

### WEEKLY EDITION.

# WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1881.

Such a supply can come only from reserve reservoirs or running streams by means of irrigations, or in plain Mormons, and already thousands of English, watering crops. With a suf-ficient water supply all crops can be barren from want of rainfall, have barren from want of rainfall, have it a State engineer, whose peculiar

.This is no new humbug, no patent idea of the present day, and we may State, and yet in this highly civilized lines at so much per foot of vent openand best of cultivated countries, irri-ings. Streams of water have in those same sand or two years past.

In that country the land is the prop-In that country the land is the prop-erty of the Crown, so also is the right down hills to obtain gold. Now, were to all water; and while all of the equivalent amounts of water conveyed Japanese farmers are tenants at will of the Crown, yet they are not the serfs, rag-tag-and-bob-tail and to-be-lookedrag-tag-and-bob-tail and to-be-looked- washings. When the gold is washed down-on, as in our own enlightened out and the hill washed down, the land, but rank high in caste, and com- work is done. But the stream, once prise one of the three castes which can, conducted for farm purposes, will pay its dividend till the end of time. in English language, be styled genteel. What a commentary on our own in the way of irrigation, except on the

civilization, where scarcely anyone rice lands principally of the tide belt. will farm that can help it. The government of Japan sees that the farmer of the tide, regulated by trunks, and does his whole duty and makes the the writer has often been surprised most of his lands. If energetic and that these lands were not winter cropped with oats, sown as soon as the ter lands. If slothful and unskilled, ped with oats, sown as soon as the his promotion down hill to a poorer use of fertilizers and water these win-farm. In this kingdom all water is the crops would be as profitable as the ter crops would be as profitable as the utilized for the general benefit. Not rice crop. depending alone on the daily supply Fine natural advantages exist to

from running streams, immense reservoirs are constructed in higher places tide belt to the foot of the fills; and to supply the deficiency in times of drought at lower grades. The water

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of every available stream is utilized; afford a never-failing supply of water. same. and while these streams generally The cost of constructing water mains We quit by asking, Why could reach the sea by their natural outlets, would be comparatively little in this the State Agricultural Society offer yet they travel the greater portion of region. premium of From the foot of the falls to the foot the way in artificial channels cut for One hundred dollars for greatest his iniquity. the purpose of irrigation. The Japan- of the mountains there are thousands number of acres irrigated and planted ese produce two and even three crops of acres that can be overflowed. The in grain of any kind, other than rice, in the same year on the same land, construction of mains is here more in 1882. and an estimate of the amount of these costly, and requires more engineering Fifty dollars for the best acre of crops is fabulous. Their rice lands of skill. From the turbid streams of the corn produced by means of irrigation summer produce wheat as a winter high lards we would not only get wa- in 1882. erop; and so expert are they as farm-ers that they have succeeded in dwarf- water would hold in solution, mineral of oats produced in the same way in Twenty-five dollars for the best acre ing the wheat stalk to such an extent and vegetable matter, serving to en-that it never once reaches eight to rich the lands. The water of this belt Con-Contestants for prizes to submit fourteen inches in height. They plant would thus be more valuable than that diagrams from actual survey of the for grain and not for straw. Some- of the middle, but perhaps not more lands irrigated, with the method of what of the same system is in vogue in valuable than that of the tide region. supplying water, &c. Respectfully, IIORACE GREELEY. China. So much for the progress of To take up a stream and divert it agriculture by means of irrigation in from its channel on an extensive scale "John Musgrove (Col. Musgrove, as the East, the cradle of nations. and is the work of the engineer. But there BROWN'S GEORGICS .--- The innings we might add the origin of many of is one method that does not require a to-day were decidedly on the side of the arts and sciences and of improved vast amount of engineeiing skin. We Mr. Brown. The debate is getting to know from practical experience that agriculture. the mains should not have a fall of be known as "Brown's Georgics," for IRRIGATION IN OTHER LANDS. over one to four inches per mile. At the politics of his State and the the head of such main should be a limitation of Massachusetts politics are carefully constructed lock or gate to the chief topics of his frequent speech-The rich valley or alluvial bottom of the Nile has been irrigated since the days of Joseph and his brethren, and regulate the amount of water flowing es. He certainly had the best of the into it. Such mains should be wide debate to-day, and worried the Repubbut for such application of water to the soil it could not support its in: Have over-bank licans by causing to be read for their rather than deep. habitants. Irrigation is practised in wastes of rock or wood to throw off benefit sharp criticisms made by Re-Italy, France, Germany, and even in accumulating surplus rain water at publican papers on the present contest. indolent Spain. General Hawley did a clever thing proper distances. On our Western continent, if we from his point of view in reading and From the mains, branch mains and credit the historian, the Peruvians, at commenting on Mr. Brown's speech at the Chicago Convention of 1868, but service ditches must be constructed. the time of the conquest, had made and the latter arranged to throw out great progress in irrigation. Indeed the Georgia Senator responded in the the water as desired. if we take all accounts as true (vide The water can be supplied in two best effort he has yet made. He show-Prescott's conquest of Peru and Mexiways, either by broadcast flooding-which if done should be expeditiously ed that he parted company with the co) they had a more advanced system Democratic party of his State because of agriculture in many respects than executed and over at once-or by up to 1872 it had virtually refused to was to be seen on our continent at the accept the results of the war. He resluicing or running through furrows. beginning of the present century. The latter plan would perhaps be the turned to it when it had done so in Like Japan the soil was the property good faith. He dedned himself as a cheapest and best for most purposes. of the Crown, but was annually divid-"natural Democrat," and not as a The mains and service ditches, once ed and allotted-the one part for the ' Bourbon," such as Toombs could constructed, the levels of the lands to use of the gods and their officiating priests; the second part for the use of the Inca ard his noble kindred, and be flowed can be determined, staked be considered. The Democracy he and marked, and once done properly represented accepted the new condiwithout tions and moved with them. It would it is arrranged forever, and the other part for the working-bees. further cost. Such would be the resist, however, all attempts to again the people, by whom all three parts process of a general system of irriga- put Southern ignorance on top. Senwere cultivated. The Inca race claim, tion which reached beyond the lands ator Brown made his own prei ion ed to be children of the sun, a distinct of a single proprietor-which is not both clear and consistent, and he esand separate race, and doubtless they likely soon, if ever, to be practised tablished himself still more as a r. were a distinct race, most likely the liamentary leader .- Boston Globe Cor. lived on the Beaverdam, joined the here. descendants from some Japanese ad-Every farm, though, of a few hunrespondence, April 23. venturer who had crossed the Pacific dred acres has on it a limited amount and brought with him the polity of his A DRUMMER'S FIRST TRIP.-A of land, perhaps from 2 to 10 per cent., that can be irrigated, and such can be own government and introduced the Cleveland merchant determined to send guns were fired. He took the alarm, system of agriculture from the East done by the proprietor at no great his son for a trip on the road in the inwith such modifications as adapted it outlay of money or labor. By the use of a small stream of water and good manuring, Dr. Parker made in the and he went. He was out some ten bead; he fell forward, exclaiming: "I retred to his residence in Fairfield, the soil (often half the battlu) and best terest of the house. The young man to the different clime and face of the country. Water in Peru was the property of the Crown, and was conveyed in conduits of stone undercorn on one acre. Many of our readers have seen this land. Now, every one-horse farm in our in our in the service here is a service here in the service here is a service here in the service here is a service in the service here is a service here is a service in the service here is a service in the service is a service is a service in the service is a service ground. Thus large areas of land, on which rain never fell, were made fruitful. To what amount of productboundry ought to produce at least 150 answered the new-fledged drummer; nel by Lord Charles Greenville Mon-bushels of corn. Subpose by the use 'I got quite a number.' "Good!" ex- tague. Governor of the province, and terror to all evil doers, and the dry iveness per acre these lands had attain-"Good !" exbushels of corn. Suppose by the use ed we are unable to say. They must, claimed the delighted fathor, "I knew of a little brains, a little manure however, have been extremely fertile, you would succeed." The young man houses at the time of the conquest. (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence branch would produce two heles of land. (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence (The greatest crop ever grown in the (The greatest crop ever grown as more than two years' supply of AND A LITTLE BRANCH, grain was found in the public store- this can be done on two acres of land. United States would not afford over four to six months extra supply—hence four to six months extra supply—hence four to six months extra supply—hence for to six months extra supply—hence been fifty per cent. greater than ours.) So great was this reserve store, that it costs ne produce 100 bushels of outs on one acce. It can be done of the same small quantity of the same shall even been fifty per cent. greater than ours.) So great was this reserve store, that it costs ne produce 100 bushels of outs on one acce. It can be done of the same shall quantity of the same things would produce 100 bushels of outs on one acce. It can be done of the same shall quantity of the same things would ereal years to dissipate. In the even words a full water supply will double and treble your best corps. The cash paid for commercial fortiliz-the Perioduc Corp and utilize and the regulation the bind word of the regulation the bind word of the regulation the bind word of the same sections rain fell and less attention was paid to trigation. The guano of the Perioduc Corp and utilize and develop and utilize and develop and utilize and develop and utilize and develop and utilize all the words the bind word of the same sections with alarroing and bind year or two, will double and treble your best corps. The cash paid for commercial fortiliz-the Perioduc Corp and the words a full water supply will double and treble year or two, will double and treble our best or year or two, will double and treble the year or two, will double and treble our best or year or two, will double and treble our best or year or two, will double and treble the year or two, will double and

MANY STREAMS IN THIS BELT

[For The News AND HERALD.] THOUGHTS FOR FARMERS. Horace Greeley in the Country to Horace Greeley in Town--Some Capital Ideas and Suggestions. For The News AND HERALD.] property of the Crown, and certain beds were allotted to the use of the farmers of particular localities. This country was cultivated by hand-labor beds were allotted by hand-labor So would the money you send to the So would the money you send to the mense productive powers were due to irrigation, good cultivation and fertili-thing. Good cultivation, fertilization, Messrs. Editors: From a manu-

Horace Greeley, for, my friend, 1 opine we both are better farmers in theory than in practice, and perhaps we cau, when in the mood, rival Greeley in theorizing. Yet, hoping some practical farmers may take a

years past, and the increased aridness of our acreage soils, should admonish us that we must look to some source of supply other than descending rain-water for all, and especially summer crops, to increase the productiveness ing population. The people of some of the adjoining SUPERVISION BY THE STATE IMMIGRA-

TION COMMISSIONER.

ficient water supply all crops can be barren from water of tatinari, into the State engineer, where independence of the been made fertile by means of irriga-tion. (See recent Reports of the De-suitable statutes, enacted for the pur-suitable statutes, enacted for the purpartments of Agriculture.) In several pose, the development of streams into of the reports referred to, are graphic water powers, and see that such dedecriptions of canals cut for the purpose be excused in referring to what is and of conveying water fifteen to twenty-has been done by irrigation in other five miles in length. Some of these the passage of fish in all cases, and that it does not bar improved navigahas been done by irrigation in other five miles in length. Some of these that it does not bar improved havinga-countries. The average rainfall of incorporated water companies, who is greater than it is in our own sell the water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their to the farmers on their developed that the canals or water to the farmers on their to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers on the developed that the canals or water to the farmers or the developed that the canals or water to the farmers or the developed that the canals or water to the farmers or the developed that the canals or water to the farmers or the developed that the developed that the developed the develope ways constructed to convey water to propel machinery, should at the same time admit the passage of boats around States been conveyed a similar distance over hills and ravines for sluice the rapids—of course, such boats pay-ing suitable tolls. And it is to be hoped that under the present impul-sive idea of rushing into the manufacturing business, the Legislature will not recklessly grant charters to such incorporations unless it be under some restrictions looking to the future development of such streams as public water ways. Such engineer should also have charge, in a general way, of all minor streams, so as to protect the general interest of a community in these water ways, and such will especially be the case should these minor streams become valuable for the pur-

poses of irrigation. Water and water ways will in fu-

ture be valuable: 1st. For purposes of vavigation.

2nd. To propel machinery. 3rd. And the most important of all, for purposes of irrigation, and if the sovereign, the State, has not already granted to individuals and lost control of the same, some general statutes irrigate much of the country from the should be enacted defining the equitable rights of all citizens, and laying down general rules for the use of the

A STORY OF THE REGULATORS. How They Checked the Flood of Crime that wasOverwhelming South Carolina in Colonial Times -A Leaf from the His-

Greeley in theorizing. Yet, hoping some practical farmers may take hint occasionally, and profit by same, I write agains; and the burden of my song is refuge in the arid and raibless states years past, and the increased aridness of one screage soils, should admonish

than himself. Of the "Regulation," he says:

This capital event in the colonial history of South Carolina, originated in Fairfield. The causes and impor-tant result will app ar in the sequel. A fellow by the name of Brown was arrested on a stolen horse near the mouth of Little River. How, he should be disposed of was a question. Thomas Woodward, Barnaby Pope and William McGraw, were sent for to settle the difficulty. They arrived in good time-there was the stolen horse, there the shrinking offender. These most worthy citizens appeared slow in their resolves. At length Billy McGraw, wearied with delay, arose and address-ed the bystanders, "We are," said he, "in a fix, with a majority of the white population in the colony, and a great deal of property in hand, and that fast and accumulating, we have no courts with jurisdiction to hear and punish the graver offences. Evil doers are taking advantage of our awkward situation and swarming in the country, and so it is, that no citizen can call hi life or his property his own. Depredations are daily and nightly commit-ted. The thieves are banded together. If a thief is -arrested and forwarded or minute. under guard to Charleston, 140 miles distance, they waylay the guard, kill off several and arrest the prisoner. Should the guard arrive in Charleston

with the prisoner, the witnesses have to attend court at great inconvenience -they, too, are often waylaid and shot by the thieves-so that a conviction of one of the gang never has and never will be effected. My voice is for a present and immediate remedy. I propose as a punishment for the man Brown, 75 lashes, on the bare back, well laid on. McGraw's speech, de-

livered with his peculiar warmth, and

| wandered off, to give some particulars | neighbors he went in pursuit, found | oughly acclimated, indestructible by of the Regulation or matters growing out of it, was a tory colonel in the Revolution. The onl yknown act of honest party rushed ahead; the thieves his command, was the encampment of stood their ground with desperato res-which "Timothy" cannot compar. The 

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

own district, even to the ninutest par- guard to Charleston. On arriving at ticular, he was perfectly familiar; the city, they were conducted to the hence, no man was better qualified to office of Sir Egerton Leigh, the Attor-write the record he has left behind him ney General of the province. The instructors.

prisoners were no sooner in his prescnce than he began to pitch like a mad-man. "How dare you fellows to take the law into your own hands, and con-Practical instruction will be given in trary to all law, to whip his Majesty's subjects?-a stop must be put to these Mechanics under the supervision of the those who desire to master so much of vile proceedings." Woodward said Foremen of the Farm and Shops. of mechanics as may prove practically McGraw looked like a chafed lion, Pope like a philosopher, and "I," said ment of Languages, where students he. "felt as if I were in a very bad pay such fees as may be agreed on scrape." After Sir Egerton had fumwith the instructors. ed off his wrath, he directed his clerk

Each student is required to pay an to take the recognizances of the pris-oners, to appear at the court in Char expended on repairs. Good, cheerful leston at the next term, but without and well ventilated bedrooms will be security. On the council books, it furnished free of rent to such students appears, that next year an application was made by the persons concerned in Board can be had at excellent licens-Board can be had at excellent licensappears, that next year an application as desire to reside in the college buildthe arrest and conveyance of these per-

sons to town, but the application was ed boarding houses for from \$12 to rejected on the ground that Wood-ward, Pope and McGraw were very \$9. well able to pay their own costs. Thus The climate of Columbia is unsur-

ended the Regulation, which once passed for healthfuluess and immunithreatened all the horrors of a civil ty from epidemic diseases. Of Mr. Miles we will say what he contest.

Thus ends Mr. Pearson's account of could not say of himself, that he is a the Regulation. Dr. Ramsey in his gentleman of ability and far more than history of South Carolina, Vol. 1, page ordinary culture. Before the war he 211, 212, 213, 214, gives substantially made one of the best mayors the city of Charleston ever had, and he repre-sented with honor the Charleston Disthe same account, though not so full trict in the Federal and Confederate

While upon the subject of the Regulation, the writer will remark, that Congresses. He is fully master of his department, and his executive ability when a boy at school in Winnsboro, he well remembers a noble old oak has already been proven. that stood on the public square, just in He thus speaks of the qualifications front of the elegant mansion of David Aiken, Esq., called the Liberty tree. his associatos: Of Prof. Woodrow it would be To this tree, it was said, the Regulators enough that Prof. Joseph LeConte pronounced him "quite as competent to fill his chair as he (Prof. LeConte) and Whigs of the Revolution, for they were the same party, were in the hab it of binding the horse thieves and Tories, and inflicting the sentence of (This was when Prof. L. was."

ect of zens of the District, as was the loss of and come to us-uncertain as to wheththe charter oak of Connecticut a few er our State really was in carnest, as one of the chief actors in, if not the sire and intention to build up the State very soul of the Regulation, 1 will institution of learning.) Prof. Wood-close by furnishing his biography, as row has enjoyed all the advantages of

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tion I may be permitted to add that Governor Hagood, as chairman ex officio of our Board of Trustees, takes not only a deep interest in our farming

buildings and to make and repair montal Agriculture. Foreman of the farms, G. W. Connors; of the shops, Josse Jones. Instruction is given in the Ancient nd Modern Languages by licensed own knowledge of Mr. Jones, as a thoroughly skilled and unusually in-Ancient Languages-Professor Von genious mechanic and machinist, you must be convinced that, in this department, not less than in the agricultural, our young men have excellent advantthe Departments of Agriculture and ages extended to them, especially to of mechanics as may prove practically Tuition free, except in the Depart-ment of Languages, where students When our people shall have become When our people shall have become thoroughly awakened to the necessity

of providing

THE MEANS OF EDUCATION

of the highest grade to the poorest classes of her citizens-free of expense -so that there can never more be even the excuse for the cry that the College at Columbia is "an aristocratic institution," "the rich man's col-lege," &c., &c., then we may see our Legislature, in imitation of the Legislatures of our sister States of the South, making provision herself, in addition to the Congressional aid by which we are at present solely supported, for enlarging the scope of instruction in our walls, and making the College of South Carolina an institution of high and liberal culture, of which her prople may justly be proud, and for which un born generations of her sons will he grateful. Perhaps I ought not to con-clude this communication without some allusion to what, I am told, is an obstacle in our way. I refer to what is considered the hostility, or at least opposition, to "a State College," on the part of the local colleges of our State. I trust that this is, if not altogether an erroneous, at any rate an ex-aggerated view. Why should any in-stitution of sound learning

### LOOK WITH JEALOUSY

after holding the matter under adviseupon any new sister coming to her side their courts. This tree blew down in ment for some time, declined to leave as coadjutor in the great task of pop-a storm about 1828 or '29, and was a bis high and liberally remunerated po- ular enlightenment? Is there not room tion in the University of Calif. vork in

emphasis, and his motion prevailed nem. con. Brown was forthwith taken up and received the keen reward of

This event was a signal for the felons to consolidate and concert their military movements. They were degiven by Mr. Pearson, in the manutermined to vindicate the right to plunscript referred to. He says: der at the rifle's mouth. They took the name of Moderators and formed

under the command of John Musgrove. The freeholders, and honest portion of the community, were not behind them in preparation. They formed under a number of military leaders, and took the appropriate name of Regulators. The following extract is from the Newberry Sentinel:

he as well as his brother Edward was called,) lived on the Saluda. Of him have no personal knowledge, nor do know the precise spot where he liv-At his place the Regulators and Scofilites, in 1764, met in battle array. Happily, however, no battle occurred. When, however, all expected a bloody contest, General Matthew Richardson, of the fligh Hills, commissioned by the governor to prevent extremities, rode called old danger, and Mr. Woodip. He was a man born for authority, and was the universally beloved of the middle and up country. What a bless-ing to a people is such a personage, endowed with something like didine authority, whose presence can strike multitudes with awe, and whose voice calm the raging tumult of human passions. At his suggestion, flags were exchanged, and they agreed to separate and petition he Governor tfor redress of grievances. This was done, and after the great delay of five years, the Circuit Court Act of 1769 was passed, bringing justice hon e o the people. This quieted a l domestic dissensions. Although no actual battle was fought between the Regulators and Scotilites, I have always understood there was some firing. The following amusing anecdote shows that must have been the case. A rather windy gentleman who

fled, and wearing a long-tailed coat, with a lead inkstand in the skirt pocktague. Governor of the province, and is called Scoveil in Ramsey's history, must have been a great scoundrel, fit

Thomas Woodward removed with large family from Virginia and settled in Fairfield about the year Sixty-five. With a fund of common sense rarely equaled, indomitable energy and means abundant to make his way in the world, he was not long in turning his wild lodge into a most comfortable residence. He was going on to acquire real estate rapidly when the Revolutionary storm was ready to burst upon our shores. Carolina, even in those early times, had provided an organization adapted to the exigency of the occasion. The State determined, without loss of time, to raise three regiments, to meet the enemy at the water's edge, one of which was a Regi-ment of Rangers to be commanded by Col. William Thompson, commonly ward, commissioned as captain, was authorized to culist a company for this service. War was not yet openly proclaimed, but there was as hard fighting as if every ceremony had been punctiliously gone through with, and more might be expected speedily. Thompson's corps was full and when Sir Peter Parker made his attack upon the city, to guard and defend that shal-Island from Long Island. The artilour troops were as well protected as

circumstances would allow, by hastily constructed field works. The object of the British General was to pass over to Sullivan's Island. and fall with his whole strength upon no taste for the American pieces, nor minute squares of ground, where cuthe disciplined and determined troops rious and fanciful experiments are to Regulators, and talked a great deal under Thompson-and as he had no about the fighting he would do. As notion to advance at such hazard, he made in pots of earth in his laboratory. Woodward was now near sixty years of age, and as camp exposure was too severe for him at that time of life, he reluciantly resigned his condition, he full methods of rationary and successbones of the Tories shook at the very name of Woodward. Mr. Woodward

propriate spheres? Indeed, I think there is room enough and to spare, years ago. As Mr. Woodward was are all her. Southern sisters, in the de- Our young men are growing up in a sadly deficient state of intellectual development and mental training for the great duties of life. The proportion of the best German Universities, is an cuthem who go to colleges at all is very thusiastic student of science, and wide- small. I repeat, there is room for all ly known for his extensive acquireour colleges. Let there be only a genments in those special branches upon erous rivalry among us to see how which he lectures. much each of us can do towards stimu-

Prof. Sloan is a distinguished gradulating the youth of ur State to the deate of West Point, where he took very sire for, and the pursuit of, that "highhigh rank-among the first in his class er education," without which a people -and has been a successful professor must inevitably retrograde, not only in intellectual but material progress. in one of our sister colleges. Prof. Burney, with uncommon zeal For if there be one thing in the present

in the prosecution of chemical research- age of the world more certain than es, has had the fullest training under another, it is that mind rules not only the most celebrated German profes the forces of the social and political sors, and has been (in itself a high world, but, to an even greater extent. testimonial) a Fellow of the Johns the forces of Nature. Show me the nation where the intelligence of the Hopkins University,

Of Prof. Faber, as an Instructor in mass of the people is most developed modern languages, it would be super-fluous for me to speak, so widely and cation is most diffused, and I will show you a nation most advanced in and successful teacher-particularly of even material wealth and prosperity. German and French. Let us

educate!

heart.

fully yours,

est in the land!

Prof. Fingerlin, a graduate of a Ro-MULTIPLY OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, man college, has the highest endorsethen, say I. We cannot have too ments as a competent instructor, in many of them. In education the aphboth ancient and modern languages, orism of "Too much of a good thing" and testimonials from many of our does not hold. Who would oppose best citizens, in whose families he has the building of a new church on the plea that there were "churches enough already"? Is the plea any stronger in

For enabling our students to acquire practical acquaintance with planting Charleston, he was ordered with his and farming, and the methods of cultiregiment and all other troops about vating our staple crops, we have an ample area of land, where Mr. Conlow strait which separa'os Sullivan's nors-our farmer, an experienced Island from Long Island. The artilskilled agriculturist-gives his lery was mounted on sand heaps, and undivided attention to field and garden operatious. Here the lectures on Agricultural Chemistry are supplemented and illustrated by the test and

comparison of various fertilizers on growing crops. We do not propose to make our farm an "experimental the rear of Fort Moultrie, but he had stood, i. c., as a collection of little

under Thompson-and as he had no be made; such as Liebig might have remained where he was until Sir Peter We will, rather, aim to teach our

> use of farming implements in all stages of the crops (from seeding to harvest- the register's office at Charlotte, N. C. ing and preparing for market)-as in the supplying of all the requisites of

There is a dawn of a

plant food.

of our State. Our gifted and distinmortgageo. The deed was duly witguished fellow citizen, Dr. St. Julien nessed, signed and sealed. Didenover R v nel, has demonstrated by reject is a married man, and, therefore, un-

NEW ERA IN THE AGRICULTURE

the case of colleges-especially in a

State where the young men are grow-

ing up in so general a state of illiter-acy? No! let us educate-educate-

in common schools, in private schools,

n high schools, in normal schools, in

colleges, in universities-everywhere

mother, the State, extend to the poor-

est boy on her soil such advantages

in the way of education as may enable

public career, in any pursuit and in

every way, with the richest and proud-

And now, if I have trespassed un

duly upon your patience, I crave your

pardon and indulgence, for the sake of

the great cause of "State Education by

the State," which I have so much at

I am, with high regard, very faith-ully yours, W. Porchen Miles.

him to compete in a professional

And especially let our

A STRANGE MORTGAGE .- A strange

telligent but impecanions man. conhimself to another, to have and to hold forever, to secure a debt he owes the