CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

ATH SCHOOL.

ATIONAL LESSON FOR

NUARY 17, 1892.

he verses in this lesson are too in full in these brief notes I reader to peruse with Bible in all always be done, otherwise become a snare and hin-

the crown of pride, to the This is a lesson of warning to self indulgent unbelievers in pronounced upon them ining which might have been only been willing and obeda righteous king' (xxxii, l); a judgment, and then the kinghapters begins with "Woe!

the Lord hath a mighty and ho shall cast down to the earth Read verses 16, 17 and see and strong one might them had they built upon

own of pride, the drunkards of hall be trodden under feet." individuals choose their own willing now to find the joy in His will, proving that His love in wine (Cant. i., 2) then all the ingdo:n shall be theirs; but if be joys of the vine of the earth. xpect to suffer the wrath of Go 1.

the glorious beauty which is on the fat valley shall be a fading and a The terraced and luxuitful hills of Samaria are a symessive worldly luxuriance and Israel was placed in a land flowilk and honey that she might od as the author and giver of every mjoyed, but when she enjoyed her and forgot God she only wrought herself, discarding an eternity sent joy which proved only a

t day shall the Lord of Hosts be tof glory, and for a diadem of the residue of His people." emant who shall be left after the have fallen God shall be an etery. They are spoken of as but a of the nation, but they shall be and He will be their God, (Zeb. Not only shall He be their crown but they shall be His crown of a royal diadem in His hand

theh in judgment, and for strength in that turn the battle to the gate. at turn the battle to an gave.

Il de wisdom to the rulers who rule for and He will the strength of all who for Him and drive the enemy from gates. The Low is a God of judgment discernment) characters and all rely upon Him been in wisdow-given to decide right been in the bast through they air has left red through handis cink are out of they stumble Wismes the priests frier have led the peo-

nany teachers and s thus err and stumble nowadays des are led astray by them. Test or all tables are full of vomit and ting and abominable as such redrunkenness are, so is all spiritual amess and unholiness in the sight of As a refined and temperate person he company of the drunken and prowe may in some small measure imagine

istre loving who bear His name. He will spew them out of His mouth "Whom shall He teach knowledge? and all He make to understand doctrine? are weaned from the milk and the drunkards at the prophet, whom nk talks to them as if they were Or it may be the Spirit of the If the latter, we cannot help think-

of s difficulty with some believers or, ii., 1, 2. Heb. v., 12-14), and that we may not be babes like them, to eat some strong meat. or precept must be upon precept. upon precept, line upon line, line ine; here a little and there a little." dare we to spiritual things, and so learn that we must have the same ented over and over again. Thus shour taught, and so we must bach with patience and perseverance and lindness, relying upon the Spirit to

"apt to teach" (II Tim. ii., 24). will He speak to this people." stammer in their druncemes. amer in their drunkenness, so He ation are stammerers. Paul was considby some to be, as to his bedily presif Cor. x. 10. So also were the prophets sed and hated because of the message carried (Jer. xi. 19; xx., S.

with ye may cause the weary to rest; ess of joy, but His word was to them a a series of trivial commands and night they live if they would only to and rest in Him but they would the xxx, 15. So also did Jesus con-"But the wor i of the Lord was unto

at go, and fall backward and be and snared and taken. The same gives hife and causes death, gives or cursing, joy or sorrow—the first who live only for the present, and are temperate, whether given to wine or ed to this warning hear to of the Lord and learn to delight in

we might also ask. Is it not as written that "Except a man be born bove he cannot see the kidgdom of John iii. 3, and yet multitules of goers and church members who othing of the birth are vainly dream-safety and of peace. It is written without shelding of blood there is no m, for it is the blood that maketh the soul (Heb. ix. 22 Lev. 11). It's and yet many will not hear of the bod of atonement, but vainly think to heaven without it. Let all such research that the coming storm with the refuse of lies. - Lesson Heiper.

The Blood Vessels of the Ere.

Parkinje discovered a very simple and is and blood vessels standing out in woted to sugar cape is the St. Cloud, before one's eyes. It is called the covered with a fine stand. This was of pride and value. storescent figure, from its likeness to a planted five years ago and has renewed branched tree, and is produced in following manner: In a dark room at night move a candle backward and leward before the eyes, these being

After a few seconds the air will asa reddish appearance, and running it in all directions may be seen the blood vessels in bold relief. the toward the centre of the figure rises up a dark trank, from which

let be trunk is visible where the optic enters the eye, and this experiment siefly interesting to the student as that the parts of the retiza actually receive and produce the tion of light must lie behind the vessels, since these cast their you on to it, and we are enabled to them, ss we see any other object,

stly .- Chembers's Jaconai.

To Transport Western Wheat to the Starving in Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.] - No arrangements has as yet been made for the transportation to Russia of grain gathered by the State of Iowa, under the auspicies of Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society. The Russian government has signified its willinguess to transport the grain and flour from Iowa, Minnesota and other States on their merchant marine vessels, if this government finds itself unable to voluntarily tender the use of its ships.

Senator Allison, the representative of lowa in this matter, has so far made no request of the Secretary of the Navy for the designation of any ship. Senator Washburn hardone so, however, as the representative of the Minnessota millers, and if Secretary Tracy does not tender the use of a naval vessel It is probable that the grain will be transported in Russian crafts. The executive committe appointed under the proclamation of the Governor of Iowa, calling for the relief of Russian sufferers, which includes in its membership four ex-Governors of the old revolutionary heroes-General lowa, had a meeting in Des Moines, to Lenoir, of a Huguenot family now scatdevise ways and means for the transportation of wheat, corn, oats, rye and flour donated by the residents of Iowa.

No reply has been received in response to a telegram from Miss Barton, as to the result of the meeting. It is probable, however, that the committee will avail itself of the invitation extended by the Secretary to superintend the transportation of supplies from New York. Shipments from Iowa, however, will not begin till the vessel which will take the supplies has been settled and the date of it probable that the President will select the Scell ship. Constellation, which was suggested by Senator Washburn to the similar service during the last Irish ess convenes. Miss Barton, in response to requests from various sections of the country, has issued a call and is receiving numerous individual contributions of these Yadkin valley lands were owned one dollar for the relief of the Russian and operated by noble families, reprepedient. All contributions should be

MISS CLARA BARTON. Hotel Oxford, 14th St. and N. Y. Ave. Washington, D. C.

TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Thirty-three Carloads of Mexican Troops Arrive at Laredo.

three carleads of Mexican troops, comprising about eight hundred men, arrived in New Laredo, Mexico, from Saltillo. This see as to indicate that the reports of advant ges gained along the border by Garza are not altogether wrong. Those newly arrived troops will proceed down

Two more companies of United States tro ps are expected to arrive in this city. They will leave at once for the lower Rio Grande to aid in guarding the Texas frontier from invasion by the revolutionists. Cons derable uneas tess is expressed for the company of United States e walry who left for some point down the river without taking a guide. Nothing has been heard from them since their

A Probable Deal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Special. |- Rumors of a deal by which the Louisville and Nashville railroad will absorb the South Carolina roa's are again rife here. The statement is positively made by a responsible railroad man that such a deal is on.

promoting a plan of re organization, one of which proposes to lestore II. P. Talmage to the Presidency, and the other to make D H. Chamberlain Vice President In any event it is said the Louisville and Nashville will absorb the roads in its system and make Charleston its outlet on the South Atlantic coast The East Shore Terminal, which controls the railread along the east water fromt of the city, is also said to be in the deal

In a Boiling Sea.

The American bark Hesper, lately arrived at San Francisco from Japan, relates some remarkable experiences en route. When she was some seventy-five miles out from Kebe, Japan, the sea, which had been calm, became terribly agitated. Huge waves swept over the deck and the water was as hot as though from a boiler. Then came another phenomenon. Great blasts of hot air began to helch forth. As they enveloped the ship the seamen began to sneeze, and then the stench became almost unbearable. It was sulphur fumes of the strongest aind. These would pass away in a few seconds, but thirty seconds later there would come another upheaval and the Hesper would again be enveloped in the fumes. The vessel rolled and pitched, and several times she threatened to go to the bottom. -Pica-

A great impetus has been given to bleman, thorns and brambles and briers case growing and sugar production in entertaining experiment, by Southern Florida by the passage of the ss of which the retina, with all its bounty act. The largest plantation deitself ever since, as it probably will for Leventhorpe, once an efficer in the Butseveral additional years before a new ish army, and afterwards a brave general planting will be necessary. It is expected that the average yield this season will | ted by the loveliness of the beautiful valbe 4.000 pounds of sugar to the acre. that the government's 2 per cent, bounty will pay the entire cost of production and that whatever price may be obtained for the sugar and molasses will be clear

Dying of Starvation.

CITY OF MEXICO. - The governor of the state of Durango telegraphs that in that state the people are actually dving of starvation. Corn is being sold as cost to the poor, and money or orders for the purchase of corn are being distributed by organized charity. The president has anthorized the proper federal officials to aid the poor in Durango, and also in because of the scarcity of provisions.

GREAT SOUTHERN FARMS

Or Observations and Studies in Successful Agriculture.

The Constitution Gives a Sketch of Nathan H. Gwyn, Caldwell County, North Carolina.

Who is there in all our southland that has never heard of the famous' "Happy

Valley" of the Yadkin river. This region has been the birth place or former home of many people who have become famous either as farmers, or statesmen, or patrio s, or great men otherwise-the country over. Their chilmoter progeny, have doubtless kept the name and the ancient associations fresh and green even in other memories. The upper Yadkin valley-a farm on which is to be the subject of this article -was noted even in the old colonial days and in the later revolutionary era. One of tered and distinguished all over the south-a Virginia Frenchman, settled at the outpost of civilization guarding the frontier there. He or his predecessors built protecting walls of huge oaken logs on a beautiful eminence overlooking the valley of the rippling river for miles. They called the spot "Fo.t Defiance." From its secure ramparts the early settlers defied the daring savages who had their hunting grounds and maize fields both above and below. The same valley was the home and early hunting ground ts departure fixed. Miss Barton thinks of Daniel Boons, who carried happy bloody groun is of Kentucky, and into the blacker plains of Missouri beyond, Secretary Tracy, and which performed | The name "Yadkin" is not Indian, as many have supposed; the word is a corfamine, as the most available vessel to ruption of the old English appellation transport the cargo of flour donated by Atkin-for the beautiful stream was once the millers. Its subscriptions are still known as Atkin's river-so-called from being received for this purpose. It is the first Englishman who settled on its likely, therefore, that no definite action | banks near Salisbury. The ancient or will be taken in the premises until Con- prehistoric Indian title was Sapona or e-po-nce, the meaning of which simply a matter of poetic fancy. For nearly a hundred years the best of

pea-ants. This money will be used by the senting, in a happy blending of charac-Red Cross Society through Miss Barton, for teristics, English aristocracy and Amerwhatever surpose it may be deemed ex- ican democracy. The men were courtly and dignified, yet they kept open house and hand. The humblest citizen could obtain their greeting, or become their guest. The women were high born dames of wit and grace and beauty. The landlords had not yet become gold-greedy; they had their soils tilled simply that they might live generously at home, and send their sons in style to distant universities of high fame. With all their broad acres and abundant free slave labor, none of them ever amassed fortunes, as we know fortunes today. But they lived like old-time princes-as oldtime princes they were. They had the fat of the land; their fields teemed with the richest of golden harvests; and they never dreamed of liens, nor of commercial fertilizers, nor of pay-day for work hands, nor of the exhaustion of soils. If a money crisis came, all that was necessary was to sell the triflingest nigger ou the place-who could easily be sparedand then things went on easy. The families drove in carriages of stately proportion and finish to famous watering places, and displayed dignity and courtesy, and also generous hearts, that beat over lace and linen frills, and beneath high stiff collars and buckrain stocks The men had buff vests around their ample waists, and gold dollars in their ample buckskin or silk purses-that oldfashioned purse, with its slit and two rings in the middle and rich tassels at

Oh, my! how I do love to revel in these dreams and memor es of those good old times, for I am not(alas!) oo young to have seen, with my own eyes, the pictures I would paint of that glotious past There are two parties in New York and these hands that now make this conv have held in their friendly grasp the fingers of some of the most noble and courti of the grand old regime. But

my dreaming now, and get to dealing with the throbbing facts of modern birth Alas! sentimentality must wield to the sterner issues of life, and the scribe must keep along with the procession. So be i . Just in sight of and a mile or above

-the older Fort Defiance," there lies the farm of N. H. Gwyn, Patterson postoffice, N. C. I have selected the example of this man and his place for two reasons -one is to make it a representative of Piedmont North Carolina; and the other reason will. I trust, appear when I have fully recorded the history of the farm in its ruin and restoration.

In the remors less carvings of time and fate, this farm is now only a small part of one of the old-time baronial estates -a vast property of thousands of acres sliced

up-even since the death of slavery-into more than half a dozen nice and sufficientplantations. The most meleacholy part of it all is the fact that, under our old systems of farming, one noble man who had tities to it all, died in hopeless porcriv; and hence the divisions and dislandlord to hold together his magnificent and when the grave closed over the nowake of neglect and elected rains and crawfish, had taken posession of, or wellnigh destroyed, much that was ruce teeming with plenty, and the embodiment

A great-hearted Englishman, Collet in the southern confederacy, was temp- bushels of seas to each acre sowed. The ley and happy surrounding and he pure of the crop when it is all fairly ripened chased some eight hundred acres in the partition of the great essate referred to But this genial general was only the high- so as to have a given loss and deep as

toned English nobleman, who knew for the coming crop of wheat which may nothing of practical farming, although ally follows the pta. Upon the ground he knew and practiced everything else thus broken the crop of barayard manute becessary and worthy the seculing and served on the place is scattered, and thru duty of a gentleman. He turned his plowed in with a shallow turn the wed land over to tenants-pure hearted, good grain afterwirds put in with the drill. men they were-while he studied phile. Take provess leaves the toll in good conosophy and chess problems. Heing the a then for the core or quot the coming life of a guileless lend and Christian But visit his lands paid him little or no interest on | This practical spot quitor storals me one this money icrested, and every year wit- thing about the pra which had intherto messed the presess of exhaustion and por- escaped my notice. He says that in its erty in the soil. We saw talker going | growth it has no natural enemy, and that

And so, abandoning all hope of successful farming, he sold his place to Mr. Gwyn, the price paid it is said," being \$7,000 in hand, perhaps more than half of this sum having been expended by the Englishman in putting up an elegant residence on the place - a residence with

and gothic gabels in abundance His example was a living illustration of failure in the principle of Poor Richard that He, who by the plow would thrive Himself must either hold or drive.

the ideal walnut and loak wainscotting

Mr. Gwyn was taised on a farm, and e had always manifested a fondness and aptitude for agricultural pursuits. But n the progress of cotton manufacturing in the south, he had gotten into the current, and at the time that he resolved to exchange the spindle for the plow, he had accumulated the spare money necessary to buy the "Holly Lodge" farmthis the christening of the Englishman's place. "What is he going to do with that old worn out and swampy place, that has kept men poor all their days in trying to work it?" This was the queson that disturbed many of the man's friends. There were plenty of people who considered the money as simply buried in real estate from which posteriv alone might realize the profit. There era also neighbors who ridiculed the man when he moved his family to the place and began spending three more housand dollars in the work of fencing nd cleaning out swamp and thicket. There were some things said about him

that embraced the word "f.ol." A string of plank fencing over a mile long-fencing sawed out of white pine and with split locust posts, each lot of umber worth some forty dollars the thousand feet in New York this was the great expenditure that exemplified folso it was more than binted. Then here were thickets through which even pirds could not fly, and a swamp given ver to snakes, frogs, crawfish and rab-These next swallowed up the erring brother's money and his time-for day after day, year after year, from early morn to dewy eve, he kept right along with his work, realizing the truth of the

De boss in fiel' he'self Is worf a dozen han's.

or mattock. He kept there all the same -aiding, directing in all his operations, not willing to relegate or trust to any one else an hour's duty in the work of recuscitating that farm.

The years rolled around, and the outlays of money still went on-some of the a success in farming until he has a good excenditures being borrowed dollars, but

Finally the wand of the en hanter was seen. The old ruins now stood out in a spread of blossoming and golden splendor, and where there was once the abandoned old fields and deserts, with here and there the narrow patch that attested life in the feeble cornstalks - the work of the old-time butcher and shirk-there is now beheld a beautiful and broad expages of 200 acres of Yadkin bottom unbroken by blot or blemish, and over eve v square foot of which the mowing ng machine can be run without let or hindrance to the cutters, save only in those areas where the new barn has arisen, or where the shapely walnut rears its ample arms to shelter the animals that rest and cool under the leafy foliage in the long summer days. And the value of the property today is placed at \$40,000 -this against a c at of \$10,000, embracing improvements and the work of restoration -all in a period of less than ten years. The owner says now that if he had in the meantime made nothing whatever in the sale of a single Lushel of grain or a pound of hay or meat he has made more money in seven years farming than any other man around with more and better land originally, and who has been all the while sciling the meats and the grains - and the profit has been simply in the incr ase in the value of the lands -and still the owner will indulge in a satisfactory smile when he tells you be has actually sold both meat and grain tohalf of his neighb rs who once prophesied bis ruin, or discussed his "folly."

Now, wherein lies here

and what is there in the example before us from which the southern farmer generally can learn a lesson of usefulness and value? What also, is the available physical element he this history which has brought life to that which had been given over to the province of the dead? From the word go, wherever the cow-

pea could be induced to grow on that worn-out land, it was put in and then the growth turned back into the clay. If per, it was coaxed into life with another fertilizer. As the peas rinened they with the remainder of its fruit, was plowed in deeply with the heavy two horse plows. This soming and turning under

of the pea has been going on all the while since the man took the place in hand. Wherever small, select areas could be induced to grow other crops in poonise, they were devoted to the production of wheat, corn, rve and oats. Today the whole place is in a high state of fertility generally, vielding rich and abundant crops that pay handsome dividends on the investment in cultivation. Let us see what is the present output is the forming operations properly—the facts

the open-erable soil on the place-thirty twenty acres were in cats, the harvest | Hall murdered Sarlor's son a few years | the South completed of blast forfesore, good for about forty lesshed to the acre: tured . A strong guard has been kept at Kentonky, and needly factor it. ten ages were in tye, and the meadow the jail during the past week. Hall ad- tie milit and I import a

1434 more with fill Mr. Gevo's rule is to tick about five

vice to the fittered under with the rest

other states where there is any suffering meets of swamp, sassafras and the bain- is subject to not discuss known to him. boo, and in the fearful work of floods. | nor is it attacked, as other plants are, in spring, of 58,559,653 bushels.

its growing state by vermin. The only drawback to its culture with him is in wet seasons when the crabgrass struggles with it for the ascendancy. If, however,

this annual overcomes the growing pea crop the grass has simply caught a tartar and they both ride in the barn together as the best of cowfood in the dry win-Mr. Gwyn's enemies to the corn crop

are wet weather and Jim Crow. He doesn't try to control the clouds, but he fights the black-winged thief with poison. And if the rain fosters too much crabgrass for the grain crop to thrive, the barn again levies tribute on the spreading grass, and the famer makes blessings and riches out of the curse to the corn, the grass being converted into the very finest of hay for his mu'es and horses, of which he keeps only four. A yoke of oxen came in for the extra heavy work of the plantation. The enemy to the wheat crop in this climate is rust. This remedied by kanit.

I asked Mr. Gwyn if he had out of the bundance of his experience and observation, any special suggestions to make for benefit of the farmer generally. Here are some things he said:

"Tell the farmers everywhere to pay more attention to their farm-to real agricultural interests-and take less notice of political frauds. Don't make the farm simply a staying place for the owner at night; but let it be converted into home, comfort, happiness, prosperity. Each farmer ought to try, by all fair means, to inc: ease the fertility of at least one or mere of his fields each and every year, until all the place is brought up to the highest possible state of productiveness. Don't scatter too much in unpromising places - neither in energy, money or fertilizers; concentrate- is the word -until you can afford to scatter generously. Some people call it intensiveness in farming. It is simply common sense. Good judgement should dictate that there be no wasteage of any element on the farm. The Armours, of Chicago, got rich in the slaughter business simply by taking care of and converting into good value every thing about the butchered beef-even to the blood and the hoofs. In increasing the fertility of soil, the fuplow runs better and easier in a soil originally deeply broken and made mellow fully and how rapidly the recovery has by peas or other good vegetable mann; taken place. ing, than if poor and half broken at the start; and deep soils are always the best protection from drouth or excessive rains. No man should think of making so'l to work in; if the farm is naturally thin, it can be brought up to a productive condition by proper cultivation, un-less the substratum is a sandy sponge

that absorbs the food element from every-Mr. Gwyn is a zealous allianceman, although he has recently felt called upon to publicly oppose some of the extreme measures of zealots in the alliance party. He says that the alliance was originally intended to benefit the agricultural interests of the country by making simply a the reaction from the crisis of a year ago brotherhood among farmers without any ultimate interference in professional politics, but that designing and unwor hy men have prostituted the ass ciation to business the past year, and the aggregate different ends. He says that as long as of liabilities has been unusually heavy, the democratic party continues to evince | but the disastrous failures have been conits sympathy and gives its labors for the farmer, he expects to stick to "the old ship;" he don't like the idea of getting | tionary influences were severely felt in into little boats that have nev r been tried in bad weather. He takes Mr. Lincoln's advice, not to swap horses in

the middle of the stream. Mr. Gwyn and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They have two living children. He is about fifty six years old, and he had some experience as a private soldier in the confederate army, He has the knack of managing men, and especially of getting good work out of "hands" He goes with them, and if he can t do anything in the labor he makes the labor of others interesting to themselves; but he wants his men to keep at the work while he tells the big stories. He works chiefly with the hireling labor system, ignoring somewhat the tenant system. He loves to have his farming all done under his own eye, and then he knows it is well done. He has the reputation of paving liberally for the work that he obtains from his hired men. Some people here criticise; him as being too democratic and too liberal in some things. He gets all the white labor be wants at \$19 per month, this including the hireling's board. He now raises all his famsell to the man who comes to buy.

ily supplies, and Trus an abundance to If there are blessings or honors for those who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, this man, in his success, certainly deserves the highest meeds; and I have given his experience as an instance of a man who has made a spug fortune in farming without putting himself to the strain of producing big annual crops for the world's markets. He has done it by being up carly and te, and making the improvements of his lands the highest consideration-the raising of grows, and grain, and meats being the secondary condition - a condition which is the end brings its reward

Killed a Baker's Dozen.

BRISTOL, TEXN., [Special | - Talton Hall has been safely lodged in jail at Wise Courthouse. Great and excited crowds opposed the sheriff and guards. dirk, but was stopped by the sheriff. able benefit to the South. Donne 1891 ago and lived with the widow of the 10 felling mile. I lies men stell to lands now embrace about thirty acres mits having killed thirteen man, but ready to combarne the ming and the man acres a case of officers has been acres about thirty acres. On claims self-defence if Haif elects to be plate and steen miles in the constraint of the plate and the ming and the believed he will be knowed.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis' Pension.

meeting of promisent ex-Confederated in this city a resolution was adopted to luting a committee of five to the next General Assembly a lof ropriating the same of \$1,600 seconding a a pension for the use of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. It was further resolved that a committee will correspond with the Gov- November 30 having been \$256,500,000. ernors and other citizens of other Southero states requesting theinto call the attention of their legislatures to this subber, and recommend the tassage of a nke appropriation bill.

The Ranssa State Board of Agriculture reported a total winter crop of this Stine of 56 174 694 burbels, and of spring wheat 2,379,979 bushels, mislag a total aggregate for the State, winter and

THE SOUTH IN 1891.

A Year's Progress in Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

Activity in Every Branch of Manu facturing and Mining. A Period of Notable Achievements Along All Lines.

The year 1991 has been one of the most

trying periods through which the figan-

cial, commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of this country have ever been called upon to pass. The great fiunncial crisis resulting from the Baring collapse in November, 1890, overshadowed everything in the beginning of the year, and the last twelve months have been a striking illustration of the abil ty of this country to recover from a heavy blow to its financial and commercial interests. The great resources of this country have been fully equal to the emergency, and the advent of the year 1892 finds us in a presperous condition, with all our industries in a state of great activity. Unlike the great panics of 1873 and 1884, the crisis of 1890-91 was due entirely to outside causes, and not to conditions created in this country England, by ill advised speculative ventures, precipiated the trouble and in the emergency the United States was called upon to right matters. The necessities of the case caused a severe drain upon the financial resources of this country, but the equilibrium has been once more restored,

with comparatively little injury to our financial and commercial interests The past year has been a period of slow recovery from the great blow, but the recovery has been steady continuous and thorough, and the opening of another year brings prospects of the brightest character. Nature has come nobly to the aid of this country with bountiful crops of every kind, ample enough not only to meet all requirements of home consumption, but also to supply the deficiencies existing in other sections of the world. The last half of the year has been ture expense in cultivation is always les- | especially a period of activity and prossened, while the product is enlarged. A perity in nearly every line of business and the growth of the trade shows how

> Between the beginning and the end of the past year there have been trying p:riods in every section of the country. Speculative ventures of many kinds have collapsed, business enterprises without sufficient capital have been forced to suspend and unsound banks have been toppled over Ail of this has had a benefit cial effect upon the country at large, and business interests are to-day in a more healthy condition than they were twelve months ago. There has been a general dearing of the business atmosphere, and sound concerns can now breathe more

It has been especially interesting to note the manner and locations in which has manifested itself, and here again the South has cause for satisfaction. There have been been many large failures in fined almost exclusively to the older financial centers of the North. The readsome parts of the West, where there had been widespread collapse of speculative ventures, but fortunately the enormous grain crops have again brought prosper ty to that section. The failures in the South have been limited mainly to a comparatively few small concerns of insecure In 1880, while the average for the midfooting and limited means. None of tho more important interests in the South have met with disaster, and we believe that any well informed and unpreguliced observer will admit that the South has stood the strain of the past year in a phenomenal manner. In view of the great proportion of new establishments in the South it would not have been surprising if many of them had collapsed under the pressure that has overthrown so many large and long-established firms in other sections of the country, and the fact that such has not been the c sc is the best possible evidence of the stability of

The South has not only held its own against tremendous odds in 1891, but it has made a record of substantial progress which, ir. many respects, has never been equalled in the most prosperous years. Nature has been 'especially generous to the south. The cotton crop of 1890-91 surpassed all records, and that of 1891-92 will not fall far short. There has been an enormous increase in the yield of wheat and corn, the sugar eron has distanced previous records and the minor crops have been bountiful beyond all expectation. The South has given more liberally of its products to the world than . in former years, as is indicated by the great activity at the scaports. In the development of mineral resources and the establishment of dependent industries there has been g eat progress, and it is

gratifying to note that what has been done in the past year has been done well. and with a view to permanance and lative spirit and more of sound business principles than ever before, and what has been done in the establishment of new inplace the prisoner in jail. Esquire Say- rupted presperint for any section of the for made a large at the prisoner with a country but it has resulted in images in-

The second value of particle of second of second or second or second of second of second of MEMBER, Tass., Special -At a \$1.000 600.000 over twee. The corn can us the largest ever produced be-111 control in the best of the property of the the gain in the start was 16 control turbels. The foreign trade of 1 stell was the largest

the weight each that the total value of the

expens for the 11 months ended

an increase of 28,000,000 over the corres-Southern ports for the same period show. classingerse of \$2000 (no. Although the total imports for the whole country de libert and it for (va), or a bet dewhite outs de of the South of \$11.00 1.000 In November the exports from the entire | Kaisas City on | what Western cities the liped and the quadruped.

of this imposet nearly one will or \$33.

the do-, was from Southern post-

Growth of Southern Railways.

The New York Financial Chronicle has analyzed the fourth bulletin of the census office on railway statistics in a way that reveals some noteworthy features. The bulletin relates to the operations of railways in the four southern states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Interesting News Items From Many South Carolina, the figures covering the Points In Our Own and

The first matter to attract attention concerns the decline in freight rates It actually appears that the average per ton per mile was lower in the four

southern states than in the middle states, and only slightly above the average of the middle western states. In both the latter two sections the conditions are such as to enforce low rates. The traffic in coal, ore, and other bulky and lowclass freights, which will not bear high transportation charges, is very large in those sections, and at the same time the through freight between the west and the seaboard, which likewise has to be carried at low average rates, forms quite considerable item in the traffic of he lines.

The fact that the average for the mid lle states figures out somewhat higher than for the middle western, both being subject to much the same conditions, doubtless swing to the existence of larger centers of population in the middle states, thus giving the lines in those states proportionately greater amounts of general merchancine traffic yielding bet-

That any group of southern states should show averages on the same level with those of the two sections mentioned which by reason of density of traffic and the preponderance of the lower class of espect, is, the thronicle thinks, a cirumstance worth more than a passing otice. The census investigation makes he average for the four southern states killed near Hope Station, fifty miles east nly a little over three quarters of a cent per ton per mile-in exact figures 766 housandths of a cent-while for the middle states the average is given as 808 housandths, and for the middle western

684 thousandths. Iu the New England states, where there is an absence of the bulky freights, the average per ton per mile is as much as since 1880 has been remarkable. At that time the average for the four southern states was 1 459 cents, while that for the middle states was 1 044 cents, and for the middle western states 0.892 centthat is, the average then was 40 per cent. higher than for the middle states and over 60 per cent, higher than for the middle western states-whereas now it is lower than the one and but little higher

than the other. The Chronicle thinks it worth noting, too, that the growth has not been confined to the freight traffic, but is equally marked as regards the passenger traffic In 1880 the roads in the four southera states transported only 2,628,535 pas-sengers all told; in 1839, on the other hand, they transported nearly nine and a fire a large born at the North Caroline movement one mile in the same interval the barn and contents were burned. rose from 104,000 000 to 339,000,000. In the one instance the ratio of growth is made an assignment to F. M. Roberts. 261 per cent, and in the other 226 per | The preferred creditors are Mr. Roberts cent This is decidedly heavier than the increase in the other two sections. In the middle states the number of passengers increased only 131 per cent, and the passengers one mile 99 per cent. while in the middle western states the percentages were no more than 99 and

73 respective ...
The rates on the passenger business, like those on freight, have during the decade approached much closer to the erages for the other sections than before. dle, the middle western and the New England States were respectively 2 222. 2.167 and 2.188 cents per mile, and average for the four southern states was over three cents (8 024). For 1889, however, with the averages for the midwestern 2 (9) cents and for the New

Why the Calhouns Were Ousted.

SANANNAB, GA. [Special.]-The Sa vanuah Evening Press prints what it laims to be isside facts in the matter of the ousting of the Calhouns from the directory of the Terminal Company. The Press says that the principal reasons of difference was that John C. Calhoun presented a bill against the Terminal Combany, for \$35,000 for services as broker, and threatened it that sum was not paid that suit would be entered against the ompany for \$50,000

Another point of difference was the feeling on the past of the Terminal that Patrick Calhoun's political as an embarasement to said company The Press claims to have its authority for anything for a Christmas disner.

Minister Matta's Cheek.

New York City | Special - The Herld's Valparasse dispatch states that Min-ster of Foreign Affairs Mattasent his new amous depoten in teply to the demands received his medical education in the of the United States government without South Carelina McCical college, the Unisubmitting it to President Montt or the versity of Pennsyl sois, and in the med-

Beware of Antipyrine time of the most exception a perform

ing forces about a without much detection reffer the new announced by vaner da tors il unaquestionable reputaon that several deaths have occurred. which to their positive knowledge were due to the extensive use of autiprine. It is strong'y breed by some that the

axcent union t plat octable prescription. Bids For The Convention

country were valued at \$119,000,000, and have entered that competition. which all a comment of a moment notifice Ratileanakes are said to have a satural the committee makes its decision.

JANUARY DOINGS.

The Latest News From a Trio of

Points In Our Own and Neighboring States,

VIRGINIA

A party of nineteen Norther, capitalists, headed by Col. John & Menefee, of Boston, are now in the southwest.

Miss Patty Ward, of Page county, has entered on her one hundred and second year, having been born in the summer of

Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been expended in the erection of new buildings in Front Royal. Warren county, during 1891.

A company will submit a proposition to the people of Highland and Augusta counties to construct a standard guage raitroad on the bed of the Structon and Parksburg turnpike from a point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad or the Chesapeake and Ohio railrond at or nest Staunton.

The Governor has received a petition from Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, requesting that the full value of the boards held by the Peabody fund be paid in the settlement. The Governor decided to let the communication go to the Legislature upon its re-assembling.

The shipments of manufactured tobache preponderance of the lower class of co from Fanville during the last year freight possess special advantages in that were 7,814,268 pounds and the sale of

leaf 38,612,961 pounds. James H. Ardnagle, a brakeman on the Atlantic and Danville railroad, was of Danville. He was brakeman on west-bound freight train and was knocked from the car while the train was passing under a bridge and was instantly killed. The remains were taken to Lawrenceville

for burial. Ex-Governor Fitzhugh Les was presented with a silver punch bowel at the residence of Colonel C. O'B. Cowardia. The bowel was a present from the bers of his staff and bears the following inscription: "Governor Fitzbugh Lee, from his staff, 1886-'90. Colonel Richard F. Beirne, Colonel H. L. D. Lewie, Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, Colonel B. O. James, Colonel Philip Haxail, Colonel Samuel B. Witt, Colosel C. O'B. Cowardin. A Token of Affection and Admiration. May 29, 1890.

NORTH CARCLINA.

During the year of 1891 Winston shipped just cleven million and pinetytwo pounds of tobacco. The amount

half million pass-ngers The passenger experimental station. Two mules and

paid for stamps is \$660,005.52.

A. F. Arnold, jeweler, of Winston

and the People's National Bank. At New Berne, George Best, a negro, was arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife and two children. The former is dead and the children will die. He used "Rough on Rats" in flour, which was made into bread and partaken of by

the family. Some beinous incendiary touched the torch to the cellar of J. V. McChell's store, and the magnificent Blue Bidge Inn. with her hundred rooms, the Mountain Hotel, and eight other catablishments lie in smouldering rains to tell the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Truck farmers at Edisto Island are dle states 1.995 cents, for the middle, getting ready to set out cabbage plants. The Sumpter delegation in the Gener-England states 1.020 cents, that of the al Assembly give in the local papers a four southern states was not so very much statement of their reasons for passing the higher, being 2,207 cents .- Atlanta Con- bill authorizing the county commissioners of Sumpter to assess a tax of of one mill upon the taxable property to build a new jail. The present unsafe condition

of the jail prompted their action. A considerable sale of land was made near Alken by D. W. Seigler. One hundred and thirty three seres, known as the old Bardeen tract was sold to D. W. Gaston for \$5,900; and the remainder of the tract, 137 acres, including the dwelling house, gin house and all other buildings, to Mrs Monroe Stendman for \$7,7 200 These sales represent a valuation of this farming land of about \$37.59 per

A colored society of King's Daughters, of Aiken, gave a Christman dinner and some clothes to 34 poor little colored chilambition was construct by the company dren, whose parents stere unable to propcriv clothe theft oc furnish them with

these statements from a high source, and Dr R. A. Kinloch, of Charleston, the its article creates much interest in Savan- | most prominent surgeon in the state, dean of the faculty of South Carolina Medical college, of (harleston, ex-vice president of the American Medical execciation, and member of the Association of American Surgery, has passed away. ical school of France and Germany, He served with distinction as a sargers in

Big Bank Shortage. WARRENTON Va. Special .- A states ment of the affairs of Rebenberger & bankers, who had braticies hereand is two other towns, places the combined

Whether a Georgian tells a hunting. snake, or fish story he believes in telling a good one. For instance: While out hanting the other day Lamar Perkins of Peeking Junesica, Ga, shot and killed two wild tyckens. One of them fell ad his feet, but the other new awar. What government therent the sale of the drag | was his surprise to returning home to find the missing turkey dead in his front yard, where it had fallen in its flight.

WARRINGTON D. C., [Special. - In a fexas cowbors expelled a drummer short time the Democratic National Com . from a railroad train in that State bethicked will meet in this city to select the game he had on a real necktie. So its lote for hobits g the Democratic Na ... me that flavoling a red ray in the face ty asl Convention. A number of caties, of a bull driver has exactly the same elrepresentatives are already hard at work : can be drives. Probably this is enumbly Detroit, Michaeles St. Paul St. Louis, les such constant associations between

armente to white sealestes.