located about six weeks, and had become sort o' careless, as was nateral, when I got a sudden eye opener. One arternoon I cum plump of the moccasin track of an Injun, and from the way it circumlocuted around, I soon made up my mind that he was huntin' fur me. I was a bit puzzled at first, because there was only one track, but by and by I figgered out how it was.
It was either some Injun who had slipped
off to trap by himself for a few days, or
it was some warrior who had had had had uspicions aroused and was doin' a leetle evestigation on his own hook. If he got my scalp he was so much ahead, and glory awaited him. If he got nuthin' he wouldn't be laughed at by the rest of his tribe, fur none of 'em would know of his adventure. The minit I diskivered his footprints I pulled myself together fur bizness, and I hadn't follered his trail over twenty rods before I found that he

was follerin' an old trail of mine. "It didn't take me a minit to realize that one of us had got to die afore that hunt would be ended. It was a question of fish or cut bait with me. I should be ollered if I left the bottoms, fur that redskin wanted my life, and I couldn't stay if he did. On his side, it would never do fur him to abandon the place arter he had diskivered that I was alone. He must take his life agin mine and abide the issue. Mebbe you kin realize sunthin' of the feelin' which comes over a man when he knows that he is bein' tracked by somebody who demands his ife. I'd rayther have had a whole tribe of redskins come whoopin' and yellin' down upon me than to know that a sarpent was dodgin' and crawlin' along my trail, silent, determined and implacable. I hit the feller's trail about half a mile from the hut, and the hour was about three o'clock. I knew that he must sooner or later strike one of my fresh trails and bring up at the hut, and in-stead of follerin' him as he follers my old trail I broke off after a few minutes and made directly fur the hut. Near by was a mass of rock which offered a se cure hidin' place, and if I could reach it without bein' seen I should have an advantage. That is, it was reasonable to believe that he would show up within shootin' distance durin' the next twenty-

"I made the tallest kind o' tracks when I once got started. I had to take the chances of his havin' found the hut and bein' in ambush, and I'm not disputin' that it was a great load off my mind cial questions, as they are, are not not guess, but he would be still more puzzled to know what had become of me. Fur the first hour the place was as silent as a graveyard, and I was lookin' and fourth candidate was in the field-a man. listenin' as only a man can when his life is at stake to git a hint of the where- feel properly angry if it were offered abouts of the enemy. I finally got a her personally and conspicuously, sign. A buck deer cum runnin' past me the woman who is wedded in a way to show that he had seen a whom she knows, and ev human bein' not far off, and I figgered knows, to be her inferior. that the redskin was approachin' from married in early girlhood, be the east. He had made a complete half found out that judgment must I circle of my bidin' place. Fur the foundation for true love; or perhaps next half hour I used my eyes and ears remained single till well advanced in l until my head ached. I knew the var- and then tried to satisfy her hungry h

and I allowed that if he didn't show up purty soon I'd be badly boxed up for the night. I was all on sige and skeercely able to hold myself, when, all of a sudden, the silence was broken by an awful get somebody to "support" her, which vell, follored by a cry from some human bein'. It wasn't 'way off, but right there within stone's throw, and I riz up as if a dozen instead of one. Many a women I had springs under me. Right there is laughed at for "wearing the breaches," within stone's throw, and I riz up as if before my eyes, and not a hundred feet when she has to, because the man in the away, a panther and an Injun was havin' it hot and heavy, the beast usin' his claws and teeth, and the redskin cuttin' and weighed down with double burdens began Contractor Van Duke, at the and slashin' with his knife. I was so in the care of the family, but when was no use in movin'. The two varmints | because if she will acknowledge it even rolled over and over a dozen times, too to herself, she is conscious of t badly mixed fur me to tell which was ashamed of her husband. Almost every which, and then the panther kinder one if acquainted with such an one. drawed out of the fight. He might have After once making the mistake, the tor replied. "My experience in that got fifteen feet away when he keeled over I don't suppose you will believe me, but got his full. The Injun uttered a faint they ought to be a terrible warning door nail. He had fit it out hand to iect. The beast had tore almost every inch of ciothin' off'n bim, and he was bit | misery. Old maidhood is honorable,

That panther had stowed hisself away on a limb calkelatin' to make it hot fur me. aged parents, or to educate younger I reckon he didn't git up there until brothers and sisters, or even to pursue arter I had ambushed myself, and when worthy career of one's own for love of i the redskin cum crawlin' along the beast or black. I was a panther skin, rifle, tomahawk, and huntin' knife ahead, and, although I remained there for three weeks longer, I saw no further signs of

— At precisely 12 o'clock on the night of June 30 instant the big clock in the into a doctor's effice and desired the d Courthouse tower will toll the knell of penser of physic to go to see a friend w all the barroms in Atlanta. When the | was "jist a-dyin'." He would not to first stroke rings out upon the air there | no for an answer; so putting the sad will be heard a rattling of doors and bags upon his horse, the physician start windows, and when the last ceases to out upon his journey. As soon as hes vibrate the barrooms will have been the sick man he knew it was nearly or closed not to be reopened for a period of at least two years. The number to be closed is not as large as the uninformed may imagine. Previous to July, 1884, the average was about 120; but, after that time, the license was raised from \$300 to \$500 and the average decreased to about 100. Since the election by which it was decided that prohibition closed, leaving a total of sixty-nine in town to be tolled out of existence at midnight on June 30. In a radius of five or six blocks, with the Kimball House as the centre, there are thirty-ing man's tongue just as he was drawing five barrooms. A few of these retail nothing but beer. The majority retail not only beer but all sorts of alcoholic

- A good many people will be disposed to laugh when they read of German infantry regiments being drilled to the use of bicycles and tricycles, but on the good roads of Europe they might be made very useful equipments for an army. The soldiers could ride them in marching order with less fatigue than they could march and at a rate of speed that might easily determine the fate of a

- Mr. R. M. Stevenson, who recently

Mr. Cleveland is in earnes entions to curb the extra Congress. On Monday he vetoes sion bills and two bills appro money for public buildings. in a message to Congress that during the present session 493 special pension bil is advised that 111 more will be presented in a day or two. He dwells upon the propriety of leaving applicants for pensions to the regular channel of the Pension Bureau, which is fully equipped to attend properly to their cases, and condemns the demoralizing idea "that as

against the public treasury, the most questionable expedients are allowable." He vetoes the two public buildings bills because no Federal offices are located at the places provided for in the bills except post offices, and the postal business of those places does not warrant the erec-tion of public buildings for their especia In this connection it is interesting to notice the figures showing the expenditures by the United States Government

tures by the United States Government on account of pensions. The total amount of disbursements on account of pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was \$65,693,707, being Aprince as of \$8,420,170 over the previous year. Ten years previous in 1875, the disbursements on account of pensions were only \$29,683,117, and in 1865 they were only \$8,525,153. So that the pension disbursements last year are nearly eight times as much as they were 20 years eight times as much as they were 20 years ago, and more than twice what they were 10 years ago.

The number of pensioners on the roll.

in 1865 was 85,986. In 1875 they had increased to 234,821, and in 1885 the number had grown to 345,125. Is there any wonder that there should be such an expression as "pension grab" current in this country? Is not the President right when he insists that Congress shall cease the reckless passageension bills at "nominal session for the express purpose of their consid-ation and attended by a small minor of members?" In his position he ve properly recognizes the propriety granting pensions to soldiers who a entitled to them under the principles the pension laws. But he is also rig in thinking that some greater effort shou be made to ascertain who are entitled them than can be put forward in-'nominal sessions

In this very matter of pension legislation, and in other extravagances of Congress in squandering the public treasure are to be found some potent causes of the present depression of business. Asid from the burdens of taxation, which such expenditures involved, it is impossible that a great government like this show marage its immense financial affair-loosely and in violation of the ordinary principles of economy without dem izing to some extent the business of civilized world. Free trade and prote tion, the silver dollar, inflation and co traction of the currency, important fin

If there is any woman in the wor mint was approachin' the hut, but he was comin' so cautiously that I could not tell the exact direction.

"The sun was now gettin' purty low, and I allowed that if he didn't show up with the "first chance" to marry for feat she would never have another one; perchance, she was wearied in youth usually turns out to mean that she has t

really labor to support from two to hal

nothing left for such women but to make

the most of what is left to them; bu

young girls who are in danger of fol ing in their footsteps.
No, girls, if you can't marry a man t admiration, never marry at all. blessedness is far preferable to do or unfortunate of the world, to care for In a marriage of the highest type, bo

opposite is desolation .- Pee Dee Index. Extraordinary Medical Skill.

husband and wife look up to each other

for different qualities. This is bliss; the

with him, and remarked to the courie "Peter, you told the truth : your friend is just at the point of death. "Can't ye do ainytheeng for heem?"

replied Peter. "No; it is too late." "But, docthor, aint ye goin' to give

heem ainything at all at all?" "It will do no good."
"But, docthor, ye have come so far, i would be too bad to go back withou

doin' anything."

his last breath. Peter, seeing his friend's head drop-back, looked up to the doctor with Lig eyes, and said, half in a whisper, "Oh, docthor, an didn' ye do it quick!"—Har-per's Magazine for July.

- Grapes may be preserved in a fresh state until January, February or March by a very simple device. Before the fruit is fully ripened, cover the vine with the ends of the canes may be cut away if necessary. Thus protected, the fruit

draw enough sap from the vine to bee perfectly fresh several months after the usual time of maturing. Some grape growers in the immediate vicinity of the larger cities make a good speculation by

— A woman never will be "the oldes inhabitant." She wouldn't admit it.

JOHN E. PEOPLES.