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F. CLINKSCALES, EDITORS AND C. LANGSTON, PROPRIETORS

TERMS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895. The trouble between the Southern allway and its employees has been ami

he employees, we think, acted wisely Dispensaries are to be established in thems and Oconee Counties, which bave heretofore been prohibition coun es. Another step towards prohibition

y settled, and there will be no strike

The last Legislature passed an Act re iring the children in the public school to be taught the injurious effects o obacco, opium and alcoholic liquors on he mind and body.

ostmaster General Bissel has tendered resignation as a member of President eveland's cabinet, and Hon. W. L. ison, of West Virginia, has been apinted his successor.

The fifty-third Congress has been dis ing in numerous ways, but before erly condemning it wise men will It to ascertain whether the fifty-fourth will not be even more disappointing. The Pacific coast of the United State ms to have been about the only par

the northern hemisphere that escape s late cold snap, and we suppose they e correspondingly elated over there. The Constitucion says a Georgia edito led on a country circus for an adverog bill, sold his paper, took the sheriff

with him in the circus business, and is

ow on the high road to fame and fortune

L Louis, Mo, is suffering from an demic of small pox. Eighty-five cases have been reported and five deaths. Schools have been closed. Over 35,000 cople have been vaccinated in the past we weeks.

A Darlington farmer sold 2,100 pounds coo last week at 38 cents a pound. cought him \$798 or as much as 35 les of cotton would now bring. The s in that section of the State are ving up cotton for tobacco.

Chairman Kirkland of the "Forty" rites that recent developments have not ged heir plans in the least, but that y are going ahead and hold meetings all the counties and a convention to olumbia, as originally intended.

The Easley Democrat has died a natural sb, and the Pickens Sentinel has purd its plant and subscription book. dr. C. T. Martin, who has been editing ne Democrat, has gone to Alabama iere he will engage in the insurance

Deputy Sheriff Hall, of North Carolina, ood in that State and killed an escaping oner who was across the line in Tense. According to a recent decision the Sopreme Court of North Carolina seems likely to escape punishment, as was not in Tennessee when he comted the crime, and the crime was not committed in North Carolina.

Congress adjourned at noon last Monday, having been in continuous session through Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. All the appropriation bills got through and there will be no extra session. Chairman Sayres, of the matter which wins, there will be wounds appropriation committee, claims that the tions for this Congress are ten on less than those of the last, and ty-five million less than appropria-

The Winnsboro Herald truly remarks at "Cleveland and Cleveland's polloy ye given much opportunity for smart dal criticism, and the display of uch learning, and much more ignornce, as to the financial question. To ar mind this half flippant and wholly saless habit of abusing Cleveland is thing more than a bid for the applause of those who are as much in ignorance as to finances as the writers themselves."

Major A. H. White, of York county, South Carolina, comes to the front as a famous farmer with a record which is truly enviable. Last year he made twenty-one bales of cotton on twelve scres of land, and though he received only four and three-quarter cents a pound for his cotton, he cleared on those twelve acres, after paying all expenses of cultivation, \$518.10. This record would be hard to match in the history of cotton

The Edgefield Advertiser says that Mr. Eldred Addison, of Ninety-Six, shipped to New York recently forty lambs, for which he received ten dollars "apiece." This ought to serve to wake up South Carolina farmers generally to the possibilities of the sheep-raising industry in this State, if nothing else will. Argument and advice and suggestion have fallen on deaf ears, it is true, but the fact that one farmer has actually received \$400 for only forty young sheep-lambscan hardly fail to make a good many of his neighbors and fellow farmers put on their "thinking caps" in these hard

A recent letter to the Boston Globe from an eye-witness, gives full particulars of the recent massacre of Armenians by the Turks. The letter says that Mooshir Pasha, the military governor of the city of Erzeroum, started into the Sassoun district last September, by order of the Sulfan, burned innumerable villages, and It was no Pickwickian utterance. murdered 7,500 people. The writer goes into detail and proves conclusively that recent efforts to hush the whole matter up as an idle Armenian tale to make prejudice against the Turks, are nothing but Turkish inventions. There is no longer any doubt of the fact that the villages were burned and that the inhabitants

-"We will try," said Mrs. Joseph Thompson, the president of the board of women managers of the Atlanta Exposition, "to have many oddities and novelties as possible. Here is one proposition which has just come in, which, I think, will be accepted. It is an exhibit illustrating the history of cotton. It shows the first step in the plant in various stages and includes sea island, upland, Egyptian, Chinese, India and Japanese. The next step gives the fibre separated from the seed. The history of the latter goes on separately. You see how it looks when cleaned, hulled out and heated; how the crude oil looks, the refined, the combinations of the latter with various the seed. The latter with various the seed of the latter with various the seed of the latter with various the seed. The latter with various the seed of the Planter we gave the experience of Mr. W. G. Hinton, of James Island, in reference to feeding horses and mules on Potators.

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In the first issue of the Planter we gave the experience of Mr. W. G. Hinton, of James Island, in reference to feeding horses and mules on Potators. substances to make such cooking ingre-dients as 'compound lard,' cottolene, colosuet, cottolard and the like, the stear-ine and glycerine obtained from the oil, the candles, soap and oleomargarine, which the chemists make out of it, and the cake which is one of our best fertilizers. The history of the fibre is even pass to the yarn and thread. From here to cord, twine and duck or canvas on the one side, to batting, padding and medicated cottons on a second, and to woven issues on the third. This last division is simply endless, so many and varied are the types it includes. There is the splen-did Wamsutta cloth, the Southern drill, the Western jeans, the calico prints, the fine muslins of India, the crepes of Japan, Canton fiannel, lawn, cheese cloth, nun's veiling. Beyond this are gun cotton, collodion and celluloid, Mexican drawn collodion and celluloid, Mexican drawn work, macrame lace; knit cotton goods, cotton paper and goodness knows how and place will be announced later.

Tany other things.

STANDS TO THE RACK!

Special to Columbia State.

Senator Tillman is in Downright Earnest

Augusta, Ga., March 1.—Seeing ex-Governor Tillman passing through Co-lumbia to day en route to his home at Trenton after his Northern trip, I boardd the train and came through with him, with the object of securing his views on he new political conditions which have the new political conditions which have developed during his absence with regard to the coming Constitutional Convention fight—Irby's manifesto, etc. The Senator talked freely for the press and paid his respects to Senator Irby in a bold

When asked about his Northern trip, When asked about his Northern trip, in the interest of the Woman's College, Governor Tillman said: "We remained three days in Washington and then made a flying trip to Baltimore on Sunday evening, going on to Philadelphia that night, where we made a thorough exami-lation of the methods of work and the organization of the Drexel Institute, one of the finest industrial schools in the United States. Tuesday we examined the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, N. Y., another very fine institution of this class. another very fine institution of this class. Wednesday we started to the college for teachers in the upper part of New York city, another very fine school. Altogether, I think we have obtained many valuable ideas as to our own college at Rock Hill. I returned to Washington yesterday morning, finished my business there and left for home last night, while Governor Evans went on to Boston with Professor Johnson to examine the Massachusetts school of technology." chusetts school of technology."
"What do you think of the outlook for

n extra session of Congress?"

There appears to be a desire on the part of the leaders of both parties, including the President, to avoid if possible an extra session. The Senate is now hold-ing night sessions to try to dispose of the appropriation bill, and unless something nexpected occurs, there will be no extra at least that is the impression

"Have you seen Senstor Irby's inter-"Have you seen Senator Iroy's interview, and if so, what do you think of it?"
"Yes," said the Senator, "I have seen
it; I read it in Washington yesterday and
was considerably surprised, as when we
parted with him on Sunday he gave no intimation of any purpose to antagonize the effort for an adjustment. There are in it some errors of fact which it is not necessary to particularize and some uncharitable and unreasonable assertions and deductions. It seems to be unfortu-nate that the chairman of the Democratic state Executive Committee did not see proper to join in our effort. If I understand the situation in South Carolina, we must have mutual concessions and make must have mutual concessions and make due allowance for the prejudices and feelings that have been so deeply aroused, in trying to adjust our political matters so as to prevent a struggle between the majority of the white people on one side and a minority, in alliance with the negroes, on the other. And any man who cannot rise above his personal feelings at this juncture will be unsafe to follow.

morning's papers an interview with Congressman Wilson, which, boiled down, means that we must have a fight and that it cannot be prevented. I have great respect for Mr. Wilson's judgment, but it seems to me he has, ignored the only factor of any prime importance in the case—that is, the negro. The people of Spartanburg can, with all satety, have a fight, for the whites outnumber the negroes two to one in that county. They have never understood the necessity and importance of the Constitutional Convenimportance of the Constitutional Conven-tion with its one overmastering rurpose of getting rid of the negro in politics, be-cause they have never suffered from negro domination as the middle and lower counties did during the reconstruction period. If Mr. Wilson had taken a broader view and considered the entire broader view and considered the entire State he could not dismiss so flippantly this vital issue. If the condition were throughout the State as he pictures it, there would be no need for a Convention at all. I realize as he does that the people will settle all these matters, either at the will settle all these matters, either at the primary or at the general election. What I had hoped to do, and what I still hope to see done, is to have the white people units in the primary and have all abide by it. Then the whites will present a united front to the negroes in the general election. If Mr. Wilson's idea prevails that a fight is inevitable and best—which I deny—then a large number of whites will not go into the primary at all, and if their anger and passions shall prompt them to lead the negroes to the polls, we to the body politic that will not heal for a half century.
"To prevent this I am willing to sink

all personal feelings, all personal ambi-tions, all considerations of vindictiveness, or revenge, and make such concessions as are just and proper. If Senator Irby and Mr. Wilson shall succeed in forcing a fight, I still hope that their cooler judgment will show them that it is neither patriotic nor wise to do so. I have faith in the patriotism and good sense of the masses who are interested in no man's political fortunes sufficient to take such ireadful risks. This is not an ordinary State election and cannot affect either Mr. Wilson or Senator Irby. If the Reform movement can't live without a perpetuation of strife and bitterness, then it ought to die. I do not believe any such stuff myself. I have always relied on its prin-ciples and the wisdom of the policy which has been pursued. Our people have been educated in politics to know what their ights are and they will always sustain rights are and they will always sustain their rights when properly presented to them. Senator Irby charges that he has been betrayed. I for one deny having taken him into consideration when arriv-ing at an agreement with the Barnwell mittee, and the Reform movement is stronger to-day than it has ever been."
: When told that the opposition to the scheme of the ultra-Conservatives was that they did not wish to subscribe to the

conditions proposed in the Hemphill conference. Senator Tillman said: "That's not at all surprising because no one expected them to be reasonable.
Their programme all along has been rule
or ruin, and I would join Irby in a battle
for the control of the Convention by the Reformers alone if that idea prevailed generally among the Antis. We will never have a Constitutional Convention with my consent which will disfranchise the poor and ignorant white man along with the negro. As I have already said once before, the practical men on both sides must get together and hold down

In conclusion. Senator Tillman said:
"There is one other point in Mr. Wilson's interview which I think worthy of notice; that is that the plan outlined by me has failed already, because the Spartanburg Herald, the Greenville News and the Columbia State have refused to endorse it. I think he will find that just the reverse will be found to be true. I did not expect unanimous consont, least of all from those sources—in fact would doubt my own sanity and honesty of pur-pose if I received such backing." It was said in downright earnest."

Senator Tillman was then questioned as to the proposed National Reform movement and replied he had heard nothing of it in Washington to amount to anything, as such movements emanated from the people and not from such mon as were in Washington.

He declared that the movement was coming and added with great emphasis that it was "Not a long way off, either."

E. J. WATSON.

T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, it takes three bushels of potatoes to equal in nutriment one bushel of corn, but even if it took four the cost of feeding on the pota-toes would be far less. It is well known that a dry summer is very favorable to potatoes and just the opposite for corn, and this fact ought to be sufficient to induce every farmer to plant them more largely.—Florence Carolina Planter.

- "A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, billiousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's

— At the South Carolina Conference at Laurens a few preachers formed an Oxford League. Their object was to pursue, during the year, some systematic cours

The Champion Cotton Crop.

To the Editor of the News and Courier As many inquiries have been made to me concerning my crop of cotton made last year, and as I am always glad that others may profit by my success or failure, I have decided to put a statement of the same in the columns of your valuable paper for the benefit of all who are inter-

The twelve acres of land from which I

gathered the twenty-one bales of cotton, averaging four hundred and fifty-one

land formerly consisting of thirty-two acres. When I commenced farming on it several years ago I suppose it would grow not more than six-hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre. I divided it into treets of sixteen acres each and at once I tracts of sixteen acres each, and at once I commenced a rotation of crops, viz., first cotton, followed by oats, then peas, then cotton again, always and only manuring the cotton crop with a compost consisting of stable manure, cottonseed, acid and kainit, until I had worked it up to producing very easily with ordinary seasons a bale per acre. Of this land I only had the twelve acres cultivated in cotton.
I commenced in the month of February by ploughing out the stalks of the year before with a one-horse straight shovel plough, going twice in each row, forward and back again; into this furrow I put my stable manure, three two-horse loads per acre, no other fertilizer being used, being exhausted. I used manure from my own stable as far as it would go,

except one acre on which I used a sack of soluble guano, the stable manure supply then bought from livery stables. I listed upon this as soon as possible. It was about the 15th of March. I finished the entire preparation of the land about the middle of April and commenced planting about the 20th of the month. Seed used was what I had been improving for several years, now known as "White's improved."

The rows averaged three and a half feet, the cotton being more or less of the cluster variety; wider rows was not

necessary. Early maturity and fruiting from top to bottom is a characteristic feature of the seed used. I had a pretty fair stand on all of it except one acre which had some skips. We had very little rain from the time of clanting until the 1st of July, but enough for the cotton to come up and grow slowly, consequently had very little trouble with grass. Only one hoeing was necessary, except chopping out bunches of grass after laying by the crop with the plough. The rains began in earnest about the 1st of July and were seasona-ble until in September. Commenced picking on the 1st of September and finshed on the 15th of December. In ploughing the crop I used a side harrow irst, the other ploughings with a straight shovel with a bow, two furrows to the row, ploughing out the row at the last ploughing.

EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS: Hoeing..... Ploughing. Ginning Bagging and ties... ..8199 00

Deducting expenses .\$518 10 I am not a large farmer, but try to be a arge producer. I am a firm believer in the intensive system of farming, which

means making larger crops every year and leaving the land in better condition than before the crop was made. Rock Hill, S. C., Feb. 22, 1895.

Home Folk in Washington WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Senator Irby's

recent declaration of war against the proposed compromise in connection with the representation in the approaching Continuous Convention appears to have struck a responsive chord in a certain part of the State. Your correspondent called upon Senator Irby in his commitcalled upon senator frey in his commit-tee room at the Capitol to-day. He was going through a large pile of letters from some of his political friends and admirers in South Carolina endorsing his course and volunteering to stand with him in a fight against carrying out the terms of the proposed compromise. The Senator read several of the letters to your corresread several of the letters to your correspondent to show the sentiment of the writers. He says he proposes to make a winning fight against the combination that has been formed against him, although he hates to fall out with Senator-elect Tillman. "In other words," he says, "he proposes to take the position that Tillman has previously occupied and should occupy now, while indications are that Tillman intends to make the fight for Cal. Hemphill and Joe Barnwell." Continuing in this strain Senator Irby said: "If the proposed compromise is effected and the contract, which is signed and now in the possession of men who showed it to me, is fulfilled, it can only mean the death knell of the Reform

Movement and the Democratic party in outh Carolina. "I have heard from a man whose word cannot be disputed to his face, and who had a right to know their secrets, that young Wm. C. McGowan, of Abbeville, who attended the conference, is to succeed Latimer in Congress. Dan H. Henderson, of Aiken, who also attended the conference, is to take Talbert's place. Ira B. Jozos, an old enemy of Dr. Strait, is to displace him, and Wm. D. Evans is to take McLaurin's scalp. M. L. Donald-son, of Greenville, whom the people repudiated as one of Cleveland's cuckoos, is for Stanyarue Wilson's place. Joe Barnwell is to get the nigger's or Col. Elliott's seat in the House. Cal. Hemphill seems to be satisfied with the pros-pect of becoming the successor of the late Capt. Dawson, the brainy editor of the News and Courier, as the political gener-alissimo of the Democratic forces in South Carolina. I do not youch for this pro-

gramme, but one equally inimical to the people of South Carolina will be promul-gated. As far as I am concerned, I have burnt my bridges and expect to stay in the fight as long as a plank in the Reform craft is afloat." Senator-elect Tillman returned to Washington this morning from New York, where Governor Evens left him to go to Boston. Mr. Tillman visited the Capitol to-day and talked over Senator Irby's letter with Representatives Tal-bert, Latimer and Strait. He was to have bad a consultation with Senator Irby late this afternoon at the Capitol. They did not meet, however, and it is said that another conference was arranged for tonight at the National Hotel. At the hour they were expected there neither of them had put in an appearance. Senator-elect Tillman intended to leave for home to-night, but he was not aboard the late Southern train. Senator-elect Tillman's friends say he stands by his original interview, and is not disturbed by Sena-

tor Irby's recent declarations.-Constitutional Convention,

To the Editors of the News and Courier: The very important subject of the approaching Constitutional Convention proaching Constitutional Convention seems to be agitating the minds of our people, and properly so. All seem to be agreed that the Convention should be composed of our best men of the Democratic party, regardless of their factional affiliations. But the question arises as to how the delegates shall be elected.

To my mind the best plan to adopt

would be for the Democratic party to require all voters at the primary to cast their votes for an equal number of dele-gates from both factions, and in any County where an odd number is to be voted for, then to vote for one more of the faction that was in the majority at the last primary, i. e., if five delegates are to be voted for, and at the last primary the References were in the majority, then vote for three Reformers and two Conservatives, and vice versa. Let it be remembered that no vote be counted that does not comply with this plan. In adopting this plan Reformers would not vote for the most extreme Conservatives, neither would the Conservatives vote for the most ertreme Reformers, and in this way I think the Convention would be made up of the best and most conservative men om both factions. B. Barnwell County, February 25, 1892.

tem for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing:
"Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

- The Supreme Court of Indiana recently rendered a decision in a divorce case in these words; "You voluntarily chose a drunkard for a husband, and you should discharge the duties of a drun-kard's wife. His failure to keep a pledge of reformation made before marriage does not justify you in deserting him. Cottonseed Bread.

The Manufacturers' Record has secured from Dr. V. P. Clayton, of this city, the following statement as to his cottonseed meal experiments: "My attention was first called to the subject by the conduct of my nephew. He accompanied me to my cattle-yard on f my cows, and gradually began eating the cottonseed meal from the feed bins. My first impulse was to forbid him, but upon reflection, knowing its harmless nature, I concluded to let him pursue his bounds, last year is a part of a tract of taste and note the results. For more than two years now he has eaten it with avidity, and unrestrained. I have seen no indications of the slightest ill effects. He is now four and a half years old, and

"I finally prevailed upon my wife to make some experiments in the kitchen.
She mixed one-third of cottons of the cottons of th She mixed one-third of cottonseed meal with two thirds white flour or cornmeal and baked or fried either as batter alive and may yet cause the beautiful or dough. We have found that it cooked plan already presented to drop into the well, and that the product possessed a back-ground, and one much more satisor dough. We have found that it cooked well, and that the product possessed a rich nutty flavor very pleasant to the 'Cottonseed meal is exceedingly rich

in albuminoids, or the nitrogenous ele-ments (flesh and blood formers) as com-pared with the carbo-hydrates, or starch and lat elements (heat producers,) pos-sessing a nutritive ratio of one to one, i. while that of whole wheat is one to six. flour, which contains all parts of the wheat, is almost a perfect food, more nearly meeting all the requirements of the human body than does any other natural product; hence it is fair to assume that any combination producing a like nutritive ratio will prove wholesome and nutritious, and if agreeable to the taste, may become a valuable article of food. The nutritive ratio of corn-meal is one to same, so to mix these articles with cottonseed meal in the proportions suggested gives a product almost identical in composition and nutritive ratio to wheat. It may be inquired, what advantage is to be gained by using the cottonseed meal in

this way?

"The value of cottonseed meal, con-sidered as food for animals, is, according to the German tables, more than twice that of corn-meal, weight for weight. The Southern States produce cottonsed meal in great abundance, and sell it for one cent per pound; they buy millions of dollars' worth annually of meal and flour at an average of one and a half cents per pound. To the extent, therefore, that it is practical to substitute the cot-tonseed meal, it would seem to be a decided economic advantage to do so."

The composite bread of cottonseed meal and corn flour, which Dr. Clayton describes, is decidedly palatable, as we can certify from a personal test of it. The economic value of our fellow-citizen's discovery seems to us very considerable. The fact that in this waste product of a few years ago we have millions of tons of wholesome food for man as well as beast is pregnant with importance. We may expect before long the application of science to the better fitting of this meal for the table, without admixture of wheat or corn flour.
What a wonderful country is the South,

value of cottonseed meal, con-

Great Water Power.

and how slight, even now, is our com

prehension of its vast possibilities!-

There is a great amount of water power up the Savannah river that is being There are miles of valuable falls above Augusta, which could and should be utilized. There is an old canal up there which was begun by the State of Geor-gia, and costing \$30,000, which will fur-nish a number of unrivalled mill sites. This matter has been prominently drawn to the attention of the public in a communication from Dr. D. A. J. Bell, of Parksville, which appeared in the News and Courier.

Here is what the doctor says and agree

to do: I read with much interest your editorial some time ago suggesting to professors and students the advisability, as well as possible advantage to our in-dustrial progress of drawing representa-tions of our water powers and having m properly advertised at the Atlanta Exposition this year, and I came near at once proposing to furnish enter-prising students and teachers with a carriage in order that they might explore our Savannah river and perfect drawings, representing as great power as can be found, together with as many natural advantages, upon any river of its size on this continent.

I now make the proposition to turnish, or cause to be furnished, free transportation and board to as many artists or mill draughtmen as can be induced to explore our Savannah Valley between where Stevens's Creek empties into the river, Stevens's Creek empties into the river, twelve miles below Parksyille, to Mc-Cormick, ten miles above, on the old Augusta and Knoxville Railroad.

Cannot one ambitious young artist, engineer or draughtsmen be foupn who will undertake so profitable an undertaking in practical drawing? If so, he will please communicate with me, so that I can arrange conveyance and necessary

A few miles west of Parksville, oppo site what is known as Long Shoals, (which has about seven miles of falls,) on the South Carolina side, are the remains of an old canal, which was begun many years ago by the State of Georgia. Major Tucker, of McCormick, an old resident of this community, says that the Legislature of Georgia many years ago appro-priated thirty thousand dollars for this this canal in order that cotton boats mtght pass "Ring Jaw Shoals," as it was then thought impossible for boats to pass 'Ring Jaw" on account of the greatness of the water fall. When the Georgia ap-propriation was exhausted the canal was abandoned, and has never been renewed, because of the fact that pole boats finally succeeded in passing "Ring Jaw." Major Tucker, who owns the land of the old rudimentary canal, has had the old canal resurveyed for the purpose of ascertaining the fall, and finds a fall of sixty feet to the mile. He was assured that a sufficient supply of water could be gotten to run any number of factories by a short

Along beside this fall can be bought any quantity of land of any variety either bottom land or high bluffs for ouilding sites. A gentleman of Baltimore, in speaking to the Rev. W. G. Bussey the other day, relative to this matter, said that an elec-tric plant could be put in here that would run all the machinery in the city of Augusta, thirty-three miles distant. However this may be, there is no super or water power and tarritory to sustain it on either side the Savenneh River. it on either side the Savannah River,

spur of a dam run obliquely into the

which simply needs utilizing.
A railroad runs paralleled with the river on this side from Augusta to Anderson Court House, and any factory situated on this side of this river at any place between these points could be conected with the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad by a spur of not over a mile in places I feel it my duty to give this information to the public."—Augusta

No Money in Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—During the Fifty-third Congress the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was authorized by the Senate to make an nquiry upon the existing depression in arm products, and Senators George, Bate and Proctor were selected as a sub-com-mittee to take in hand the portion of the nquiry concerning the depressed price f cotton. Senator George submitted their report 'o-day.

The sub-committee ascertained that

with the prices prevailing in the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 in nearly every part of the cotton-producing region the cost of production equalled, if it did not exceed, the value of the cotton raised. There is a general concensus of opinion that cotton annot, except under most favorable circumstances, be raised profitably at less than eight cents per pound, nor without loss under seven cents. Two causes for the low prices of cotton are cited-dealings in futures and the lemonetization of silver.

the Federal Government to legislate on the subject, declares that the business of dealing in futures and cotton can be transacted only in the two exchanges of New York and New Orleans, and that he latter is merely an annex to the former. The committee concludes that the dealings of these exchanges interfere with the interstate commerce, and the power Congress should be exercised to

price of cotton, but the committee conedes that there is no immediate prospect of removing this cause. Therefore they recommend cotton raisers to keep their loney at home by raising their own supplies and diversifying their crops, and invest the money now spent for these in erecting cotton and other factories.--New The Forty Still Active.

It now begins to look as if the "Forty" had awakened from the shock they sus-tained by the scheme of Messrs. Tillman, Evans, Hemphill, Barnwell and others to forestall them in their efforts to bring the white people together and take the credit of the movement which originated entirely with them. When their com-mittee was here the other night and its members heard of the conference and agreement reached, they seem to have suffered from partial paralysis and the indications were that they would give up and let the schemers go ahead. But now things seem to have changed, and it looks as if the "Forty" will stick to their guns and have a conference on the matter in which somebody—the people—will be represented, to discuss the outlook and

factory to take its place: "The committee of the Forty have resolved to proceed with their plan before the people without asking anybody's per-mission, while gratified at having already accomplished so much.
"Thos. J. Kirkland, "Sec."

It looks as if the forty regard the action of ex-Governor Tillman and Governor Evans in coming down to an agreement as a consequence of its efforts. They do not seem to be willing to have small coteries representing nobody but those composing them dictate terms. Their original plan was to let the rank and file select men to a conference in which all factions could be represented - Messrs. Hemphill, Barnwell, Tillman, Evans, Ganti, Irby, Bowden and all others re-cognized as leaders of factions. In this way they proposed to let the people come together and after joint discussion agree among themselves upon some basis that would satisfy everybody. Perhaps they are all the more determined now to go ahead with their work of reconciliation because of what ex-Governor Tillman had to say in talking of the scheme agreed upon at the small conference the other day.—State, Feb. 27.

Railroads Cannot Comply.

Convention of the State Farmers Alliance and other planters was held in this city on Feb. 19th. This body addressed a communication to the railroad companies asking them to reduce the rate twenty per cent; also, that they would waive the notice of thirty days allowed them under the law, and that these reluctions should take effect at once. The Farmers' Convention requested that the State board of railroad commissioners to forward this communication to the different railroad companies doing business in the State, which was promptly done, with their unanimous endorse-ment, and the roads requested to give

their immediate attention. The traffic managers of the various roads appeared before the Railroad Commission on Feb. 27, and laid before them the reason why they could not consent to the desired reduction. They claimed that the roads were unable to make any reduction on account of the great decrease in the business, which they show to be \$255,000, which is 75 per cent. off the average business for the past few years. They claimed, further, a prospec tive decrease in the cotton crop of severa hundred thousand dollars by the reduced consumption of fertilizers the present season; also, that the effect of this most disastrous season so injured the Florida orange and vegetable crops that their revenue would sustain a very serious loss from the destruction. They claimed that this revenue had been so reduced duction and continue to give the public the service that they expected.

The traffic managers called the atten-tion of the board to the fact, as showed in the last annual report of the Railroad Commission, that thirteen roads were barely able to pay operating expenses, and that eight had a deficit of \$56,260 less than operating expenses before the effects of the decrease in business was felt. For these reasons they declined to grant the request for reduction made by the Farm-

thus practically settling the question for The Commission are now engaged in evising all rates now in force, their ob ect being to place as nearly as possible a just and indiscriminating rate of all com-modities transported in this State from time to time, making such reductions as will meet the changed conditions as they arise in railroad transportation. Columbia State.

ers' Convention, and to waive their right to the thirty-day notice of any reduction,

Another Exodus to Africa.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 4.-A move ment of Southern negroes to Africa will begin on Thursday next under the auspices of the International Migration So ciety of this city. A special train will leave Memphis for Sayannah via Bir-mingham and Atlanta. Three hundred negroes from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have arranged to go. The African Steamship Company, which is co-operating with the International Migration Society, will run a steamer from Savannah to Monrovia, sailing on the 9th. A committee of negro ministers, who went to Liberia in January to investigate that country, write back glowing letters and the negroes are ex-cited over the idea of returning to the Dark Continent. Many are preparing to go during the year.

Slaghtering Horses for Europa.

CHICAG , ILL., Feb. 28 .- Three slaugh ter-houses for the killing of horses are in operation just across the Indiana State line. A lot of 200 horses was sold at the stock yards Thursday and driven to the abattoirs. They are not operated in defiance of the law, because none of the meat is sold in this country. It is shipped to Belgium, France and other countries of where there is always a ready market for it.

The horses that were sold Thursday were killed Friday and cut up, pickled and packed in tubs ready to ship to Europe. They also manufacture sausage from the meat. The bides and the parts of the horse used for glue bring more than the original cost of the horse, This industry has grown of late on account of the number of cheap horses placed on the market by the street-car compa-

— A new form of marriage ceremony is practiced by a Georgia justice of the peace. He concludes as follows: "By the authority vested in me as an officer of the State of Georgia, which is some-times called the Empire State of the South; by the fields of cotton that lie spread out in snowy whiteness around us; by the howl of the coon dog and the gourdvine, whose clinging tendrills will shade the entrance to your humble dwelling place; by the red and luscious heart of the watermelon, whose sweetness fills the heart with joy; by the heavens and I pronounce you man and wife.

a copy of the book, which, fortunately for the emissary, it was finally found possible to obtain at an American book store in Pekin. The Emperor started reading the book carefully, and finding several errors returned the volume for a better "read" copy. "Since then," we are told, "the Emperor, Empress Dowager, and other royal personages have been busy reading the Holy Scriptures." - Sexton Gorham at the Marietta, Ga.

city cometery is not a believer in ghosts, but during the many years he has been at work among the dead he has seen two mysterious persons suddenly disappear that astonished him. Eleven years ago he says he was at work on Saturday and he noticed a man, dressed in black standing about where the tool box is now. He says he worked on in a short distance from him, and for one hour that mysterious man stood there like a statue. When Mr. Gorham concluded to quit work he placed his tools in his wheelbarrow and started towards the man to put up his tools. When he got in fifteen or twenty vards of the man he looked down to guide his wheelbarrow, and when he looked up again the "man in black" had disappeared. He said it was in an open space where he stood and there was no place for any one to hide. He said he looked all around but he couldn't find him anywhere. The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of Spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the sysed as the most potent cause of the low ed as the most potent cause of the low coming from the new cemetery to the old, through a drizzling rain, and at a newl made grave he saw a woman dressed in black. He watched her closely and walked towards her to see who it was out on such an inclement day, and when he got very near her he passed around a monument, and when he looked for the "woman in black" sgain she too had suddenly vanished. He went to where she stood and he could see no tracks and -A Minn adge has just ruled that a husband is responsible for slanders uttered by his wife. Would the gentle Susan B. Anthony regard this as a victory for her say?

- Missouri has defeated the bill pro riding woman suffrage in that State i

[Continued from First Page.] to supply power to run the street cars and all sorts of plants in Denver by gen-CORNER TOWNSHIP. erating electricity many miles away. -Without internal dissensions in the Democratic party in Carolina the State would hardly feel natural. Politicians

I near J. B. Alexander, 35 days 5. Union ch. by Good Hope ch. to above J. W. Teasly, 50 days.
6. Cooks by J. V. Ozmint's to Anderson road, - International conference may result 30 days.
7. Cooks to Lowndesville road below Good n a recognition of silver by other Gov-Hope church, 25 days.
8. From Cooks, Hall line to Mrs. O. H. Reid's near Moffattsville, 133 days.
9. Moffattsville to River road near B. F. Morernments, but if the United States will go ahead and pass a free coinage measusr it - Tourists to Jerusalem annually inow's, 30 days.

10. Moffattsville to Hall line near Wm. W. Adcrease in number. Next to Russia the United States sends the greatest number of visitors to the holy land. Three steamers will land Americans at Julia

Moffattsville to Hall line near Wm. W. Adams, 46 days.
 Dundap place to nr. R. P. Clinkscales, 15 d.
 Generostee Parsonage to R. R. Harris, 30 d.
 Abbeville line by Fellowship church to opposite J. B. Alexander and from Fellowship ch. to John M Crafts, 36 days.
 Savannah line near S. A. Harris to opposite J. B. Alexander's, 30 days.
 Mrs. O. H. Reid's to Crafts Ferry, 28 days.
 From J. W. Spearman's to Section houses, 15 days.

— A cure of a prolonged case of hic-coughs is reported in The Lancet. A man had hiccoughed steadily for seventytwo hours; chloral, morphine and chlo-The Pathway roform didn't stop it; finally a strong subcutaneous injection of a solution of atrophine and morphia put the patient to sleep, and on his waking there was no

- Melle Stanleyetta Titus is the only woman who has been admitted to the Bar in New York city. She comes from Duchess County. Her family are Quakers. She is confident that there is a great future for women in the legal pro-Road to Success fession. Misz Titus has been very suc-cessful in collecting bills that her clients had lost all hope of turning into cash. - Mrs. Amanda Davis, of Lumpkin county, Ga., has two very old relics-a watch charm and a pair of Indian moccasins. The charm is dated 1835 and the moccasins are more than one hundred years old. They are made of deerskin dressed nicely with beads and look as if they had just been made, except for a few moth eaten holes. - A curious breach of the Sunday law

when all is quiet along the Congarce.

will force action much more promptly.

- Mr. David Morgan, of Henry county

Ga., has a curic sity in the way of a shuck horse collar, which he has been using twenty-six years. Mr. Henry Perry also has a bridle made by Mr. R. M. Everitt, while he was living in Henry

twenty-two years ago.

return of the trouble.

came up recently in a London Police Court. The International Tract Society, the agent of a Sabbatarian sect which preaches the observance of Saturday instead of Sunday, was complained of for violating the Factories Act by employing labor on Sunday. Although the law makes provision for Jews working on Sunday, it does not for Christians, and though it was shown that no work was done by the society on Saturday, and that Friday was kept as a half holiday, a fine was imposed.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver. Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their fonctions. If you organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at Hill Bros Drug

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecing rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at Hill Bros. Drug Store. To Teaxs or Florida.

Parties going to Texas or Florida should remember before making any arrange-ments, that the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway is the only through direct route. To Texas, 12 hours quickest route, lowest rates and best schedule To connection for all Florida points by day light. Write for any information to J. R. Fant, Agent, Anderson, S. C., or R. L. Todd, Trav. Pass. Agent, Augusta, Ga.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Wednesday, the 20th day March at 11 a m., the building of a bridge over a small cicek near E H. Shanklin's i Pendleton Township. Plans and specifi-cations made known at time of letting. repairing of a bridge over Cuffee Creek, near W. H. Martin's.

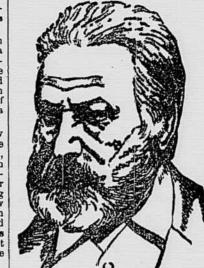
W. P. SNELGROVE, Sup.

March 6, 1895

36 Notice to Contractors.

Sec. 1. From Cooks to Abbeville line near W A. Sutherland, 30 days.
2. J. O. Evans to above Union church, 18 days.
3. Union church to Abbeville line and across o James Wandeslow's, 28 days.
4. Union church by Josh Burriss place to river will begin to prepare for the millenium

or Knowledge



Victor Hugo

In speaking to young men, once saids "It is the learning acquired at midnight that will make your future bright and dazzling as midday." And in this terse epigram the great Prenchman stated a truth that applies equally to struggling, ambitious young men the world over. Insomuch as you have yet your

piace to make in the world, and will avail yourself of opportunities to increase your knowledge and improve your mind, so will you make your life successful and happy.

A man's brain is a garden given him to cultivate, and whose products

will be his support. Plant That Garden with seed of knowledge and from the vines will grow the blossoms of

financial gain and honorable preferment, Never before in the history of the world have young men had an opportunity to fit themselves for the battle of life as it is now given them.
In this, as in everything else,
American push and public spirit lead

the world. All that the college graduate has been taught, and more, can be secured by the young man who gets a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica now offered to The State subscribers on the easy payment of to cents a day. But remember that our special introductory offer is for a limited time only.

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WATER MELONS! WATER MELONS!

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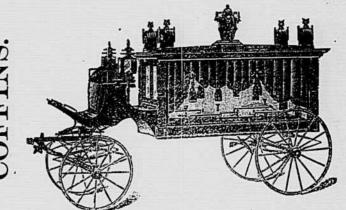
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