

**Anderson Intelligence.**  
**E. B. MURRAY, Editor.**  
 THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.  
 TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
 ONE YEAR, \$1.50.  
 SIX MONTHS, 75c.

Factories of various kinds are building all over the State. Anderson is conspicuous for lagging behind in this kind of progress. Can't some public spirited citizen start an association to start a cotton factory. Such an act would be a public benefaction.

Anderson needs some man who will take the lead in organizing a manufacturing boom. There is a great deal of uninvested money that could be put into manufacturing here, if a practical, successful, judicious man was agreed on as its president. We have the man. Can't the Board of Trade start the movement?

The newspapers in several localities note the formation of anti-treating societies, and commend them. The County of Anderson will form an anti-treating society on the 16th of August, in our opinion. It will be the best kind of an anti-treating society. It will be formed on the idea that the best way to stop treating is by shutting up the treating places. In other words, the only way to stop treating is by shutting up bar rooms.

While the soldiers who fought on both sides in the late war are camping together on their old battle field, the politicians are fighting over the every effort that is being made towards reconciliation. The strife between the sections is their stock in trade, and when that goes they will go too. Statesman flourish when their country is at peace and happy, but the political vampire can only exist on the blood of his countrymen.

The killing of Mr. J. L. Hamlin in Orangeburg county a few days ago by A. C. and A. R. Norton, appears to have been one of the most unjustifiable and cold-blooded murders that has ever stained the criminal record in South Carolina. Hamlin, who had been caught in a shower, had gone into his room to change his clothes. A. C. and A. R. Norton were present. A. R. Norton stepped out, and while Hamlin was changing his pants, A. C. Norton shot him. A. R. Norton returned to the room and fatally stabbed him. There seems to be no mitigating circumstances in the case.

With the commencement occasion of the South Carolina College came the welcome announcement that Dr. McBryde, the accomplished president of that institution, would remain in the position he so admirably fills, rather than accept a more profitable and equally prominent position in the State of Tennessee. This determination of Dr. McBryde will be received by the whole State with satisfaction. By the students of the University it has been greeted with genuine delight. Dr. McBryde has been most successful in his administration of the duties committed to his charge, by which he has endeared himself to the students, and commanded the confidence and admiration of the whole State.

Governor Richardson has issued a requisition on the Governor of Georgia for Stone and McNally, charged with kidnapping in connection with the recent kidnapping of Blackwood in Aiken County. The Grand Jury of Aiken County has indicted these men for kidnapping and for robbery, and as Gov. Gordon refuses to give them up on the requisition to the first charge, it has been followed by the recent demand. The Governor has not yet acted on this requisition, but it is generally thought he will decline to deliver the parties up for trial. Gov. Gordon seems to think that the fact of a man's having committed a crime, is a sufficient excuse for other men to commit crimes in capturing them. At least he sets that way. There is, however, one redeeming feature about the matter. If they are criminals, they are on the Georgia side. As long as they will stay there, South Carolina is safe from their depredations.

The Piedmont Exposition to be held in Atlanta during the month of October, promises to be one of the greatest and most useful exhibitions that this section of the country has ever had. It is intended to show the successful results of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, mechanics, art and the products of all kinds of skill, as displayed in exhibits gathered from the Piedmont belt of the Southern States especially, though exhibits will be received from other States also. The city of Atlanta has purchased the grounds, and is erecting buildings which are expected to surpass the Cotton Exposition in that city some years ago. The exposition is expected to be annual in the future, and it starts off with the finest prospect of success. Every State should take an interest in it, and particularly Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee, whose interests in common with those of Georgia it is intended primarily to promote. We hope the people of Anderson County will endeavor to have many exhibits of their agriculture and other industries present at this exposition, and along with the exhibits all who can do so should attend in person, to encourage and assist to important an undertaking. Great crowds are expected to attend, and wide publicity has been given to its attractive features. President Cleveland and a part of his cabinet will be there during the exhibit. No more enjoyable trip can be arranged for the money it will cost, than a visit to Atlanta during the Piedmont Exposition at this Fall.

The action of the State Board of Agriculture in locating the Agricultural Stations is not a surprise to us, though we think their action hasty and ill-timed. Of all the offers submitted, there can be no doubt that taken at the actual figures offered, the Spartanburg offer was the best, and if an immediate location were necessary, the Board would have done right in the selection, but with the offers which could have been made by Greenville, and the increase which Anderson, Oconee and Pickens would have made, the State would undoubtedly have increased her offer, and still have secured the Station, but she would have had to pay more for it. The stopping of the matter by locating now was just about such a policy as an auctioneer would pursue who knocked down while the bidding was going on. The location ought not, we think, to have been made until after the next session of the Legis-

lature, for there may, and probably will be, considerable changes made in the scope of the Act to conform with the Act of Congress, and perhaps to establish an Agricultural College. It is generally supposed that a majority of the Board of Agriculture are opposed to the Agricultural College, and this doubtless accounts for the haste of the Board in locating. The plan for establishing the College, which has been most advocated, is the consolidation of the Agricultural Department, the Experimental Station, the United States Appropriations all into one management, by which the funds necessary to operate an Agricultural College can be easily raised. The location of the Stations by the Board of Agriculture interferes with this plan, as far as the Board of Agriculture can do. This probably was the strongest reason for the immediate location of the Stations.

We are constantly met by the assertion of the anti-prohibitionists that the laboring men of this County will vote against prohibition. We have no doubt that they are greatly mistaken in their hopes in this direction, for the laboring men of Anderson County are, as a class, intelligent, honest, moral and judicious. They are as capable of forming correct conclusions as any other class, and when formed, they act up to them. We are confident that large numbers of them, a good majority, will concur with Mr. Powderly, the head and leader of the laboring men in the United States in opposing with all his might the whole whisky business. In a recent lecture he says: "I know that, in refusing to give touch a drop of strong drink, I was and am in the right. In refusing to treat another to drink which I do not believe to be good for myself or drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk, I know I am right. In refusing to sell liquor, I know I am right. In refusing to give admittance into the Order of the Knights of Labor, I know I am right. In advising our associates not to rent halls or meeting-rooms over drinking places, I know that I am right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our Order. My position on the question of temperance is right. I am determined to maintain it, and will not alter it one jot or tittle."

The laboring man who uses liquor spends his money for something which does not benefit him, when he might procure some necessary or comfort that would be of permanent value to him and his family. Mr. Powderly's advice is intended to promote the moral, physical, intellectual and financial welfare of the laboring classes, and in our opinion the result of the election on prohibition in this County on the sixteenth of August will show that a majority of the working men in Anderson County agree with him.

The News and Courier advocates the formation of anti-treating societies, and in support of its theory advances the following argument in the way of statistics: According to the most trustworthy statistics published, the annual consumption of domestic and imported spirits averages 75,189,890 gallons. The amount of beer consumed averages about 609,705,367 gallons a year. The imported and domestic wines drunk annually average 23,163,425 gallons, making a total annual consumption of 708,068,782 gallons. A careful estimate of the cost of this at \$711,227,888. The same authority calculates that the drinking population numbers 14,925,417, making an annual average cost to each person of \$47.75.

The News and Courier then argues in favor of reducing these figures by anti-treating societies, but we think these figures prove too much. The figures taken from the census show that in 1879 the total value of all farms produced in the United States was \$2,212,640,927, which presents the alarming fact that one-third of all the farm products in the United States are consumed in strong drink every year. By the census of that year the cotton crop was 5,755,859 bales, worth in the neighborhood of \$240,000,000. The wheat crop was 459,483,137 bushels, worth about \$465,000,000. That is, the annual consumption of strong drink is on an average equal to the whole cotton and wheat crops of the United States each year. These liquor figures, it must be remembered, come from an anti-prohibition paper, while the production figures come from the United States census. It will, therefore, be seen that the waste in liquor consumption is annually an enormous amount. Merely stopping the habit of treating will not reach the evil. The tipping saloons must be closed up. To stop the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors would save this country over \$711,000,000, or more than \$100,000 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. The country would be better, happier and more prosperous if this drain on its resources could be stopped. Prohibition, backed by the solid facts of the figures, is growing rapidly throughout the Union.

The Truth About Guiteau's Head. WASHINGTON, June 27.—It has been published recently that some parties in New York had purchased the head of Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, for which offense he was hung in the United States jail here, and that report denied and the fact asserted that the head is still in the Army Medical Museum. I have recently come into possession of the facts in relation to the case, and give the truth of the matter to your readers. At the time of the hanging of Guiteau and for several years afterward there was employed in the museum a doctor named Ernest Schaffir, who was an expert in all things relating to embalming and the preservation of the human body from decay after death. The head of Guiteau was severed from the body and taken possession of by Schaffir, by whom it was prepared and put in a glass jar for preservation, and was preserved. Some years after this the jar containing the head was taken from the Museum by Schaffir, put in a square box and buried in a cellar, where it was retained until some months ago, when it was sold to the parties who now have it. It was sold to the parties who now have it, and is in the possession of some domestic infelicity or unfaithfulness on his part, involving court proceedings, left the city in ignorance of his whereabouts.

The above are the facts in the case, as can be verified if necessary. Some question has been raised as to whether the present owners have a good title to their ghastly property, but that cannot amount to much, as it would be difficult for the government to establish property in a cadaver or a fractional part thereof. Besides, the government never claimed to own the head. So there is no doubt whatever that the parties who now have it have a good title to it. Some of the soft part of the head of Garfield's assassin is in the possession of the United States, while the skeleton of the body is a price was paid for it, and is not probable that the purchaser would have paid their money for a spurious article, although they have no abstract of title.

ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS. KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 29. Mr. Editor: After having spent four weeks in the mountains, seeing and hearing each day something new, we find ourselves in a new and pleasant home on Broad Street in the city of Knoxville. This is called the Queen City of the Mountains, and very justly so, since we can see extensive mountains all around us. Situated on hills, we are continually fanned by a pleasant breeze, notwithstanding June is considered by the citizens to be their hottest month, blankets being not at all uncomfortable. We meet with many robust old people, who boast of the health and prosperity of their country. They say if we have people in South Carolina who would like to live long, they should come over to East Tennessee. The pure mountain air, with limestone water, and various minerals, white and black sulphur, is common. Nearly every farmer has two and three kinds of corn on his farm. Lime is so thick it is seen in large, white streaks all through the rock, which is often burnt, leaving piles of pure lime, and the ladies very often have to dig out cakes of lime stuck to the bottom of their tea kettles.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1887. Notwithstanding the hot weather which prevails here, there are more Senators and Representatives in the City than were ever known before in this month of the year, except when Congress was sitting. The only reason that can be assigned for it, is that the fiscal year of the Government closed on the last day of June, and the appropriations were available after July first. It is not generally known outside of the Capitol, that there are more changes in the Federal offices on the last of June, to take effect the first of July, than at any other time in the year. It is like settling up old accounts and starting with a new force. Congress at its last session provided for a large increase in the force of several Departments, and also created many new Federal offices throughout the whole country, and it is after these offices more especially, than the retention of favorites in positions already secured, that these Statesmen are here. It is pretty warm weather to have to listen attentively to appeals for office, but still the President stands in the interview. After the fatigue of the day, he drives out to Oak View and regales himself in the cool of the evening with pleasant social chat with members of his family and guests, who studiously avoid discussing any of the weighty cares of State.

The old Mexican veterans are happy over the dispatch with which their claims are settled. The Pension office has recognized the necessity of prompt action in these cases, owing to the advanced age of most of the claimants, and so has put a big force upon them. If the papers are properly prepared, and the claim substantiated when filed, the claimant usually can obtain a final settlement in from two to three months. As a rule, in other cases, it is a year or more before they are reached for action, and then comes delay after delay, caused by absurd calls for additional evidence. As a rule, the office requires a claimant to prove his case many times over by calling for such evidence that no Court would give any weight to. The serious wrong to the interests of the claimant is not willful on the part of the Government; but due to the total ignorance of the law of evidence, by the large majority of the clerks whose business it is to pass upon the sufficiency of the proofs submitted. There is, perhaps, no Bureau under the Government where such a large proportion of its force should be thoroughly familiar with the principles of the law of evidence, as that of the Pension Office, and yet it is difficult to conceive of a less informed body of men on that subject, than the clerks in that Office. If the soldier element would demand more efficiency in that branch of the Government it would get it.

The Civil service compulsory examination in the Departments for promotion is now being held, and there is much anxiety as to the result. The examination in the War Department was closed one week ago, and the result just announced shows that all, except seven passes. Now what will become of the loss even is now the question. The rules do not require the summary dismissal of those who fail to pass, but leave it to the discretion of the Department whether to retain or dismiss. The probability is, that in most cases dismissal will follow, as there are many applicants eager for the places, and as soon as it is learned that there are places that can be consistently made vacant under color of law, the appointing power will have no rest until the vacancies are made and filled. The way the positions are obtained, is to receive an appointment as a messenger or laborer, and then being inside enter one of these examinations, and if you pass, bring the influence that go with the first position to bear on the head of the Department to promote you to one of the positions made vacant by the dismissal of the clerk who performed the duties satisfactorily for years, but failed to stand the test of the Civil service standard of competency. There are many ways of doing a thing or accomplishing a purpose, if you have ingenuity enough to make the way. The clerks are all staying at home these warm nights and sweating under the heat of the midnight oil to prepare themselves for the coming ordeal. So far, the women have passed higher in the examinations than the men.

A Ghastly Discovery. NASHVILLE, TENN., June 30.—The people of this section are excited over a ghastly discovery made on Monday near Cookeville, situated on what was known many years ago as the Kentucky Stock Road. This was, at the time, the principal highway for traders between Kentucky and Georgia, or South Carolina. Stopping-places on the road were few and far between, and many men returning after selling their stock never reached home. Some years ago a skeleton was found at the entrance to a cave near Cookeville, and a few days ago a party called to explore the cave. Back on the mountain side, about one-half mile from one of the notorious stopping places on the old road, the entrance to the cave was found. A hole something like a well going straight down some thirty-five feet was first passed through, and then the cave opened into large caverns with a downward course under the mountain. At the bottom of the shaft the party found human bones, and with a little digging in the debris that had accumulated at this point, unearthed about sixty skeletons of men who had been murdered and thrown down this hole. Some skulls were found with bullet holes through them, others being mashed with an ax or instrument of that kind. Old citizens now living in this vicinity say that the keepers of these dens would keep track of the travellers when they passed through with stock, and on their return they would be almost certain to disappear. There is another cave twenty miles from Cookeville near one of the ancient inns, and an exploration of it will be made also.

Colquitt as Lamar's Successor. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator C. Butler, of South Carolina, is quoted as saying he believes Secretary Lamar will be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and that Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, will probably succeed Mr. Lamar as Secretary of the Interior. The Georgia Senator denies that he has been offered the place, but it seems to be understood among his friends that he can have it if he desires it. Senator Colquitt has been strongly identified with the temperance movement in Georgia and some doubt has been expressed as to the advisability of the President inviting him into the Cabinet on that account.

A prominent Southern Democrat said to-day: "It will do Mr. Cleveland no harm in the South to take such a strong temperance man into his Cabinet as Mr. Colquitt. The sentiment throughout the South among the best people is in favor of temperance. It might have some effect in New York and other Northern States, but I don't believe Mr. Cleveland will pay much attention to that phase of the subject."

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the reduction of the public debt for June is about \$15,000,000.

THE Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier writing under date of July 4th, says: The State board of agriculture met in the department building at 11 o'clock this morning. All the members were present. The principal business before the board was in relation to the experimental stations. A petition from J. D. & J. Seabrook, for a reconsideration of the suspension of their general rights license, was refused. W. H. Bartless was granted a general rights license to mine in Deer Creek. The following resolution was passed in regard to the experimental stations: That in the opinion of the board the Act of the Legislature directing the establishment of the stations is mandatory, and requires their immediate action. The location of the stations to be established in the Piedmont section was first considered. The sub-committee appointed to inspect the locations offered in that portion of the State made its report. The various proposals were then read and considered and the following resolution adopted: "Whereas, in consideration of the offer made to the board of agriculture by citizens of the city and county of Spartanburg for the establishment of the experimental station ordered by the Legislature to be located in the Piedmont section of the State, the board have decided to locate the said station on the grounds offered for the purpose by the citizens of the city and county of Spartanburg." "The board fully canvassed and recognized the liberal offers made for these stations in the various localities by the different counties—the joint offer of \$1,500 in land by the counties of Anderson, Oconee and Pickens; the offer of the city and county of Greenville of \$5,000 cash, or instead thereof a strong contingent proposition of \$15,000 county bonds, but the board were moved to their final decision in this matter by the following offer made by Spartanburg: In cash, \$2,000; in land, 300 acres, adjoining land recently sold for \$30 per acre. These lands adjoining the lands and buildings of the Inter-State Farmers' Encampment, the free use of which are offered for the use of the station. The citizens of York and Union counties have urged the board to establish the station at Spartanburg. Therefore, be it

The War Rumors in Europe. The war rumors which disturbed the political atmosphere of Europe in the Winter and early Spring, but which for awhile subsided, have begun to rise again on the Eastern breeze. This time Russia, France, England and Turkey are the parties. England has arranged a treaty with Turkey in regard to a protectorate over Egypt, by which England is to gain control of the Suez Canal, for the passage of troops and munitions of war, and the Porte is urged to sign it. France, urged by Russia, it would seem, protests against this arrangement to the extent virtually of threatening war with the Porte, a war in which Russia, it is supposed, would be greatly interested. If Turkey should ratify the convention with England, the latter would be expected to give substantial aid and comfort in case of trouble with other nations.

If France should be drawn into a war with Turkey and England, this would be a great card for Germany as the martial ardor of the French would be expended on some object that would leave the Rhine provinces out of the question. Ever since the Franco-German war there has been talk of France making ready to retaliate on Germany, but so far Bismarck has been able to keep out of trouble. France has been pretty regularly at war with one nation or another, but in spite of the reported popular feeling against Germany the blow has constantly been averted.

In the event of a war over Turkey it will not be easy for the other powers to keep out of it. The possible dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe deeply interests Austria and Italy, and Germany too, but in a lesser degree. The rumors are only rumors as yet.

Two Hogs on a Train. The other evening, on one of the suburban trains going out of Boston, there was a well known vocalist, who appropriated to his sole use and comfort two seats. While this luxurious wayfarer was enjoying so much room there entered the car a man considerable under the influence of liquor. The inebriate could find no available seat save that which the first mentioned passenger had appropriated, and going up to the latter the bibulous traveler said: "Move over, please (hic) I want a seat." The other glanced up with a look of intense scorn, but did not deign further notice just then of his interlocutor. The intoxicated individual returned again to the charge with, "Can't you move?" (hic) and give a fellow a seat?" "No, I can't and won't; you are drunk," was the curt response. "Well," stammered the other, "I know I'm drunk, (hic) but I'll get over that. You're a hog, and will never get over it."

—Mr. J. F. Fred Bandinel, United States consul at Newchwang, China, sends to the State department a harrowing account of a trip made by himself through the flooded districts of China. He was distributing food and necessities of life to the starving people, and during the trip relieved 393 persons. He says he found the people generally living on bran or the chaff of a large grass grown for feeding cattle. Some were reduced to eating chopped grass, either moistened with hot water or baked in cakes, while others fed on the leaves and seeds of weeds gathered in the fields. In some of the villages half of the dwelling places had been washed away and the inhabitants were huddled together in the remaining ones. The deaths from starvation had been very numerous, and the sights he saw in some of the villages were pitiable.

Coming Elections. We are to have few elections this year. Both parties may rest for the dark struggle of 1888. Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Iowa and Ohio will elect governors next fall. Legislatures are to be chosen by these States, and also by Virginia, New York and New Jersey. New York and Pennsylvania will elect minor State officers. The most exciting contests of the year will probably be the prohibition elections in Texas and Tennessee. Oregon is also to vote on this question, but the campaign in that State is mild compared to that in either Texas or Tennessee. Only three of the legislatures to be chosen this year will have the election of United States Senators. These are the States of Iowa, Kentucky and Virginia. The Democrats are very confident of carrying Virginia, thus securing for a Democrat the senatorial seat now occasionally occupied by Mr. Riddleberger. Mahone is scheming to make the legislature Republican so that he can return to the Senate but happily there is little prospect that Virginia and the country will have to endure such a calamity.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. BY virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Court of Sessions for the County of Anderson, South Carolina, I have levied on the property of Samuel McGill in and to the work of A. good line of Cigars and Cigars. Try our "Betsy Hamilton" Chewing Tobacco as good as the best. A Car load of ICE just arrived. Can supply you in any quantity at lowest prices. Customers wishing ice on Saturdays will be supplied from 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. Will fill orders from neighboring towns in any quantity. Being near you no delay, in ordering from a distance, and guaranteed to be as PRICES are the LOWEST. We pay the highest market price for Country Produce. "And you can come and get a nice cold drink of Ice Lemonade or Cider at any time." E. W. TAYLOR & CO.

TO THE LADIES. IN order to enlarge my business I have moved to No. 11 Brick Row, formerly occupied by the Ladies' Store, and have just received a select Stock of: HATS, NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, All new. No old goods to work off. Examine my stock and compare goods not only with my rivals, but with the best in the city. I will attempt to avoid competition by restricting my prices to my own cost, and believe that this fair and honest competition is in the life of trade. I am thankful for past favors, and request a continuance of them in the future. MISS SALLIE BOWIE. April 7, 1887 30 3m

NOTICE. WE will sell to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of August, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., the Real Estate of W. E. Compton, deceased, known as the Thomas Hutchins Land, on Little Beaverdam Creek, in Fork Township, containing one hundred and four acres, more or less, sixty or seventy acres in cultivation, twenty acres of high branch bottom in a high state of cultivation. The title is taken from said land. Terms—One-third of the money to be paid on the 15th of November, 1887, the balance in two equal installments at ten per cent interest, to be secured by mortgage and security. For further information apply to H. M. AYER, Business Manager. July 7, 1887 62

NOTICE. THE next Session will begin Tuesday, Sept. 6th. A full corps of competent teachers have been engaged. Good work will be done hereafter, and better shall be done in the future. Changes of importance have been made in the course of study and the curriculum. The text books are the same as those used in the leading male colleges in the country, and the branches shall be thoroughly taught. For the benefit of the patrons the Seminary has been opened to the Public Schools in Anderson, which will lower the expense. For information apply to H. M. AYER, Business Manager. July 7, 1887 62

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**WHAT DID YOU SAY?**  
**FOSTER FANT & CO.**  
 HAVE MARKED THEIR  
 CLOTHING, HATS AND UNDERWEAR  
 DOWN AT  
**NEW YORK COST**  
 For sixty days, to make room for their Fall Stock—makes no difference whether  
 Coun's goes  
**"WET OR DRY."**  
 July 7, 1887 52

**BARTON & TOWNSEND,**  
**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,**  
 A Fine Lot of Lumber and Shingles on hand.  
 Which we will sell cheap. We can sell you first-class Ceiling at \$1.00 per hundred.  
 June 29, 1887 61

**ICE CREAM SODA.**  
**LIMEADE SODA WATER.**  
 THESE most refreshing and delicious drinks of the season have been introduced by us, and we solicit your trial.  
 Ice Cream Soda, Limeade Soda Water, Is more expensive, and requires more care to make and dispense than the ordinary Soda Water, but you will be better satisfied after drinking them after you have used the ordinary Soda Water. Ice Cream Soda 10 cents per glass, 3 for 25c, or 12 for \$1.00. Limeade Soda 6c per glass. Call and give them a trial and be convinced.  
 If you don't want these, we keep as good Soda Water as is in town only 5c a glass, or 25 tickets for one dollar.

**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 sending in their order in time, and I will guarantee satisfaction.  
 All kinds of PULLEYS and SHAFING and most IMPROVED GANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS furnished to order.  
**Van Winkle King Cotton Press.**  
 Has long been before the public, and is too 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 power, can be used on all kinds of power—horse, water or steam. Ginning and packing can all go on at the same time, without interfering with the Gin. A two inch belt will pack a 500 pound 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 4-inch belt and 25 lbs. steam. There did not seem any more strain on the Press than with a 100 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.

**THE BOSS PRESS!**  
 I am agent also for the "Boss Hand and Power Presses," which are strong, easily handled and easily erected.  
**THE STAR AND KING PRESS.**  
 I am agent also for the Star Hand Press, which gives general satisfaction. Suitable for traveling Gins.  
**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 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.  
 JOHN E. PEOPLES, Anderson, S. C.  
 July 7, 1887 62

**THE LADIES' BEST FRIEND.**  
**Cosby's Hand Attachment for Sewing Machines!**  
 Can be Used on any Machine.  
 ALWAYS with working Sewing Machines with your feet, when it brings ill health and finally death. The Cosby Hand Attachment relieves all pains and aches caused by sewing on Machines with your feet.  
 The best Physicians say Sewing Machines kill more women than any other thing combined. Every Physician endorses the Cosby Hand Attachment. It is health and happiness to every household.