BY HENRY S. HARTZOG.

To the Editor of the Cotton Plant: has been defined as an "institution in the near future. The time element The South Carolina Experiment Sta- the use of man," as Ben Johnson dewhich scientific and practical investi- should not be forgotten. There are tion is working earnestly, methodically clared tobacco to be, finds a congenial gations are made with a view to im- single experiments that cannot be and intelligently to improve the agri- home in the lovely valley of the Conproving the methods of agriculture or completed in the short space of twelve cultural interests of the State. The necticut river, between Springfield introducing new crops or industries." Agriculture is both a science and an wheat experiment has been running last year in a published interview said rich, red soil peculiar to the region an enemy on the run. I do not intend art. It is the practical application of fifty years. This statement is not that he saw many evidences of con- more nearly approaches the tropical to give the dispensary conspirators a many sciences. The experiment sta- made by way of apology for the past tinued growth and improvement. No requirements of this agricultural exotic chance to work the persecution dodge tion worker, therefore, is a scientist work of the experiment stations, for reasonable man expects the station to than any other portion of this part of on the public and try and obtain the whose primary business is to apply his they have already discovered many work an industrial revolution in a decspecial knowledge along original lines new things of great economic value, ade. Our station measures up in most one to twenty-five acres, producing an for the benefit of agriculture.

and the work is but in its infancy. There are some successful experi-

and tabulate their records and draw correct conclusions. They must underties. Very few farmers in practical and prosperously. The Staff at preslife have the time, or the money, or ent is as follows: the training for this work in its higher but even this cannot last long for the assistant chemist. seeds soon become widely distributed. ods helps himself, but gets no royalty from others who adopt and use his fited, will not make as much money as the inventor of a tin rattle.

It may be added too that the station worker studies nature in its most elusive forms, and it requires longer research and broader scientific knowledge to find original truths in agriculture than in mechanics.

Recognizing these facts and the axiom of the ages that agriculture is the basis of all wealth, the Federal Government has established in the various States and Territories agricultural experiment stations. On March 2, 1887, the tollowing Act,

popularly known as the Hatch Act,

SECTION 1. * * * That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each State or Territory established, or which may bereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the Several States and Territories which may Provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "Agricultural Experiment Station," . . .

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researchs or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same ; the chemreal composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for demestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

The first section of this Act requires stations to be under the direction of the agricultural colleges. In all the letins are sent free to all who ask for States except Georgia and Ohio the stations are located on or near the colbama, Connecticut, New Jersey and inquiry are written every year to the dropping on all sides. All he took with New York more than one station is various members of the staff asking maintained by the aid of funds from for advice upon special lines. These the States.

There are some advantages in having the colleges and the stations working together. Specialists are employed who divide their time between teaching college classes, and working in the station. Thus money is saved. The station workers have access to the col-

experiments in progress. Each State receives fifteen thousand station. The expenditures are reguauditor from Washington examines the accounts once a year to see that bration of electrical instruments, etc. the money is expended in conformity in each of Congress. Every to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomachs or other the national conformity to analyze soils, stomach conformity to analyze soils and the national conformity to analyze soil and the national con with the act of Congress. Every to analyze sons, stomacns or other item is rigidly scrutinized, and the parts of poisoned animals, nor to make the parts of poisoned animals, nor to make coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a lights up the wharf and the banks and the parts of other pur- bacteriological examinations. poses than the legitimate station work.

furds cannot be diverted to other pur- bacteriological examinations I dwell upon this because some who are not acquainted with the law think plicit account of conditions, difficulties, etc., as far as possible, and the South Carolina to support Clemson matter will be referred promptly to the proper department for further corto apply any of this fund to college respondence. Before sending sam- A superficial answer might be that we the latter being made by families of control. It simply further can strive to keep him in the position

The last clause of the act "having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and delay. territories" is worthy of special notice. The South Carolina station is intended primarily to help the farmers of South Carolina. In some of the Western States the irrigation engineer is one of umes, an office and a working room; is compelled to turn out nearly 4,000,the most important officers of the sta- a two story barn for storing products; 000 a month to keep up the supply. It tion staff. Our station has no specialist for irrigation because local conditions do not demand one. There tural experiments; good working labare now in the United States fifty-one oratories for the botanist and the ento- hoards them. stations that receive Federal funds. mologist; a well equipped chemical de-These stations employ 557 workers. partment, and forty acres of land, em-Although these stations have been in bracing five of river bottom and thirty- a strong prejudice against the operation operation but twelve years many sub- five of upland for agriculture proper. of electric cars in their country, owing ed. The main work thus far has been giving even an outline of the many lows women to ride in the vehicles stantial results have been accomplishthe collection and publication of im- interesting experiments now in prog- This is regarded by the Koreans as a the prospect for a fine exhibit and large lected for it. portant scientific data. Scientific de- ress in the various divisions. A mere dangerous step toward women's rights. attendance is very flattering.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERI- velopment is necessarily slow. Its synopsis would occupy a column of THE TOBACCO FIELDS OF CONworkers during the past decade we next year, and bulletins will be pub- The Boston Transcript. may reasonably expect the discovery lished from time to time setting forth "The most sovereign and precious An agricultural experiment station of principles of incalculable value in results.

A short sketch of the South Caroment station workers who know very lina station at Clemson College may little about practical farming. For not be inappropriate. This station workers attacking with about twenty miles wide, the east side heaviest guns. There is much more I instance, a botanist may study the began its life at Columbia under the vigor and in a systematic and thorough of the river being devoted to the procauses of rice smut, and may prescribe direction of the University of South effective remedies and yet may be a Carolina in 1887. Sub-stations were failure as a practical rice planter. But established in Darlington and Spartan- expended annually on this work, we side to the "Havana seed tobacco," in some lines of experimentation a burg counties. In 1890 the station must believe that within a compara- which is raised from seed brought knowledge of practical farming is ab- was transferred to Clemson College. solutely essential for intelligent re- Every change in a station staff breaks into the continuity of the experiments. Scientific investigations are tedious In this respect the South Carolina staand expensive. Work of this kind tion has been peculiarly unfortunate. of farmers. must be done by trained specialists On account of death and resignations who have eyes to see, who can record five changes were made in the adminwhat they have seen, who can correlate istration of the station in the short space of nine years. This has somewhat retarded the progress of the stastand the use of delicate apparatus, tion. Within recent years the work and must have proper laboratory facili- has been moving forward smoothly

the training for this work in its higher Henry S. Hartzog, director; J. S. of cultivation and selection, become forms. We cannot depend entirely Newman, vice director and agriculturadapted to the conditions there. It is Henry S. Hartzog, director; J. S. upon individual enterprise for agriculist; M. B. Hardin, chief chemist; B. tural experiments. In mechanics it is | S. Shiver, assistant chemist; R. N. otherwise. The inventor of a toy Brackett, assistant chemist; G. E. secures a patent and makes a fortune. Nesom, veterinarian; C. C. McDon-The mechanic has the incentive of nell, assistant chemist; P. H. Rolfs, quick and enormous profits for inven- botanist and bacteriologist; C. M. tive genius. Some farmers, it is true, Conner, animal husbandry; E. Walker, who develop new varieties of crops Entomologist; C. C. Newman, assisget good returns from the sale of seeds, tant horticulturist; B. F. Robertson,

As the duties of the director are of The farmer who works out new meth- a financial nature the immediate management of the experiment work is entrusted to the vice director. South methods. The man who evolves from | Carolina is fortunate in having for this long experience a successful formula important position a man of such rich for compost, though millions are bene- and varied experience as Col. Newman. Since the establishment of the sta-

tion the following bulletins bave been published .

888-Report of Experiment Farm, 1888—No. 1, *Tests of varieties of cotton. No. 2, *Tests of co 1 merc al seeds.
No. 1, *Analyses of fertilizers and feeding-stuffs.
*Annual report. *Entomology.
*Oats and wheat.
Hog cholers. 7, Meteorology. 8, Chemical statistics of corn crop Maize fodder ensilage; cow-peas as a forage crop. Composition of sojar been vines. Annual report. NEW SERIES. 1891—No. I, *Analyses of commercial fertilizers, Part 1.

No. 2, *Cotton experiments with varicties and fertilizers.
No. 3, *Analyses commercial fertilizers, No. 4. Fertilizer tests with wheat. Annual report.
No. 5, Methods of keeping sweet potatoes. No. 7 Experiments with wheat and

Annual report.

No. 8, Investigation chemical composition cottonseed meal. 1893—No. 9. Experiments with Irish potatoes. No. 10, Notes on varieties of beans. No. 32, Cooperative soil tests of fertil-No. 13, Analyses commercial fertilizers Part 2. No. 14, Experiments with corn. Annual report.

1894—No. 15, Fertilizer experiments with corn.
No. 16, Experiments with tomatoes. No. 16, Exteriments with tomatoes. No. 17, Analyses commercial fertilizers. No. 14, Fertilizer experiments with cotton. Annual report. 1895—No. 19, Dairying. No. 20, Analyses commercial fertilizers. No. 21, Technical. No. 22, Colic in horses and mules.

Annual report.

1896-No. 23, Lameness in horses. in two parts. er in horses and mules. No. 25, *Distemper in horses and mules. No. 26, *Founder in horses and red water in cattle.
No. 27, *Wounds and their treatment. Annual report.

No. 29, Analyses commercial fertilizers. No. 30, Determination of starch in the sweet potato. No. 31, Hog cholers and swine plague. No. 32, Protection and improvement of worn soils.

Comparative tests of butter fat. No. 14, Sugar beets.
No. 35, Analyses commercial fertilizers.
No. 36, Diseases of plants.
No. 37, Wheat.
18(9—No. 38, Asparagus rust in South Carolina.
No. 39, Suggestions to auxiliary clubs.
No. 40, Farm manures for cotton No. 14. Sugar beets.

No. 40, Farm manures for cotton.
No. 41, Rice blast and a new rice smut.
No. 42, Varieties of cotton.
No. 42, Analyses commercial fertilizers.
No. 44, Corn.
No. 45, Analyses of fertilizers.
No. 46, Cotton. No. 46, Cotton. No. 47, Chemical study Sea Island cotton. *Numbers marked with stars are exhausted

The law requires us to issue four bulletins annually. At present we have seven thousand and five hundred names on the mailing list. These bul-

In addition to the issuing of the regular bulletins hundreds of letters of letters receive prompt and courteous attention, though at times the clerical work becomes so heavy that it is almost

burdensome. The various departments of the College and Experiment Station will furnish, free of charge, advice and information on any topic pertaining to lege laboratories. The agricultural general agriculture, horticulture, botstudents have a chance to study the any, entomology, veterinary science, dairying, stock breeding, feeding, etc.; also analyses of fertilizers, marls, dollars annually for the experiment clays, waters, and other substances, assays of ores, determinations of rocks lated by the college trustees, but an and minerals, tests of bricks, cements, building stones, illuminating oils, cali-

All inquiries and requests should be

addressed to the President, giving exples of any kind for examination or spend them, as in truth we do; but did foreigners, men, women and children, resignity feation to control the dispersion of Clark analysis, it is best to write for instruc- you ever stop to consider the enormous whose labor is thus secured cheaply, tions, and thus avoid trouble and quantities of the little copper coins making it possible to sell them at a

It will require many years to com- every year? The figures are really of cigars, which are made by experts. pletely equip our station. The build- appalling in their magnitude. There ings consist of a wooden structure, are at present about 1,000,000,000 containing a library with 1,500 vol- cents in circulation, and yet the Mint

foundation rests upon an accurate rec- your paper. A list of the experiments ord of facts. From the immense accu- under way will be given in the annual mulation of facts made by station report to the Gevernor of the State

years. At Rothamsted, England, one visiting inspector from Washington Mass., and Hartford, Conn., where the and when we reflect that \$750,000 is cut broadleaf tobacco," and the west tively short time good results of prac- from Havana. tical utility will be obtained from this

> SEED CORN SELECTION .- Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and moisture conditions of the valleys will not do so well on the upland as will some variety that has, by several years for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that liave been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the accustomed supply of water. It is generally the case on the farm that the corn from all the fields, both upland and bottom, is cribbed together. When the time for selection comes the largest ears are picked out irrespective of the kind of soil that grew them. As the bottom land produces the large ears it is more than likely that the bulk of the seed will be from the lower and moister portions of the farm. This is the proper seed for the lowland, but it is not so well adapted to the dryer and poorer upland as is seed that has been raised there. It is advisable to select the seed either before or at husking time, when not only the quality of the ground but the character of the individual stalk and ear can be taken into consideration. As has been suggested before, a small box attached to the side of the wagon bed into which the desirable ears can be thrown is the most practical device that can be recommended. By a little judicious selection for a series of years a strain can be established on the upland portion of any farm which will be a draw in the lower portions of the farm.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?-Nearly every one you know or meet has some eccentricity you could point out, no doubt. They entertain certain views or have a peculiar way of doing things that the generality of mankind think nonsensical, and perhaps absurd. We often think of the remark of the old Quaker to his wife who said to her: "Everybody is a little queer, Mary, but thee and me, and sometimes I think thee a little queer also." We see a great many people who are considered queer because they get into some sort of a groove in farming and nothing can induce them to try to pull out and adopt up-to-date methods. In passing around through the country we still see an occasional farmer who wastes his time trying to save fodder by topping his corn, or in cultivating a crop still thinks it absolutely necessary that the bar plow should first be used, throwing the dirt away from the corn, and afterward cultivating up to it. Not a few do their planting and seeding "in the moon," and no amount of argument would ever convince them that good crops could be grown if started when the "sign" wasn't right. One of your neighbors doesn't get along as well as he ought because he works without any sort of plan or system. Another fails for the reason that he is always behind with his work. While others spend too much time at cross road stores or dabble in politics in which there is no pay. If all the fellows round about you have their short comings, have you ever stopped to consider that you too may be a "little queer?" It's a good thing to know just where our weak places are and then use some effort to strengthen them as we go along .- Farmers'

BRIMSTONE CURES DIPHTHERIA. -A few years ago, when diptheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Doctor Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures," which he performed, while the patients of others were and with these he cured every case without exception-that is, he put a teaspoonful into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and on the sulphur becoming well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, and, in extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow it, then the gargling. He never the afternoon, the deck hands being striker. I have also shown that when feeling in the board. Until these affispoonful or two of the brimstone at a the surroundings with a startling briltime upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die .- London Lancet.

vanish in thin air, for surely nobody

The natives of Korea have developed Lack of space prevents us from to the fact that the company alNECTICUT.

herb that ever the earth tendered to respects to the stations in other States. average of seventeen hundred pounds When we reflect that the Federal to the acre, are scattered along both Government has 557 learned experibanks of the Connecticut river in a belt

The soil devoted to this industry is gigantic scheme of experimentation enriched annually with an immense soil tremendously. The tobacco seed served. is planted in the spring, and after it attains a height of about six inches it is tranplanted into rows like corn. It is a handsome plant, with broad, glossy leaves, shaped like those of the ruba height of four cr five feet.

A growing tobacco field is a pretty sight, with its long, even rows of plants with their shining, dark green leaves. The plant usually has from ten to twenty leaves, its full growth being reach ed by the middle of August. The leaves around the base of the plant are coarse and fibrous, and are used for filling a small matter for such honorable cigars; the top leaves are also tough and coarse, even more so than the bottom leaves, and are used in the manufacture of "stogies." The center leaves are the choicest, and are used for step from the lies I have convicted really attending to his business at made of the so-called charges of this its spoil. The Biers migrated while bome, according to his statement of man, are not only absolutely groundless they could to get out of the way of quality of tobacco leaves.

An immense amount of care and labor and expense is involved in the raising of these crops, as the plants requires constant watching to protect them from encroaching weeds, bugs and various plant ailments that connive against the profits of the tobacco matter knows that before the board growers. A curious climate feature of met the majority faction had fully dethe tobacco belt is the frexuency of termined to decose Commissioner severe summer hallstorms, which are a constant menace to the tobacco crop. as the wind and hailstones tear and mutilate the leaves, injuring their saleable value to a great extent. From the middle of August to the

poles about six feet long. Skeleton self. wagons, built for the purpose, cart the ment with that accorded Webb, Black, well adapted to that or any other soils filled poles which are laid across their Bryant and Young by the majority fac- faction of the board. similar to location and composition. An frames to the great tobacco sheds, tion. Had we been guilty of any of which are such a common sight throughdinarily prove better for planting on out this region. Here the tobacco is the upland than a twelve-inch ear from stored, row upon row, tier upon tier, until the shed is filled, where it is left to dry, or "cure." The denuded roots of the plants left in the ground un- ing a special order of the board, plamediately start a second growth of rank little feelers, which are called Black keeps him company in disre-"suckers," but as yet no use has been found for this supplementary growth of the plant, as it is too tough and fibrous. The harvested crop remains in the sheds until December, when the leaves are stripped from the stalks and sorted according to condition, and then packed in bales and shipped to the warehouses, in Windsor and Suffield, where they are stored. By the following July the baled tobacco begins what is called a "sweating" process, when the leaves look as though they were rotting. This continues for three months, when it dries off again and the tobacco is ready for the market. In September the crop of the previous September is ready for the buyers. Each box or bale is sampled and sold individually, as the quality is very variable and can only be determined by testing it. The cheaper grades of this Connecticut tobacco are worth from four to six cents per pound; the better grades, called the "binder" and "wrapper" tobacco, brings from 15 to 40 cents per pound, and some of the choicest are sold as high as 60 cents per pound.

This season has been a very profitable one for the Connecticut tobacco growers, the crop yielding between fifty and sixty thousand cases. Each case or bale weighs about 350 pounds. The buyers come from New York and the West in the early fall to negotiate with the growers for their crops, usually doing so after they have been harvested, although when the demand is brisk it is not unusual for competive buyers to make an offer for the field of tobacco as it stands. This is a great risk, however, as it is difficult to determine what the quality of the tobacco will proved until it has been thoroughly

'cured." For the last few years there has been great demand for spotted tobacco, as most of the nice imported tobacco has that appearance, so the dauntless yankee tobacco growers produce the desired effect on their best crops by spraying the growing leaves with potash, which eats into them, giving them the requisite spotted appearance. The war with Cuba has advanced the price of Connecticut tobacco somewhat, but not so much as the buyers expected as there was a large amount on hand when the war began. A very considerable feature of this industry is the demand for tobacco stems, after the leaves have been stripped from them, which are used for fertilizing purposes, being shipped to New York in bales by the Hartford boat, which runs between that city and New York, and it is a curious and picturesque sight to see the bales of tobacco stems being loaded onto the steamer at [Glastonbury and Connecticut river by night, as the boat does not start from Hartford until 5 in does n Suffield and other little towns along the liancy, enhanced by the pitchy blackness which lies beyond its meteoric acy, I have cited the action of the mathat he has been given a consideration without that he does not deserve, in view of possession. Within four years it was shipped to Pennsylvania, where it is giving any reason, Dispensers Lynch them, and I am astounded that two of seized again by Great Britain and has what becomes of all the pennies? shipped to Pennsylvania, where it is giving any reason, Dispensers Lynch my colleagues on the board of control was disappointed in their of age, and would, if re-elected in 1901, turned out by the Philadelphia Mint much less price than the better grade them to wield its full power in politics ment affecting the efficient discharge

> Efforts are being made to persuade the Emperor of Japan to visit the Paris Exposition. If he should go it would foreign country.

one of the daughters of Pharaoh.

THE LAST EPISTLE OF DANIEL.

munition in Reserve. To the State Board of Control:

A good hunter never gets out of ammunition. In time of war it is not munition. In fact, I have not fired my way, the many problems of agriculture; duction of what is called the "Connecti- ing as what I have already said. But the board. He not only bought on missal would enrage two members of silent they plead guilty; if they an- transactions. swer, I will further prove what I have

abuses I have pointed out.

ber plant, and reaches in muturity to spiracy to get control of the dispensary as a political and money-making machine. The conspirators are bound together by self-interest. Their plans and purposes can be judged by their performances. They play for high stake and are not all scrupulous as to their methods. Their only excuse for dismissing me was obtained by doctoring the minutes of the board. That is gentlemen. The surreptitious addition of a few words to a resolution was nothing to men who would resort to me to perjury. They solemnly promised me a hearing. The other member of this well-assorted trio said he did not know how he would vote on my case until after I had a hearing, and he took precious good care not to let me have a hearing. Pshaw, any sensible man who has kept up with the Douthit and myself by hook or crook. We were not puppets, who would bow down to them; neither would we turn blind eyes to their questionable proceedings and violations of the law with middle of September the crop is harvested. The plants are cu: off close to wrong, and that Mr. Douthit was have the dispensary law obeyed and the ground, and hung upside down on never given any chance to defend him-

I ask the public to contrast our treatq lickly they would have been used as tne basis of our removal instead of the trumped-up charges to which they to purge the board of its unworthy

finally resorted. Webb drinks on the premises, violatcarded throughout the building. garding that rule, and gets drunk and disorderly. But they are henchmen the board do not apply to such. They are privileged to violate the board's rules and even to help themselves to the State's property as I have shown Vance and Bryant did. Haselden said Bryant was a "G-d d-d thief and scoundrel" and boasted that he could put him in the penitentiary. If he had any such power over me or Douthit, would he not have used it? Why this leniency to Bryant? Ah, Bryant is Robirson's friend and Haselden could not anger Robinson to the point of not voting with him. But he bagged both; he made Robinson believe it necessary for him to vote as Haselden directed to save Bryant's scalp, and he made Bryant believe he could not escape the yawning gates of the penitentiary unless he swore against Douthit and myself and made it "hot as he could" for us.

I have not only charged Black with bookkeeper: drunkenness, but I have proved his To the People of South Carolina: utter incompetence beyond the shadow of a doubt. He made scores of errors to Miles for drunkenness, Miles did not fidence has not been unfounded. check his drinking, much less suspend competence for the position of receiv- commissioner designates as the majorleged to do as he pleases. And when he pleases to worry and annoy men the people's institution, its manageworking in the dispensary, throwing ment is their business, and they of water on them and paddling them, right are entitled to such information they must smile and look pleased at as will convince them, and keep them receiving such marks of attention convinced, that it is honestly and comfrom the nephew of the chairman, petently conducted. We do not atsantries, whom he vilely cursed and and position in it, and have long renot the whole extent of the majority ing and the full glare of the public faction's favoritism. Favoritism in eye into its innermost workings.

I have shown how especially fortunate | published are a sufficient reply to any likewise ceased to get orders. As further evidence of the conspir-

and also manipulate the sales of liquor jority faction.

I have shown in the State dispensary how all corn is not measured with the But, unlike Black, so long as Outzs moved eastw rd, crossed the Drakenbe the first time in the history of Japan same half bushel; how ignorance, in- held his job, he had nothing to report berg mountans and established the infor its ruler to undertake a trip to a competence and violations of rules are to the board, although he knew that dependent republic of Natal, there mainexcused in henchmen of the majority three out of the five had recently taining themselves against the powfaction, while Douthit and I are voted to retain him in his place, while The most curious paper-weight in the world is said to belong to the Prince of Weles. It is the mammid head of of Wales. It is the mummied hand of moved without even a charge being

Them-He Has a Quanity of Am- did. Is there a reason for making such a difference in the treatment of the two boards? If so, what is it? In one case, a dispenser violating the law

accused of violating anything. Possibly fellow feeling made the mathe present and will suspend my "re- He disregards the dispensary law and doubt and retained him as a courtesy I have made serious charges against credit, but he and Miles bought at the the board who were tied to him by the dispensary conspirators and have price to dispensers and not to con- some bonds we were unable to comfurnished proof. It is up to them and sumers, whereby the county and town prehend. can wait on them. If they remain lost their share of the profit of the

I have cited another instance of I have charged that there is a con- the order about the superintendent's there did not fear its production. work, but that did not keep him from violating it. The State lost \$30 on his whom he has so maliciously maligned erainty. account.

to run on after the board had ordered him to close up.

by the board.

I have charged that Haselden made county

charged with its management, which last I particularly wish to attend to. I have attempted to show the people

control of the dispensary. I have exposed their acts, and if those acts have not been for the best interests of the State, it is not my fault, for some of formation sifted through a keyhole in backs to the wall, and they fight. them I tried my best to prevent, be which innocent pastime this saintly The sympathies of the world should be cause I believed them wrong. My ex-clerk has occasionally been found efforts were in vain, but that was not whose administration they were charged, therefore we must be gotten rid of. board or anybody who has the power board or anybody who has the power I have shown I was guiltless of any to sift out all the wrong doing and carried out honestly and efficiently and in behalf of the best interests of the people, not to the private or political interests of the honorable majority

This brings the matter squarely up Sweeney, who has a chance to signa- ness-as Ouzts claims that we have Buitenlander (boy-ten lont-er)...... lize his administration by attempting members, the majority faction. The statements I have made are true; they have not even been contradicted, much less controverted, and, I think, furnish the governor sufficient ground for a request for the resignation of the men against whom I have made charges. of the majority faction, and rules of If he is not satisfied as to the proof offered, he can obtain more. He is the executive head of the government and he should see that ail its branches are clean. If they are not, they should be lopped off and the public will sustain and endorse the man who thus acts. I have now passed the whole matter up to the governor and the people await his action.

HASELDEN RETURNS THE FIRE.

He Aims Directly at Ouzts and Alleges He Was an Eavesdropper and Other Things. Mr. J. Dudley Haselden, member of the State board of control, and chairman of the sub-committee of investiga-

tion, replies as follows to the charges made by D. A. G. Ouzts, the deposed I have delayed a reply to the series which would have cost the State or daily newspapers of the State over the tion, "and that is the lamp of experithe dispensers heavily, had they not signature of D. A. G. Ouzts until their ence. I know no way of judging of the been discovered. All of his errors conclusion. I have been satisfied that future but by the past may not have been caught. Had I the people of the State, who may not made one hundredth of his errors, know this man Ouzts, at least are suf- with England, and so can they justify what would the majority of the board ficently well acquainted with most of themselves in their distrust of the have done to me? But Black works the men whom he has been maligning British amity which prompts the disin with them, he is one of them, and to defer a conclusion as to his stateso they do not care how incompetent he | ments until a further and a contradicis nor how much of his mistakes may tory assertion should be made. It has rob the State or the dispensers. Black's given me, personally, and the others

pull is shown by the fact that, though | whose fate it had been to incur his Douthit time and again reported him malice, pleasure to know that this con-It has been my policy since I have him. The partiality they show their been a member of the board of control, henchmen is further instanced by the and it has been that of my two colway Elmore Young's ignorance and in- leagues, whom the X-clerk of the Xwidest publicity. The dispensary is

strikers, who knew nothing about the the defects laid bare therein within a a chance, and in waiting there is no whiskey business but who had a pull secret board meeting. Whether the color of hope. with the majority faction. I have facts developed warranted the suspenshown how valuable those pulls were sion of Mr. Douthit, the public can de-

> Shipping Clerk Black, in calling of the position he held) was protected his charges reflected.

Selling liquor on credit is a direct ity with which dates and incidents are present Transvaal. The Boer republic become terra pins.

THE WAR IS STILL GOING ON. violation of the dispensary law itself quoted is astonishing, and the fact that of Natal was extinguished and that how to play his game. He judged an alleged infraction of a doubtful rule | who lived in the county from which he of the board, which is not of near so came, and to preserve if we could har-

That blackmail was contemplated by him and relied on, is plainly shown by the threat, which he even went so far already charged and put some new Haselden's disregard of the rules of as to give to the newspapers, that he that will attract the favorable attention amount of fertilizing material, as the burdens on their shoulders. I am the board. When Dickson resigned would lay bare certain inside history plants require rich food, and sap the ready for them; first come, first the position of superintendent, it was a if his suspension were made permanent. month before his successor was elected. It will be noted by the public that he terly resented by the Boers and in 1880 Now, let me briefly review what I The board ordered Haselden and did not "blow off his mouth," is his they revolted and in 1881 they routed have said at length, so as to impress the Vance to do the work of the superin- own classic language, until the board the British in several engagements, salient features upon the public m nd, tendent during that time and they of control had invited him to it by with the result that the Gladstone govfor the public can remedy the evils and even gave him extra pay a week after making his suspension permanent-a ernment withdrew its claims and rec-Bryant took charge. He helped pass very good evidence that the authorities ognized the independence of the re-That they, or any of the gentlemen

> and slandered had no cause to fear his No wonder Haselden did not vote to revelations will be indisputably shown punish Webb for losing the State \$112 to the public in due season. That the by giving a beer dispensary authority worst that he knows has not yet been told by him, as he says, it is easy to helieve, from our knowledge of him, and I have charged that a former com- of the opportunities for stealage which Its people went out into the wilderness missioner gave away State property at he has enjoyed during the six years he to maintain their liberties and Eagthe dispensary, but was not disciplined has been connected with the dispensary, land followed them. Whenever these but we are equally certain that it will Dutch republics were weakened by his term as chairman profitable by Ouzts. The public is not asked to take blackmail to manufacture evidence to charging per diem for days he was con- our word even for the statement that siding the negro tribes to conquer the suit their purposes. It is but a short structively at work in Columbia, but from investigations which have been his plans to the treasurer of Greenville but are outrageous lies, with a thin veneering of truth in minor particu- migrate they fought. I have made various other charges lars only sufficent to give them plausi-against strikers and ex-officers of the bility. A large majority of these asdispensary, but who at present are not sertions must have been known to resources. They see that England has Ouzts to have been false when he penned them, as the public must conclude when the facts are given them. The tion. By tradition and inheritance, of the State what manner of men have other statements are but twistings of they feel, the English are their enemtransactions gathered by this sneak ies. It is a race conflict as well as a from the desks of his fellow clerks political one. Experience has taught while their backs were turned and in- them what to expect. They have their

> > engaged. If the members of the board of control have really treated this man with less consideration than he deserved in his dismissal, as he claims, and have at times been less harsh with the shortcomings of other clerks whom we believe to be conscientious and honest men-and these shortcomings we are and their pronunciation and meaning : glad to say are not greater than is Bloemfontein (bloom-fon-tine)..... found among the employees of any mail, for we all have names of which Barregerregt (buhr-ker-rekt)..... we are jealous, and there are some men in the State who are only too Burgerwacht (buhr-ker-vokt)...... ready to believe any assertion de oga-tory to an officer of the dispensary,) Johkerr (unk-hare)...... and to this slone must be attribute the

> > That many of the daily papers of the State have dignified his abusive and Raadsheer (rands-hare)...... Senator outrageous attack upon the character Raadshais (rahds hays)... Senate house of a number of gentlemen with admis- Rand (rahnt)............ Margin; edge sion to their columns, makes this plain | Staat (staht)..... statement to the public necessary. Were | Statkunde (Staht-kuhn-de) Politica the people of the State all acquainted | Staatsraad (stahts-rahd)..... personally with the men whom he has understood. In due time evidence Transvaal (trans-fahl)..... showing the details of all transactions a reply, will be give nto the public. J. DUDLEY HASELDEN.

STORY OF BOER AND BRITON.

The Record of British Greed and Boer Determination for a Hundred Years. Columbia State.

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided," said Patrick Henry of abusive tirades published in the on the eve of the American Revolu-

So the Boers can say in their issue patch of 80,000 troops to their borders. Should they, relying upon the just and benevolent purposes of Great Britain. have waited until an army more numerous, it is boasted, than Wellington ever commanded could surround them track having the single letter "B" or with its cordon of steel? That is a question which is answered by their plied, "Why, sir, dem's whistle

their experience. The record will show why the Boers more perplexed. In despair he do not have confidence in the respect peated his question to the conducts ing clerk are overlooked. But he is ity faction of that body, to give to the Miles's nephew, and therefore prividetails of dispensary management the will show that the present war is but will show that the present war is but | tion of the engineer," replied the culmination of a bloody feud of gen- ductor. "He is to whistle or ring at erations, the product of a century of certain points as indicated by British aggression. Time after time initial letters." the Dutch of the Cape settlements have migrated from their homes, seeking in derstood the porcer; but I thoug the desert escape from the rule of Eng- must be mistaken. I knew "W" land, and as often the long arm of Engotherwise the chairman may do as he tempt to deny that it offers temptation lish power has been stretched after did to one who objected to such plea- to the dishonest who may secure place them. To the south and the east and the west of them the British seized whose heart he threatened to cut out. alized that its best safeguard and lands and hemmed them in, and .ow But favoritism to dispensary em- surest protection against the thief and they are cut off from the north as well ployees and officers who toady to it is the rebate-taker is an open board meet- by Cecil Rhodes' new territory of British South Africa. There is no beyond. They are surrounded, and mithe placing of orders for whiskey has A realization of this fact, and of the gration cannot serve again to preserve been proven and is subject to a much further fact that the best way and the their cherished independence. The worse construction than the favoritism only way to purify it, rests in this purpose of England made known to to employees and overlooking their in publicity, prompted the majority of them by long experience and by prescompetence and violations of the the board to give the facts elicited by board's orders. I have shown how the recent investigating committee to cept to fight for their liberties if they various whiskey houses succeeded in the public in all their details, instead wish to maintain them. Though the getting orders by employing local of attempting to cover up and to cure chance of success be desperate it is still

The first white settlement in South Africa was made by the Dutch, who by the size of the orders they obtained. termine. I believe that the affidavits planted a colony at Cape Town in 1652. In 1664 they were reinforced, as South the board of control, and would have or a believe ever, retaining control of the country

sary from a to izzard and fill all places some of the facts elicited to our atten- disaffection increased by the abolition with their partisans, which will enable tion (specific instances of mismanage of slavery in the Cape Colony, they began to migrate to the northward to the advantage of firms represented by the board in thus courageously sacrifice and moved beyond the Orange participant in the battles which they relatives or henchmen of the majority faction.

by the board in thus courageously sacrifice and moved beyond the Orange participant in the battles which river into the Kaffir country. Here protected, it matters not upon whom they had long and exhausting conflicts. with the nat ves, and a part of them erful Zulu nation. But the time came when they were almost exhausted in warfare with the negro hosts, and England took that time as a fit one to Where are they? It is estimated that

and not a mere rule of the board, but they were taken at all at a time when country has since remained in British the chairman of the Chesterfield board of control wrote here that Brown was him daily, and on two occasions saved Those Boers who had remained in a good fellow and he wanted him rein- him from dismissal, is equally aston- their first settlement north of the Orstated and given time to pay up his ishing to any fairly honest man. But angeriver retained their independence and Asks the Governor to Act on shortage, which the board graciously the contemptible Ransey Sniffles, who until 1845, when they came into colliswas beguiling himself into Mr. Vance's ion with the Griquas. The British confidence, knew, or thought he knew, governor of Cape Colony, Sir Harry Smith, took the side of the negroes.

other men like unto himself, and and together they defeated the Boers. under which he holds office, and from doubtless fondly cherished his little A British resident was appointed and which he gets his living, and in the note book, which was to serve him in | in 1848 the colony was annexed by Enwise to shoot all your bullets, even at other the dispensers have never been such good stead, to blackmail his posi- gland as the Orange River British sovtion back again, whenever he should ereignty. Pretorius, a Boer leader, be ousted for either of his failings, in- led a revolt and expelled the British, jority faction wondrous kind to the competency or dishonesty. Of these but they returned in force and reestab-Chesterfield dispenser, for I have failings, the former of course had long lished the sovereignty of the crown. shown that Hase den bought liquor on been known to us, and the latter we The Boers were never placated, and credit at the State dispensary, thus had good reason to suspect, but un- the state of the country was so menachave made. I have said enough for violating the dispensary law himself. fortunately gave him the benefit of the ing that in 1852 England deemed it wise to withdraw and two years later velations.' I have plenty more am- violates it, but he had me removed for to a member of the board of control recognized the independence of the O ange Free State. In 1852 Pretorius, who had crossed b youd the Vaal where the Transvasl republic was forming, induced Engisad to recognize the virtual independence of the country under the name of the Dutch African republic. 3ix vears afterward the name was changed

to the South African republic. The republic in 1877 was greatly weakened by wars with the natives and England took advantage of its condition to annex it. This high-handed act was bitpublic. A treaty in 1884 removed the only remaining shadow of British suz-Such is the record. It tells for 100

years the same story of British greed and Boer indomitableness. England began with making conquest of the colony of a foreign country under pretense of restoring it to the motheriand. not be given to the public-at least by wars with the natives Esgland advanced and annexed them, at one time Boers and then seizing the country as England. When they could no longer

Now the two survivors of the three Dutch republics are at the end of their resumed her old policy of making domestic trouble the excuse for annexawith them in this final and heroic effort to maintain their liberties.

DUTCH WORDS.

Here are some of the Dutch words that are oftenest in priat in connection with the news of the Transvasl,

......Flower fountain

. Members of the Volks and gentlemen Raad (rahd).....

......Council of Si

Uit (oyt)......Out ; out of Uitlander (oylt-lont-er)....Foreigner
Vaal (fahl)....Vailey
Vaderlandsliefe (fah-ter-lonts-leef-te)....Love of one's country; patriotism

Veld (feldt).....Field; open lands Veldheer (felthare).....General Commandant Veldwachter (felt-vock-ter).....Rural guard Volksraad (fulks-rahd).....

Vreemdeling (frame-de-ling) Witwatersrand (vit-vot-tersrout) Margin of the white water

the St. Paul ratiroad was much pus W." He asked the porter, who ast, which is illumined by the light of ring posts for de engineer." The to eler pondered and became only "Those signs are for the

"Yes," said the traveler, "so I as for wring; but how in the thunde you spell whistle with an "R?"

-The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: Twenty carloads of Misse eggs have been sold to go to Cubs and are now in cold storage awaiting shipment. A company which shipped last year 24 carloads of chickens in from Missouri and Illinois to Masches ment to the same destination this fall. The 40 cars will be filled with what are known in the rapidly developing industry as 'broilers' and 'roasters. While these sample export orders are being filled Missouri eggs by the ton are being frozen to furnish the Klondike with delicacies. Twice is six years the pioneers in the poultry and egg buying and shipping business have seen it double in Missouri. Today that ods which the world at large little appreciates.

gan, of Selma, Als., expires, on March , 1901, and as he has represented the State for twenty-two years, there is a demand for the selection of a new candidate, especially in view of the fact hopes of independence, were restive be 83 at the close of his term. Former under British rule and in 1835, their Governor and former Congressman Oates, who has announced himself as a candidate to succeed Mr. Morgan is 63 years of age, and served in the Con-Large numbers sold their farms at a federate army as a colonel. He was a Bankhead are also candidates for Senator Morgan's seat.

-At least once a year it is in order

to ask what becomes of the pins. The one of the daughters of Pharach.

Secretary Holloway informs us that the prospect for a fine exhibit and large

Man and the Richland board are removed without even a charge being moved without even a charge without even a charge without even a charge of the conversation and sup