THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

"IF FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD WE CAN DO ANYTHING."

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JOHN C. HASKELL'S

Criticism of Tillman's Administration.

I regret very much, that the Administration issue has been forced on the convention. I should have been very glad had we adjourned without anything calculated to bring about bad feeling having been brought up, but as the issue has been forced, I must with others enter my protest against such a resolution as well as my reasons for so doing.

Taking them up in order we would class, first what the Governor himself has done to merit praise. His most effective measure was an assault upon the former administrations of the government and attacks upon the reputation of those who had been in charge of the State. In his first message he reiterated these charges of fraud and corruption. A committee of investigation was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Gary, a majority of which committee were supporters of the administration. This committee made a unanimous report that there was no foundation for any of the charges. This report was endorsed without a single dissenting voice by the "Reform" Legislature.

One of Governor Tillman's first acts after taking control of the State was to ask for the organization of a phosphate commission, on which he and his friends were in a majority. This was given him. The commission was made up of members of his cabinet and men of his own appointment. The year that followed saw the highest prices for phosphate that have ever been paid and a greater use of them by the farmers, but no effort was made to raise the royalty.

A suit was commenced against the largest producer, which suit was necessary and was legitimate and the result of the advice of Gen. Conner, Col. Youmans and other attorney generals, but was conducted in such foolish if not criminal way as to needlessly cause a loss to the State within the last twelve months of over $130,000, as reported yesterday by the comptroller general. It was so managed as to stimulate excessively the competition of Florida phosphate and to work an injury to our own great industry from which it can never recover. This litigation was managed not by the attorney general, but almost entirely by three most able and faithful lawyers, two of whom were the attorneys of private companies. I hardly think we can praise him for this.

DECLINE OF STATE BONDS.

When Governor Tillman commenced his canvass the State bonds were selling at about 106. His unfounded slanders and the distrust that he has created have reduced the market price to-day, if we deduct the interest due, to about 91 cents, or about 15 per cent. on six million dollars, a clear loss of nearly a million dollars as the result of his management of the affairs of the State, and this within twelve months of the time when the State must prepare for millions worth of bonds or stand among the defaulters of nations.

DIVIDING THE PEOPLE.

Up to the time that Governor Tillman commenced his career of political self-seeking, our white people stood a united body, trusting each other and heartily co-operating with each other in the effort to preserve for the State a good and honest government. To-day they stand in an attitude of suspicion and distrust to each other, which is constantly fomented by him and his satellites and which will, unless they are put down, result in hopeless trouble, and consequent disaster.

THE WAR ON CAPITAL.

In the Comptroller's department what do we find? A stupid and virulent attack on the corporations, on which so much of the prosperity of the State depends. A tax which must have led to serious disaster but for the fact that the Courts have done their duty and with their strong hand controlled the lawless folly of the officer who seems to have so little idea of his legal rights or of his duty to the State.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INEFFICIENCY.

Can we praise the law department? There have been several cases of great importance during the present Administration. In former times when Conner, Miles, Youmans and others represented the State they vindicated the State by their own knowledge ability. In the phosphate cases the State was really represented by the attorneys of rival companies, ably and faithfully managed, no doubt, but it is humiliating as well as expensive that the State can only say of the Attorney General that when he is instructed to represent the State he has shown good judgment by employing good counsel.

In the railroad cases the Attorney General has again vindicated the judgment of the department by securing one of the ablest lawyers in the State to do the work which we supposed he had been elected to do. As in the other cases it is not creditable to the State, nor is it economical, that the Attorney General's duty should be confined to getting other men to do his work.

Against the other departments there is nothing to say.

TILLMAN ARRAIGNED

I ask this Convention where to look for matter with which to praise Governor Tillman's administration? Can they praise him for slandering and degrading the good name of her people; for creating distrust and suspicion among those whose interests are identical and who should stand close together; for dividing the party which every interest demanded should be solid; for promises of retrenchment and reform which have been kept in no single instance; for increasing the taxation when he promised to reduce it? (The Comptroller General's report will show the taxes to be $30,000 more than they were any year since 1876.) Can we praise him for constantly attempting to concentrate power in his own hands, for abusing and misusing it when he has got it; foolishly, if not criminally, depriving the people of $130,000 from the phosphate income, and so injuring the industry that we can never hope to see this income restored? Shall we praise him for so damaging the State debt as to cause us a loss of nearly a million dollars, and creating such distrust as to make it almost impossible to provide for the debt now nearly due? Shall we praise him for his cruel, unjust attacks on the judiciary, which is above suspicion? If you will, I and those who think with me can't join you, glad as we would be to join in praising anything that may be worthy of praise, and we therefore stand dissenting most emphatically from the resolution.—News and Courier.

Government Ownership Will Relieve Railroads Erom all Taxation.

It seems that some old fool will always urge objection to any good proposition which the Alliance makes.

The railroad wreckers in South Carolina are trying to confiscate the railroads for State, County and School taxes, but there are a few people in the Third party or Alliance ranks who want the Government to own the railroads.

A North Carolina gold bug and plutocrat, being opposed to the people and friendly to the corporations, makes the following idiotic objection to placing the railroads into the hands of the Government:

When the government owns the railroads, as demanded by the third party people, no taxes will be collected from them.

Had you thought of that?

If not, just stop and think for a moment. Of course everybody knows that government property is not taxed at all, and therefore when the railroads become the property of the government they will not be taxed. The railroads now pay many millions of dollars every year as taxes to the States, counties and towns through which they run. But when the government owns them, no State, county or town will get one cent of tax from them!

Now isn't this "financial reform and relief" with a vengeance?

In order to give relief to the farmers, in order to lighten their taxes, the third party people propose to exempt the railroads from all taxation. And in order to do this Democrats are urged to desert and disrupt their old party!

Or course the more property that is exempt from taxation, the higher must be the rate of taxation on the property that is taxed. And therefore when railroads are owned by the government and are exempt from taxation, of course a higher rate must be levied on land and personal property.

What sort of relief will this give our people?—Abbeville Press and Banner.

A quater of Scotland is owned by twelve persons.

The Discontent of the Farmer.

A philosophical view of the subject, in all its bearings, is by no means disheartening to farmers. The depression from low prices, which intensified and brought to light the extent and variety of discouragements realized, is mainly over for the present. Generally the farmer is prosperous, though he certainly fails to secure his full share in the rewards of his productive labor. He is entitled to fair consideration in such remedial measures for his protection as may be possible under our form of government.

In analysis of material coming before the writer, there have been omitted, almost entirely, the views of many of the most progressive, enterprising and influential of the rural class, presenting as the most serious grievance the absence of effort to find remedies for existing ills in practical improvement in farm management, in co-operation to control the distribution of their products. Regrets have been expressed that the personal equation in this problem of rural reform has been omitted. Two quotations will indicate the views presented, both from the Southern States, one west of the Mississippi, as follows:

"A somewhat extended experience in practical agriculture of the State and good opportunities for observation lead me to assert that farming, industriously and intelligently followed, offers as good inducements for the capital, labor and skill expended as does any other calling in the State."

The other from the Atlantic coast:

"No real practical efforts are made for relief. All the complaints made and all remedies proposed are political. Many of the former are absurd, and most of the latter will prove futile. We need smaller farms, more work, more knowledge and less grumbling. What can be done on small tracts highly [illegible] be brought home to the people, so that the inexperienced may imitate, even before they know the reason why."

The farmers of the United States live under better conditions for progress in their art—a high standard of living, advance in personal culture and soil improvements, and pecuniary independence—than those of any other country. Aspirations for higher improvement, equitable sharing in the results of productive labor, and a full exercise of the rights of citizenship have been aroused. With wisdom in action for political recognition, for advance in economic education, for co-operation and self-help, and for increase of practical skill and pecuniary profit, the result of this crusade will be highly beneficial to the farmers of the Unites States.—J. R. Dodge in The Century.

The Campaign Programme.

The Democratic State Executive Committee has appointed the following dates and places for campaign meetings:

Barnwell, June 14.
Hampton, June 15.
Beaufort, June 16.
Colleton, June 17.
Charleston, June 21.
Berkeley, June 22.
Williamsburg, June 23.
Georgetown, June 24.
Horry, June 27.
Marion, June 29.
Florence, June 30.
Darlington, July 1.
Richland, July 4.
Orangeburg, July 5.
Aiken, July 6.
Edgefield, July 7.
Lexington, July 8.
Clarendon, July 19.
Sumter, July 20.
Marlboro, July 21.
Chesterfield, July 23.
Kershaw, July 26.
Lancaster July 28.
York, July 29.
Chester, July 30.
Fairfield, August 2.
Union, August 4.
Spartanburg, August 6.
Greenville, August 9.
Pickens, August 10.
Oconee, August 11.
Anderson, August 13.
Abbeville, August 16.
Newberry, August 18.
Laurens, August 20.

"If the alliance fights me I will follow the alliance." These are the words of the only man who has the nerve and the brains to lead a so called reform movement.—Spartanburg Herald.

COST OF COTTON PRODUCTION.

How the Large Planter Has the Advantage over the Smaller.

In discussing the cost of producing cotton, and the failure of the producer to support himself, little account, if any, has been taken of one most important fact. The crop has to support not only the person who works it, but the fixed charge of a whole dependent family. Let us take the most favorable estimate that has been made. A Georgia planter claims that since he has brought his land up to the highest grade, he has been able to grow cotton at a cost of only 4 cents a pound. Should he sell at 6 cents, he would make a profit of $18 per bale. At this rate it would take fifty bales to yield him $900. If he devotes himself exclusively to cotton, as many do, the entire support of his family must come from this, even if he should expend nothing in improving his land. But this is a most liberal estimate. Upon the assumption that the profit is 2 cents a pound, fifty bales will give a surplus of $450. On ten bales the profits is $90. Now the profit is 4 cents on a cost of 6 cents a pound, or 33⅓ per cent., and this would be considered a handsome yield on any investment. The real difficulty consists in the smallness of the investment. Where one has $10,000 put into cotton growing, a profit of one $3,000 would be handsome, but when he has only $900, the profit of $150 [illegible] and worn in itself, without bearing the burden of a family. The [illegible] charge of the family is [illegible] all who are dependent [illegible] on a small [illegible] be found in [illegible] in all calculations about the profitableness of any undertaking, rather than the cost [illegible] raising [illegible] the State.

The Next Religion.

The [illegible] a recent writer [illegible] civilization [illegible] the present civilization of Europe and of America, including its code of morals, its laws and arts, must pass away also. The present age is a little fond of this sort of speculation. We are told that the stored-up heat of the earth, in the shape of its coal beds, must in a certain year be exhausted, and that the revolutions of the solar system must culminate at length in a catastrope of destruction or readjustment. Such anticaptions are not extremely useful. It is, however, unsettling to some minds to learn that modern civilization, like the army of Cambyses, may be buried as deep as if a hundred feet of Sahara covered it.

There is one fact that such dreamers seem to lose sight of. Civilization is generally no more than the concomitant of some religion or other. Persian civilization gave way to the Greek idea because the Greeks were superior in religion and morals to Persia. Greece in her decadence gave way to Rome for the same reason. Modern cosmopolitan civilization succeeded through the domination of a cosmopolitan Church whose teachings are the teaching of Jesus Christ, and whose theology is the purest and most exalted the world has ever seen. Before the scenes are again shifted and the stage is cleared a new religion must be ready for its entrance. A religion superior to Christianity no one has yet formulated. There have been many experiments, Positivism and Agnosticism, Deism and Theosophy. Such cults are incompatible with a civilization popular, widespread and practical. They are destructive of the idealism of art, and of the hope without which life and effort are impossible. Modern civilization may ripen, widen and be purified. As long as it is the expression of the highest religious idea of the world it will continue to exist and to develop, and this must be forever.

"I have met this man," said a lawyer, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I would be ashamed to be seen myself." and then he paused and looked with astonishment at the smilling court and jury.—Tidbits

"You often hear of the self-made man?" "Yes." "But you never hear of the self-made woman?" "That is so. Rather strange, isn't it? What's the reason, do you think?" "Well, when a woman is self-made she dosen't want any body to know it."

The Persians shave themselves as a sign of mourning.

About Female Christian Names.

A great many Christian names mean something besides being mere names—have definitions, in fact, like all the other words in our language. Mary, one of the prettiest, although one of the commonest of the names of women, is defined as the Star of the Sea; Maria is the very same name as Mary, and yet I know a lady who has named one of her daughters Mary and another Maria. She might as well have called one Rosabella, which means, by the way, a fair rose; Abigail is her father's joy; Adeleide, a princess; Agnes, goodness; Alice, of noble birth; Amanda, worthy to be loved; Amelia, energetic; Anna, grace; Bridget, strength; Catherine, purity; Clara, bright; Cordelia, warm-hearted; Diana, a pink; Edith, happiness; Edna, pleasure; Elizabeth, consecrated to God; (Eliza is the same name as Elizabeth); Ellen, light; Emma, industrious; Endora, good gift; Eva, life; Florence, blooming; Grace, grace; Honora, honorable; Irene, peaceful; Jemima, a dove; Laura, a laurel; Lillian, a lily; Lucy, born at break of day; Mabel, lovable; Martha, sorrowful; Melicent, a sweet singer; Melissa, a bee; Phoebe, radiant; Rebecca, of enchanting beauty; Pheda, a rose; Ruth, beauty; Sarah, a princess; Sophia, wisdom; Stella, a star; Susan, a lily; Tabitha, a gazelle; Theodora, gift of God; Victoria, victory; Virginia, purity; Viola, a violet; Vivian, lively; Winifred, a lover of peace.

I have ieft my own name out of its regular place in the above list because I wish to make a few special remarks about it.

I often wonder how I ever could have thought Margaret an ugly name. But I did think it was all through my childhood and girlhood up to my very last "teen." Then it began slowly to dawn upon me that I had been mistaken, and as the years went by I became more and more convinced that I had not only been mistaken but very much mistaken, until at last I ended by thinking it a stately, a beautiful, a generous name.

You have to open your mouth well and take plenty of breath to pronounce it. There's no nipping it with lips half-closed.

And then the definition of the word—what could be more charming? In the original Greek it means a pearl—of all gems the fairest. In French a daisy—of all flowers the most beloved by children.

And the diminutives—in which it is richer than any other name I know of—Margery, Margey, Maggie, Madge, Meg, Meggy, Meta, Peg, Peggy, Gretta, Rita, not forgetting the German Gretchen—how pretty they all are. Everybody who has read Tennyson knows his poem to "Rare, Pale Margaret." Everybody who loves Charles Dickens (and I hope all my merry girls and boys do) remember Margaret, the loving, devoted daughter of Trotty Veck in the beautiful Christmas story "The Chimes," And it seems to me that almost every author of note has enshrined the name in a story or poem. And many are the great queens and illustrious women among the Margarets of history. But, there, I think I have said enough to prove to you how silly I was in not liking name when I was a girl. So I'll conclude by asking you all to guess which of the little names into which Margaret so gracefully breaks, I like the best.

MARGARET EYTINGE.

A Good Thing.

It is often a good thing for a yonng man to be "knocked about" in the world, though his soft-hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all, certainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surplusage of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it, the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men than themselves, they discover that it is unwarrranted, and get rid of it gracefully of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable for their own sakes that it be knocked out of them.

You say that I'm your sheltering oak
That will not yield when tempests crash,
But I am so consumed by love
I should in truth be called an ash.

"I suppose you two young people would as lief I'd retire," said Sands facetiously; after Mr. Kissam came into the parlor. "Well, papa," replied Sue, "you know when you were talking politics a while ago you were opposed to a third party."

ESTIMATES

From the Internal Revenue Commissioner's Report for 1891, as Regards Spirits and Fermented Liquors.

Distilled spirits withdrawn, tax paid, for 1891, minus the amounts estimated for exportation, scientific purposes, use of United States for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, destroyed by fire, allowed for loss by leakage in warehouses, etc., 87, 176,-226 gallons, which, in order to have it 50 per cent. of alcohol reduced to 40 per cent. (the retail selling strength) must have one fifth more added to the quantity. This gives us 87,176,226 gallons having 50 per cent. alcohol; 17,435,245 gallons to reduce the strength; total, 104,611,-471 gallons having 40 per cent. alcohol—amount sold retail. Estimating this at $6 per gallon, we have:

Retail cost,	$627,668,826
Imported, 1,663,091 gallons—retail cost, $10 per gallon,	16,630,910
Total retail cost,	$644,299,736
MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN 1891:	
941,823,952 gallons at $20 per barrels (31½ gallons)	$597,983,563 00
Imported 3,082,977 gallons at $2.50 per gallon,	7,707,442 50
Total retail cost,	$605,691,002 50

As to wines, if we reckon the consumption at the figure for 1891, we will have, say:

23,000,000 gallons of wines at $2 per gallon	$46,000,000
Imported wine, 6,107,297 gallons at $5 per gallons,	30,536,485
Total retail cost,	$76,536,485

(The retail prices of the liquors, as given above, were arrived at, after careful investigations, by Dr. Young, head of the bureau of Statistics during the Cleveland administration.)

We thus have the following as the retail cost of the liquors consumed during 1891:

Distilled liquors,	$644,299,736
Malt liquors,	605,691,002 50
Wines,	76,536,485
Total retail cost of liquors consumed,	$1,326,527,223 50

From this total, however, we must make various deductions of sums that go, not to benefit the liquor traffice, but the country at large:

Revenue and taxes from distilled spirits,	$83,332,963 64
Revenue and taxes from malt liquors	28,565,129 92
Revenue from wines,	5,242,387, 52
Total,	$117,143,481 08
From which must be taken cost of collection, say,	$3,000,000 00
Obtained by government as revenue and taxes from all liquors consumed,	$114,143,481 08

Your total, however, being $140,-000,000, makes the license fees amount to nearly $26,200,000; and subtracting this $140,000,000—which goes to the Government and the local treasuries—from the total, we have:

Total retail cost of liquors,	$1,326,527,523 50
To government and local treasuries,	140,000,000 00
Total net direct cost to country of liquors,	$1,186,527,223 50

Add to this the loss through consumption from "moonshining," smuggling, and home-made beers, ciders and wines, and the sum total will far exceed the estimate I accepted as authentic, of $1,200,000,000.—Axel Gustafson, in Christian Union.

Patriots Versus Place Seekers

It is quite noticeable that the persons who have fairly and fearlessly criticised Tillman's administration and shown up his weaknesses and failures have done this unpleasant work without any hope of reward or expectation of promotion. In fact they have done this work in the face of boycotts and vituperation. On the other hand, so far as we are able to judge, the persons who have on the stump, or in the press, given Tillman unstinted and unqualified praise, are either seeking votes by holding to his coat tails or through the influence of the administration they expect to get their noses in the public swill tub. When an ambitious office seeker is talking or writing for votes he can get terribly in earnest. When a place seeker is looking out for $100 a month from the public treasury he can say and do things that he would not dream of under other circumstances. Even our Republican friends who are strong Tillmanites hope to get into power over the corpse of a Tillmanized Democracy. They believe that four years more of Tillmanism will dismember the party and give them a chance. Just watch the communications of the papers and you will find that selfishness and self interest lie at the bottom of most of them.—Spartanburg Spartan.

Questions for Candidates.

At a recent meeting of Cross Roads Club it was moved and carried that all candidates from coroner up be requested and required to answer the following questions. At every meeting in the county some friends of reform will please ask the question and see that there is no dodging. Candidates who are in sympathy with the people must be left at home. The questions are as follows:

1. Is there any "blue blood" in your veins, or were you swaddled in purple when a baby?

2. Were you born with a wool hat on your head and red brogans on your feet?

3. Do you believe that poor, thriftless laborless man is infinitely better than the privileged classes, whatever they are?

4. Would you vote for a division of property so that monopolies and corporations could not exist?

5. Are you in favor of seven hours for a day's work with pay for 12 hours?

6, Will you assist in boycotting all papers, merchants, doctors and school teachers who are not in sympathy with our ideas of reform?

7. Will you vote to abolish banks, railroad corporations and all monopolies?

8. Will you favor the issue of money by the cord and a 2 per cent. rate of interest?

9. Do you favor prohibition of whiskey, morphine, cucumbers and grip?

10. Do you believe in working your wife and children 14 hours a day and restricting factory hands to 10 hours.

11. Are you opposed to every man who has accumulated a little property and is independent in his affairs and opinions?

12. Will you support our side, right or wrong?

The candidates who will say "yes" to these questions will clean up the Cross Roads. If any candidates makes a [illegible] "no" he will stand no chance.—Spartanburg Spartan.

What are You Going to do About it?

[From The Broad Axe.]

The above question is respectfully addressed to the State Democracy, and the "it" is prohibition. Every body who is awake in South Carolina knows that the prohibition issue is here, and here to stay until it runs the legalized traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage out of the State. The approaching convention at Columbia is called for the purpose of formulating the demand for prohibition, thorough prohibition at that, a demand which is accord with the views and wishes of a majority of the white citizens of South Carolina to-day. This anti-liquor sentiment is up and stalking abroad in the land, and our lawmakers cannot afford longer to overlook the question. If they persist in this ostrich policy, the inevitable result will be their own political undoing, for the white democrats of South Carolina, who boldly stood together in 1876 and carried the day for white ascendancy, are now ready to add another condition, and this is that there must be a sober white ascendancy. To exchange ignorant masters of an inferior race for brutal drunken lords chosen from the most degraded specimens of our own, is but swapping the witch for the devil. And yet, the balking and final overthrow of the prohibition movement in the Senate last fall, has shown conclusively that the scheming of the German rumsellers of Charleston, aided and abetted by a few bloated beerholders from the various towns in the State where whiskey revenue lessens local taxation, has been more potent up to date than the honest demand of worthy citizens all over the State who respectfully, and without midnight hobnobbing to gain their ends, requested the passage of a prohibition low. It is true that the German barkeepers, who organized the anti-prohibition campaign last fall, had a large number of good citizens to fall in line with them, men of high and law degree, but with few exceptions, men who were either directly or indirectly beneficiaries of the same traffic. The News and Courier, the State, and the Greenville News, are all three opposing prohibition, but their editors number liquor sellers among their liberal advertisers, and in addition to this fact have before their eyes the fear of an increased tax rate should the rotten receipts from license fees be withdrawn from the city treasuries. It is true the editor of the State declares himself opposed to prohibition on principle, and builds for himself a platform on which every thug, professional gambler, and low den keeper, in South Carolina has always stood. Such principle is hardly worth the name, and it would be better not to attempt to dignify with the word principle such a greedy, grasping, reckless policy as that of high license. Why not come out candidly and say that the city of Charleston desires $56,000 a year from liquor licenses; that Columbia gets about $8000, and Greenville a proportionate amount; that "its money we are after, never mind the principle."

The editor of the Greenville News attempted to show, in a recent editorial, that a fearful increase of street tax, and an awful calamity in public school matters, would surely follow if the city were deprived of her liquor revenue. A pitiful plea this, that we must have barrooms to work the streets and educate our children. Better a thousand times that the streets be covered with mud, and the school house closed, than that these enterprises be supported by a grinding levy on the vices of the most degraded representatives of town and country population. Rock Hill has good schools and about the best streets in upper Carolina; they have no saloons there; ond more than this, one of her leading financiers and tax payers signs the call for a prohibition convention. This fact alone is worth a thousand editorial wails about whiskey worked streets and rum taught children.

In attempting to wheel South Carolina in line with the prohibition movement, of course fierce opposition will be met. It will be heralded all over this land that seventeen states have tried the policy and abandoned it. Yes, this is true, seventeen States have tried prohibition, just exactly like that packed jury in New Orleans last year tried the assassins of Chief Hennessy, and the only wonder is that long suffering people has not arisen and disposed of the arrogant liquor traffic just like the outraged citizens of New Orleans rose up and rebuked the so-called trial of the members of the Mafia. When the Mafia controlled the court, the members of the order were declared innocent; when the whiskey men have packed the State legislatures, prohibitory legislation has been declared a failure,—and so it was from their point of view. Where prohibition has had a fair trial, as in Maine and Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas, it has proved a grand success, all liquor lies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another device to side-track prohibition will be the feeble claim that we cannot afford to break ranks with the National Democracy on this question. This argument was vainly shouted on the floor of the House of Representatives during the Child's bill discussion. To any one thoroughly acquainted with the whiskey policy of the National Democracy, this talk about breaking ranks sounds very weak. The National Democracy, if Tammany be a specimen, is as much below the South Carolina Democracy on this question as Judas was below John, or Benedict Arnold below Washington. How would it have sounded for Washington to have called Greene and Sumter and Marion and his other brave workers and said: "Men, Arnold is a great power in the land. He was grand at Quebec, heroic at Saratoga; we cannot afford to break ranks with him about this West Point matter; let us all go do likewise." This is the argument some of our law-makers used last fall; it is rotten from center to circumference.

The duty of the South Carolina Democracy is plain on this question; what is going to be done about it?

Shade Around House.

Neither fruit nor ornamental trees should be grown so that their shade falls at all times on the house, shutting out the sunlight. It does not matter so much while the trees are small, but as they grow large they render the living-rooms damp and unwholesome. The tendency of vines especially to bury houses near which they grow in their shade needs to be guarded against. If allowed to remain they should be thoroughly pruned each year.—Boston Cultivator.

Young man, when you escort a young lady to the piano be sure that the music is done to a turn before you turn over two leaves at once.

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM.