

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Since the death of the lamented Simpson the press of the State have been discussing the question of the right of the Governor to appoint one, the necessity of convening the Legislature to elect, who constituted the Supreme Court, and who his successor shall be.

The Governor clearly has no right to appoint, as more than a year elapses from Judge Simpson's death to the expiration of his term of office. Nor should the Legislature be convened. It will cost several thousand dollars and we regard the opinion that there can be no Supreme Court without a Chief Justice as indefensible on plain common-sense construction of Section 2, Art. 4 of the Constitution, which reads: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum." Any two of whom, of course, of the three, which makes three full Courts; and if one is absent, they sit in two, or if two are absent, they sit in one. And, as every lawyer knows, if a Chief Justice is essential to the construction of this question how was it that in several cases in which Judge Simpson was disqualified to sit, because of his connection as attorney, with them, and one of the Circuit Judges was appointed to sit? The Circuit Judge could not be Chief Justice, and yet with his judgment of the Court thus constituted be questioned? The Supreme Court bar, in *Statham vs. Speights*, 115 S. C., decided the very point.

It is absurd to raise such an objection. The practical question as to whether the litigation of the State will suffer by having only two Judges, who may differ, is a serious one. And yet we do not for this reason believe the Legislature should be convened. The cause of South Carolina is too much legislation, and when the Legislature begins to turn the hopper there is no telling when it will stop. The possible harm of not having a full Court is more than counterbalanced by this possible danger. We infer there are certain candidates who would like to have it convened, and whose claims for the position are based more upon political work and reward than qualification and fitness. There are two of them named who are fair lawyers, but better politicians, and it is time to draw the line somewhere in this rewarding service in the last campaign, and while suffering and disinterested patriots should, on the principle of the victor belong to the spoils, have their say, yet, when we come to the Judiciary of the State, we should cry a halt and draw a line. If there is a "shakedown" in our temple, it is the Bench, and no greater calamity can befall us than to prostitute its purity, impair its dignity, lessen its force, or depreciate its time-honored sanctity, and by making it the reward for mere political service.

In the days of South Carolina's humiliation, such cattle as the Radicals, in a majority of instances, with here and there a noteworthy exception, put on the Bench for political service and striking should forever warn us from even in a measure adopting the same rule of action. The aspirant should be sound politically, and when elected should abstain from political canvases or conventions, without abdicating his rights or prerogatives as a citizen. Character, qualification and ability should govern in the selection of Judges, and when elected they are to be set apart from their fellows, and should ever be above censure or reproach, either in character or conduct. It is human for them to err, but no man should ever be able to attribute such errors to improper motives. In addition their ability should be near as possible of the highest order, and especially on the Supreme Tribunal, the Court of last resort, whose decisions determine what is the law. And the Chief Justice should be the impetuous of learning and dignity, and have the most implicit confidence of his brethren of the Bench and Bar. To take a party lawyer and belittle this position with him, would be equivalent to clothing a State with the habiliments of a Hypocrite.

This brings us to the question as to who should be selected to fill this vacant office. We unhesitatingly say Associate Justice Melver. In capacity, experience, character, urbanity and the confidence of the Bar of the State, he becomes very essential. His whole life has been devoted to the law. He has eschewed politics, never having held a political office, having no political ambition, and is an independent, consistent citizen, above the whims and caprice of political favor. He has never shirked responsibility, and in his mental and personal make-up is as unbiased and evenly balanced man as a man can be. And in judgment as an all-around lawyer is, in our judgment, the best in the State. Elected to the Chief Justiceship in 1878, he declined the office because his sense of honor towards Chief Justice Willard would not, as he thought, permit him to accept it. No better indication can be had as to his character. Now is the time to show our appreciation of the man, the Judge and the citizen, and we believe the whole People section will advocate his election, and every lawyer in the State will second their choice.

Judge Wallace's friends are suggesting him for the Supreme Bench as Associate Justice, and his election would give universal satisfaction. He has every qualification, and in Melver, McGowan and Wallace we would have a strong Court. Then if Attorney General Pope's friends wish to elect him in Judge Wallace's place, no objection could be raised, and the measure of his ambition would be properly filled.

In New Hampshire, the Democrats described the McKinley bill "as nothing less than a deed of conveyance by the Republican party of the enormous power of federal taxation to a combination of manufacturers and trusts, in consideration of money advanced by them with which the election of Ben Harrison was purchased."

RESIDENT MAGILL'S ADDRESS Before the Kershaw Farmers' Alliance.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Since our last meeting at this place many object lessons have been presented to us. Our great staple product, cotton, has yielded more than an average crop. While we have been blessed with an abundant harvest and good health, we have been denied the pleasure of their enjoyment by some extent by financial policy detrimental to all persons engaged in industrial pursuits. Our market for cotton opened at 11½ cents, now it is 8 cents, a decline of about 30 per cent. Scarcity of money is the admitted cause, and the loss of 25 per cent is the effect on the farmers who produced the cotton.

THE SUBTLEST PLAN

Embodies the only proposed solution of the intricate financial policy that has now become the great national problem that has been presented to us in the 19th century. The volume of currency now in circulation is only one-fifth the amount per capita that was in circulation 25 years ago. The national banks issue the greater part of this currency and they contract and expand the same at will to suit the interests of monopolists, who thereby regulate the price of commodities produced by the labor. A system of finance which secures to every citizen an equitable share of its benefits, and which will furnish a volume of currency equal to the demands of trade, at a low rate of interest is our present necessity. The currency should be issued direct to the people at a low rate of interest, without discrimination as to security, only as to market value, and should be a legal tender for all the debts public and private. To secure this change of financial policy, we must have.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Our legislative demands have been treated with indifference and ridicule. They must be enforced by practical methods. When our demands are ignored by legislative bodies we must enforce them at the ballot box by electing men who are in sympathy with our demands. The success of the reform party in our own state was secured by the unity of the Alliance. Without this organization the Farmers' Movement would have been a failure. This fact will cause the favored classes to vigorously antagonize the Alliance; monopolistic corporations and their attorneys will leave no stone unturned to nip reform in the bud by destroying this organization. They will constantly warn us of the danger of

POLITICAL ACTION

by the Alliance. "Insidious and powerful influences are seeking to divert us from the high purposes and grand objects for which we were organized." Our greatest danger is from intrigues and treachery from foes who join our order for the nefarious purpose of creating dissension within the body. "Our principles must find" their city of refuge "in the loyal hearts of a devoted membership." In our declaration of principles we announce that we are "to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes." The framers of our organic law in this declaration distinctly assert the political features of our organization. While we do not enter the cess-pool of politics, or nominate men as candidates of the Alliance, yet we will act as a unit in the support of measures formulated by the Alliance to carry out its principles. Farmers are now beginning to see that there is no just cause for the depression of their industrial pursuit, and attribute the same to false legislation in the interest of aggregated capital, and controlled by monopolistic corporations through their agents or attorneys. So long as we follow machine politicians and neglect our political rights and duties we will fall an easy prey to non-producers, both individual and corporate.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In my last quarterly address I called your attention to the necessity for increasing the efficiency of our public schools by extending the term, and by adopting new text books, and suggested that a uniform series of books be adopted by several states, and that state appropriations be made for the publication of said books, and that they be sold at actual cost to the pupils attending the free public schools of the State.

An Act was passed at our last General Assembly which will in part carry out this suggestion. It provides for the adoption of a uniform series of text-books and the publication of the same. An ignorant ballot is dangerous to the liberties of the people. Therefore since the State has adopted the free school system it should furnish sufficient money by judicious taxation to make the system a success, and we as members of the Alliance should aid all efforts made by the State to increase the educational facilities of the common free schools. Educate the "common people"—the farmers—the producers of wealth that cost 75 per cent. of the ballots in our own State, and pay 80 per cent. of the taxes of the nation while they only own 25 per cent. of its wealth. Ignorance and a centralized money power is the forerunner of the downfall of Republics as well as other nations. Egypt fell when 3 per cent. of her population owned 95 per cent. of her wealth. When Babylon fell two (2) per cent. of her people owned all her wealth. When Persia fell one per cent. of her population owned all the land. When Rome fell 1800 men owned all the known world. In 1850 the capitalists of this country owned 50 per cent. of its wealth; in 1880 sixty-five per cent.; in 1880 seventy-five per cent.; and before the next decade it is believed that they will own 90 per cent. of the wealth of the United States unless the voters are better educated in the science of economical government and the general principles of political economy, as well as the great principles of civil and religious freedom.

OUR ORGANIZATION

New includes thirty-five states. Its power is recognized throughout the entire Union. The reckless majority which dominates the National Government was justly rebuked in the late congressional elections for their infamous tariff act, and their ignominious force bill. This rebuke could only have been administered by a strict adherence to the principle of "unity in things essential" enforced by the Alliance. Our national law makers are recognizing that we are earnestly enforcing our legislative demands, and until they act upon the principles enunciated by us of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" we will continue to formulate demands, and relegate to private life politicians who refuse to aid in securing the enactment of laws that will grant no special favors to favored classes.

IN CONCLUSION

I would urge every member to zealous activity in the noble cause we have espoused. It is the rank and file alone that can carry the Alliance on to greater achievements in the future. Our strength is in numbers, our battle is with those well skilled in intrigue, and well supplied with money and legal talent. Machine politicians, silver-tongued orators employed by monopolistic corporations are fighting hard against us. They are trying hard to create dissension in our ranks, and thus divide and conquer. If we will only stick to our principles of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and continue to act together "as a unit in all things essential," victory is assured. JAMES R. MAGILL.
First, Kershaw County Alliance.

Will Never Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Star of this evening, in an article with reference to the course which will be pursued in the Senate regarding the election bill, says: "In view of complaint of Senators Teller, Hale and others, that the managers were trying to force closure upon the Senate before the usual mode of securing action or measures had been tried, Mr. Aldrich has decided not to bring up the closure resolution on Tuesday. The managers propose to postpone action on this resolution until they have tried and have exhausted every other means of reaching a vote on the bill. Their plan will be to have a continuous session, and by every means in their power to try to tire out the opposition. They believe this will not avail to advance action on the measure, but they expect to demonstrate to the satisfaction of those Republicans who oppose closure that it is the only means by which action can be had.

"The Democrats will be forced to open filibuster by the adoption of this course by the majority, and a lively time may be expected next week. Thus far five Republicans have agreed to vote against the election bill on a direct vote, and there are two others who say they would vote for a motion to lay it aside and take up the finance bill. This is not enough.

"A Republican Senator who is earnestly opposed to the elections bill said to a reporter to day that in time it would pass the Senate, but it could by no possibility be passed by the house in its amended form. By the time it got to the house, he said, it would be too late for the attendance of a quorum to be secured in that body. The bill, he said, could never become a law."

A Negro Exodus.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special from Topeka, Kas., says the Rev. B. T. Foster, colored, who was a candidate for Auditor of the State on the Party ticket, has come to Kansas City with twenty families of colored people from Kemper County, Miss., en route to Hennessy, Okla. These families number 100 people. Foster says: "This is but the beginning of a tremendous exodus of colored people from the South."

One thousand will leave the Southern States within the next sixty days. We look upon Oklahoma as our peaceful haven, where political ostracism is unknown, and where every man can cast the ballot of his choice without fear from any source. Many of the colored people in Mississippi refuse to enter into the new labor contracts, and those that have property are disposing of it."

A Test Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—George G. Merrett, George F. Batchelder, H. B. Morse and R. J. Coleman of Colorado, to-day offered Superintendent Boydshell of the United States mint, a bar of fine silver bullion, which they asked to have coined into silver dollars for their own use. This was done to force the government to a decision as to whether a bullion owner has the right to present his raw silver to mints and demand its coinage. The Superintendent refused on the ground that it was against the law and the regulations of the mint service. The men will take the matter to the courts for a decision, and as it will affect a large number of persons, the result will be watched with interest.

The man who went out to milk and sat down on a bolder in the middle of a pasture and waited for the cow to lurch up to him, was the elder brother of the man who kept store and did not advertise, because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when it wanted something.

A pound of flesh once gained on a carcass should never be allowed to become lost. Keep the animal always on the increase, and never be compelled to produce a pound twice. Hold fast to that which is gained.

Mannish Women.

Tennyson's saying that "Woman is the lesser man," was never so true as it is to day.

Woman tries to act, dress, talk, as much like men as their innate modesty will permit. Something must, of course, be reserved to the "eternal womanly" spirit in them; but the visible woman is sacrificed to an absurd and very rich on aping of the costume and habits of men.

The women within, the real woman, must also suffer an eclipse. The more she talks, dresses and acts like the man the less she is the woman, and the less likely she is to get in her place a poor imitation of man, that would soon have been made by one of nature's journeymen.

Already the woman has put on the shirt, the coat, the hat, the collar and four-in-hand of the men. They will come longer to the skirts, and they may not go without a social revolution. But that will follow. It is the logical sequence of the short coat, the shirt, the hat and the loud small talk of the kind of man they have set up for imitation.

The sterner sex love and admire woman the more farther she is removed in appearance and in spirit from the rough and common-place humanity of the work-a-day world. To be loved she must preserve herself from mannishness. We love the eternal womanly, and will not willingly give it up for a week imitation of the fop and dandy.—Atlanta Evening Journal.

Fought Like Carolinians.

South Carolina has good reason to be proud of Capt. George D. Wallace who met his death in a battle with the Indians. He was a gallant soldier and perfect gentleman, during his service in the army his courage was more than once put to the test. He was one of the survivors of the Custer massacre, and it is a sad ending of a promising life that he should have fallen a victim to Indian treachery. His body will be brought back to South Carolina for burial, and his name will ever stand high on the records of the army.

Among the other soldiers who were engaged in the battle was Lieut. Garlington of this State, who has acquired great distinction since he entered the army and who was seriously wounded.

Cost of Producing Corn.

Gov. Horace Boies, in his speech at the Reform Club banquet last Tuesday night, made the following interesting statement as to the cost of raising corn in the State of Iowa: "It is estimated by those making these reports that the cost of producing an acre of corn ready for market is \$3; that the average crop for five years has been thirty-three and a third bushels, and statistics show that the average price of this corn in our local markets soon after harvest during such period has been 22 cents per bushel, making the entire value of the crop when marketed \$7.33, or 67 cents less than the actual cost of production at market rates of labor."—Daily Stockholder.

What a contrast with cotton raising in the South. Cotton can be raised at a cost of 5 cents or less a pound, but the general average would be a little higher. As the planter gets on an average about \$3 to 9 cents per pound, he has a fine margin of profit. Farmers in the South are far more prosperous than those of any other section.—Manufacturers Record.

Wonderful.

Such a stock of clothing for "Men and Boys" as we have seen at the "old reliable" Baum Bros' can only be found in a big city. The like has never been seen in Camden before. Think of it, a good Boys' suit—a good one—for ninety-five cents; and they sell awfully fast; on a few dozen left. Notice the pointer.

A Brown Meeting.

Accident brought together a meeting of gentlemen by the famous name of Brown on the streets of Dawson, one Sunday morning, that would hardly occur again in an ordinary lifetime. B. H. Brown approached three gentlemen who were standing on the sidewalk talking. Dave Brown turned to him and said: "Let me make you acquainted with Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown again, Mr. Brown." Comment was being made on the numerous Browns thrown together, when Will Brown walked up, adding the fifth to the party. Looking down the street, Edgar and Charlie Brown were discovered approaching. The two latter, brothers, were the only relatives in the party. In the meantime Peter Brown (colored) was standing nearby as a friend—eight in all.—Savannah News.

An exchange says as this is a day of syndicates and trade combinations, it is not improbable that the farmers' organizations will combine one of these days and corner the whole cotton crop of the South. It would be a grand scheme and if carried out so as to hold half of the cotton, it would make things lively.

Old Newspapers, 15 cents per pound, at this office.

Modesty and Prudery.

There is no quality more attractive than modesty, but few things are more nauseating than prudery. An instance of the latter quality is furnished by the conduct of a Booklyn school principal and a commissioner who has espoused his cause. The principal finds Longfellow so indecent that his poems require expurgation to fit them for school use. Think of it, Longfellow, the purest of poets. Certain lines in "The Building of the Ship," which has been recited by a generation of school children without thought of evil—like the ocean and the ship to bribe legroom and trade. These lines are pronounced so corrupting by this praiseworthy pair of clerics that their exclusion from school books is imperatively demanded. In like spirit, some Detroit matrons lately demanded that the statue in a museum be either locked up or draped. The Venus de Medici in a tailor-made gown and the Apollo Belvedere in a claw-hammer coat and stovepipe hat would be an original thing a high art. A little wholesome common sense is needed in these days, to enable some people to distinguish between good and gaudy.

Don't Meddle.

Meddling with your neighbors' business does not pay. Neighbor, low prices does the work, quietly and faithfully. Our City like establishment more crowded from morning until evening than ever before, all on account of a big assortment in every line and low prices. Think of it! Bleached cloth three cents per yard. Our place is where you can find any Christmas Present. If you are worried about what to get, walk in our Furniture Department, and you will go away satisfied; and do not forget that Boy's Suit at ninety-five cents.

Plenty Points.

If you would only read our local, you certainly can not make a mistake, for we always advise you to go to Baum Bros. for the best assortment stock. This is the best point we can give you.

Married.

On January 4th at Antioch, S. C., by C. M. Alexander, Notary Public, Mr. A. M. Bolgers to Miss Nancy Player, all of Antioch.

Promiscuous Items.

Pay your subscription to the JOURNAL.

For the largest assortment in black goods of all qualities you must go to Baum Bros.

The frost is a powerful agent in reducing the soil. Heavy land, when turned up to the action of the frost, is pulverized by the contraction and expansion of heat and cold. A lump of earth that is soaked, and then becomes frozen, is pulverized to a fine powder.

Baum Bros. certainly have got the largest stock of new and elegant Carpets. You must go and see them.

Why do you go to Columbia and Charleston to buy Furniture, when the old reliable Baum Bros. have such an elegant stock? They can certainly please every body.

It is an old remedy for the hiccup to hold one's breath, and if that fails then to gargle with a little water, and if the hiccup still continues, to tickle the nose to the point of sneezing once or twice, when the hiccup is sure to go.

We have seen 50,000 yards of the best round thread Paids at Baum Bros., which they offer at 50 per yard, and they have eleven accommodating clerks to wait on you.

Several of the Philadelphia churches have stopped the ringing of bells for services, and it is expected that all other places of worship in that city will follow suit. A leading clergyman said: "I think the time will come when the church bell will go out of existence except perhaps in country townships."

If you wish to see the nicest and finest stock of Dress Goods ever brought to Camden, go and see Baum Bros. It will surprise you, for the like you have never before seen here. It reminds one of the Altman and Sterns of New York.

Cultivators of the earth are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds. As long, therefore, as they can find employment in this line I would not convert them into maimers, artisans, or anything else.—Thomas Jefferson.

A new scheme to raise money for churches is for members of the congregation to drop into the basket as many pennies as agrees with their age. At a recent diversion of this kind, the men dropped their pennies into one basket and the women deposited their offerings into another. The minister said, after counting the collection, that up to that time he had no idea the female portion of his congregation was so youthful.

It is said that a wealthy gentleman of Liverpool has purchased the Garden of Gethsemane, near Jerusalem, in which the Saviour passed the night before His crucifixion. The purchase was made in order to prevent speculators from carrying out their schemes of building on the sacred grounds a hotel for the accommodation of visitors and tourists in the Holy Land.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, try this. It is a sure cure for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. It will also give you a good night's sleep.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Varranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Dr. F. L. Zemp, Druggist, Camden.

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Buy a good Gold Watch by our "Club System." Our 14 Karat patent stiffened gold cases are warranted for 20 years. Waltham or Elgin movement, reliable and well known. Stem wind and set, hunting or open face, Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any \$75 Watch. We sell one of these Watches for \$25 cash, and send to any address by registered mail, or by Express C. O. D., with privilege of examination; also by our Club System at \$1 per week.

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One good reliable Agent wanted in each place. Write for particulars. EMPIRE WATCH CO., 48 & 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Dr. F. L. Zemp Druggist, Camden.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes causes of bile and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Gums, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. F. L. Zemp.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, high fever, and a large abscess was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. Herold here was a hope less case of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and for her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Dr. F. L. Zemp's Drugstore, large bottles 50c and \$1.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, and it cures a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he live or die; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 60c a bottle, at Dr. F. L. Zemp's Drugstore."

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About 15,000 feet of good, seasoned LUMBER, consisting of 6 inch and 12 inch Flooring, 10 inch Weather Boarding, Sills, Fencing, &c. Apply to T. J. JOSBY, or J. L. BRASINGTON, Nov 13-It Camden, S. C.

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