Suggestions of Interest, from an Authoritative Source.

(W. L. Jones in Southern Cultivator) This is the beginning of the busy work of preparing for the next crop, farm now demands all the energies of the farmer who would lay a broad founcharacter of the seasons in the future. provide against either extreme as far as practicable. Only ordinary skill and required to make a reasonably fair crop in a fairly seasonable year. But it does and study to discount, in advance, the drawbacks and casualties that are possibilities and probabilities of the future. It is often said that "a crop well planted is half made;" but the land must be properly prepared, securely protected against stock, judiciously fertilized, etc., and the seed properly selected and planted before it may be truly said that the crop has been "well planted." Some have said that a farmer ought to plant such an area in corn as will yield, under the most adverse circumstances, a sufficiency for home use. This is putseasons occur when it would have been better to have planted no corn at all; and probably he would not if he could

have foreseen the result. The safer rule is to adjust relative areas (in provision crops especially) with reference to expected average seasons, so that an abundance will be produced with such seasons. It is well enough to prepare the land and space the plants as if expecting a dry good year. Then if good seasons proved nothing will have been lost, and if a drouth occur at the critical period the extra labor of preparation and the wide spacing will tell wonderfully in the final result. Let every farmer consider what he wishes or year. What are the most pressing and indispensable wants among those that may be on the farm? Obviously, food comes first; clothing next, and so on. The essential business of a farmer is to make a living (meat and bread, lodging and clothing) for himself and lamily. In our judgment the man who makes the production of cotton the main object of effort, and who looks upon the growing of food crops and other departments of farm industry, as mere incidents or unavoidable drawbacks, makes a very serious, radical mistake. Such mistakes are frequent, and are frequently if not James G. Blaine's recent letter purporting generally the cause of failure. Such to be a declination to be the Republican mistakes are the cause of the present depression in Southern agriculture.

We should first produce what we need most-what we must have-what we consume, not what we do not need (or need but little of) and what we cannot consume. The farmer who plans, pitches, prepares, plants and cultivates with direct regard to supplying his family with food in such variety and of such wholesome quality as may only be produced under his own eye, will not be able comfort, necessary, or even modest luxury that may be outside the limits of cure such other objects of desire, to say nothing of the returns from the cotton or other so-called "money crop."
We claim no originality in the fore-

going "Thoughts," except possibly in the manner of presenting some of them. In the main they are substantially the "old story." We would that by any of the luxuries of life directly from the ly politics. May the best man win! farm. The mechanic, the miner, the mere laborer, the professional man, the to be at once independent and sagacious in follower of every other craft must exits judgments of public men, their actions, necessity. Not so with the true farmer, in such a climate and with such a teaming soil as ours.

The acreage sown in fall oats is much less than usual. The freezing out of a large portion of the crop of 1886 by the hard freezes in January, 1887, had a most discouraging effect, which was augmented by the unfavorably dry weather which prevailed in some parts of the country during the sowing season. The oat crop, however, is too valuable and in the long run too reliable to be given up. Spring sowing costs little more than the seed, even if the crop fails from drouth; and a good breadth-eight or ten acres at least to each plow run-should be put in. In our judgment-founded upon experience and observation-oats sown in February are much less liable to injury by freezing than if sown in January. Sowing in the "old twelve days" smacks more of superstition and sentiment than sound reason. Our hardest weather is soil for spring oats, if not already fertile, should be well manured and deeply and closely plowed—the latter to guard against drouth as much as possible. If the land be cross plowed so as to leave the furrows partly open, the seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in with good results. Cotton seed, or the meal alone, or in compost with acid phosphate and potash, makes an excellent fertilizer for oats. The crop requires rather more ammonia and potash than the percentage usually found in commercial ammoniated phosphates.

Undoubtedly the Burt oat is the safest for spring sowing, as it will mature in 100 to 120 days when sown in February or March, according to latitude. Sow plenty of seed; the later the sowing the heavier should be the seeding. Allow for yield of twenty fold is a pretty safe general rule, unless the unexpected yield or capacity of the land is small, in which case the seeding should be somewhat heavier than this rule would indicate, and vice versa.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

In last month's "Thoughts" we promised more on the subject of intensive half the ton be concentrated on two acres and the remaining half distributed among the remaining eighteen acres. These Lints are more particularly applicable where concentrated fertilizers are more than \$150 for each building. used, which cost comparatively little to

rather than an expense. An increase of to get tender, and I got frightened.'

TIMELY TOPICS FOR FARMERS, the area in cultivation involves increased expense of labor, supplies, implements, etc., but an increase in the quantity of fertilizers need not involve any material additional expense, and while we have premised that a uniform distribution gives better results on the whole. the correct conclusion is to reduce areas and fertilize both liberally and uniformly the

entire crop cultivated. There are thousands, yea hundreds of thousands of acres annually cultivated in the South that do not yield one cent of profit, but on the contrary, entail a positive and real loss. The remedy is dation for a successful year's work. It either to throw such acres out of cultiis impossible to foresee what will be the vation, or cultivate them in a different way. The most available and immediate remedy is to throw such land out of cul-We know that it will be either "wet" or tivation and confine our efforts to "dry," or "seasonable." It is well to smaller areas, with less expense of labor, stock, etc., and increase the investment in fertilizers.

There are many farms yielding judgment on the part of the farmer are scanty living for all concerned, where it would be wise to sell one-half the mules, one-half the plows and other implements, one-half the land (or let it rest), require a high degree of skill, and a dispense with half the labor, and invest judgment that is based on experience the money saved in fertilizers, improved stock and improved implements, and such appliances as may be needed to reduce loss and waste. The farmer who confines his best efforts and skill to a ment in the Federal lines. They were small portion of his farm and still continues the whole area in cultivation has him, and seeing the danger to which he practically only reduced area without reducing expenses.

STOCK AND GRASS. We have often touched upon the importance of stock-breeding and fattening sow grass seeds of most kinds, if not officer obeyed, but had scarcely disapand grass culture. Now is the time to sown last fall, or if the fall sowing failed from any cause. It is useless to attempt of a dozen years experience knows that grass culture on poorly stricken and son's rear, and on the right of the road poorly prepared soils. Bermuda may be excepted in this remark, as it will grow on almost any soil. March, however, is better time to set a Bermuda pasture.

There is absolutely no reason why Southern farmers-cotton farmersshould not raise all the horses and mules needed for any and all purposes. We recently attended a colt show in Jefferson county, which demonstrated, if proof were needed, that Georgia can fired deliberately upon Jackson and his produce not only mules, but horses of party, under the impression that they the finest type and quality. Sumter and were a body of Federal cavalry recon-Randolph and other counties in south- noitering. west Georgia are stirred up on the question of stock-raising. Habit is all that this volley, it came, and many of the is against us, and habit can be changed staff and escort were shot, and fell from expects to secure by the labors of the and reformed. We ought at least to produce all our horses and mules, enough butter to supply every dining table in the country three times a day, beef and mutton to fully supplement the homemade bacon supply and furnish the markets of all the cities and towns. If the farmers of the South will only supply the home demand for all these animal products they will have solved the problem, how to make the farm pay.

MR. BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

It is interesting to observe the comments candidate for President.

The Times remarks that "if when the Chicago convention adjourns Mr. Blaine shall discover that he is its nominee, noth ing will be easier than for him to write another letter to Mr. Jones, or to Mr. Jores's successor, explaining that when he was in Florence he really did not understand the weight and potency and irresistible character of the popular demand for James G. Blaine."

The World expresses itself after this taut. fashion: "This letter has the ear of sincerity. It is plain that Mr. Blaine has made Sunday, listening to the thunder of the up his mind that he cannot be again nomi- artillery and the long roll of the musnated for President, and that if nominated ketry from Chancellorsville, where actual home production. The prudent | he cannot be elected. This is the interpre- | Stuart, who had succeeded him in comprovision for "plenty of everything" tation that will be placed upon the docu-that such a farmer will make will gener-ment. His friends, who have doubted the back toward the Rappahannock. His ally result in such a surplus of one or policy of bringing him into the contest more products of his labor as will pro- again, will gladly accept their release. fore twenty-four hours there will be a part in the conflict. Lying faint and general reorganization in the Republican

The Tribune professes to be sorry, and signed, and submitted to to make known this feeling, says: We reprobing of his wound with soldierly pagret the decision prefoundly, since we have tience. It was obviously necessary to believed that he would command more amoutate the arm, and one of his survotes in the doubtful States than any other | geoms asked, 'If we find the amputation means we might impress upon Southern Republican yet proposed. But various necessary, General, shall it be done at farmers that the essential idea and aim candidates, all excellent men and deserving once?' to which he replied with alacrity, in farming—an object that is attainable well of the Republican party, are actively in the field, and the next few weeks may whatever you think right.' The arm was to supply the chief necessaries and many be expected to present some unusually live then taken off, and he slept soundly

The Herald, which has always aspired change the products of his labor for and the effect of these upon the course of money, and with the money purchase in public affairs, approves Mr. Blaire's step the market the real objects of desire and as a wise one, giving the following reasons:

"We accept the action of Mr. Bline as conclusive, and looked at from a Republican point of view, it must be regarded as wise, and we might even say magnanimous. The singular personal attractions of Mr. Blaine; the alertness and audacity of his is due to your skill and energy. intellect; his skill in discovering the man ageable points of politics; his innate knowledge of the workings of the government moved to Guiney's Depot, on the Richsince the war; the tranquility of his genius; mond and Fredericksburg Railroad, the fact that as a leader he was without enmities, friendships, gratitude or fear; his having attacked him. When told that absolute command of his party, looking his men on Sunday had advanced upon upon rivals and aspirants only as so many chess men in the great game of which he was master; and added to these the eloquence of Henry Clay and the keen, persistent business sense of Thurlow Weedall combined to make Mr. Blaine, so long as he remained in Republican leadership. like Mr. McGregor in the novel. Wherever

he sat was the head of the table. The Philadelphia Press affects to believe that Mr. Blaine's formal withdrawal is fully in keeping with what has long been known to be his preference in the matter.

Here are its research (No are family with the matter). Here are its reasons: "No one familiar with the feeling which he has repeatedly and unusually from December 25 to February reservedly expressed to his friends will be 1. and it is not often that oats sown in February are killed by freezing. The public expression of what he has privately declared for many months, and it is based, not upon political, but upon personal considerations. His own determination being clear, he has felt that it is was due to the party that it should be advised of the fact in ample time to govern itself accordingly. Had Mr. Blaine remained in the field his

nomination would have been certain. The Biair Bill Passes the Senate

The Blair Educational bill passed the United States Senate Wednsday by a vote of 39 yeas to 27 nays. Senator Hampton voted for the bill and Senator Butler against it. The bill appropriates annually for eight years the following sums to be "expended to secure the benefit of common school education to all children of school age, living

000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; 4th year. \$13,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; seventh year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000. The money is to divided among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to illiteracy—the computation to be made according to the census of 1880, and -(afterwards) 1890. There are to be separate schools for white and colored chil-dren. No State or Territory is to receive farming "after awhile." It was then the money under the Act until its Governor suggested "that as a principle it does shall have filed with the secretary of the not pay the best to manure a few acres interior a statement showing the common very heavily and leave the main expense of school system in force in the State, the the farm with little or no manure." To amount of money expended during the prestate the proposition affirmatively we ceding school year for the support of commean to say that as a general practice it | mon schools; the number of white and col pays better to distribute manures some- ored children between the ages of 10 and what uniformly and impartially over the 21; the number of schools in operation, entire area to be cultivated than to fer- average attendance of scholars, &c. No tilize a few acres very highly and the amount is to be paid to any State or Terriremainder very lightly. A ton of any tory in any year greater than the amount good fertilizer will yield a better per expended out of its own revenues in the preceding year for the maintenance of courses. cent. on the cost if distributed equally preceding year for the maintenance of comcent on the cost if distributed equally over a field of twenty acres than if one half the ton be concentrated on two buildings, but an additional fund of \$2,-000,000 is to be allotted in the first year for school houses, either for construction or renting; in sparsely populated districts not

"Charley, didn't you leave Miss Smith Good fertilizers, judiciously applied, rather suddenly the other evening?" "Well. should be considered as an investment yes. To tell the truth, she was beginning

JACKSON'S DEATH WOUND.

How Old Stonewall Met His Death on the Field of Chancellorsville.

(By John Esten Cooke.) On fire with his great design, Jackson then rode forward in front of the troops toward Chancellorsville, and here and then the bullet struck him which was to

terminate his career. Jackson had ridden forward on the turnpike to reconnoitre and ascertain, if possible, in spite of the darkness of the night, the position of the Federal lines. The moon shone, but it was struggling with a bank of clouds, and afforded but a dim light. From the gloomy thickets on each side of the turnpike, looking more weird and sombre in the half light, came the melancholy notes of the whippoorwill. 'I think there must have been ten thousand,' said General Stuart afterwards. Such was the scene and aid which the events which now are about

to be narrated took place. Jackson had advanced with some members of his staff, about a mile from Chancellorsville, and had reached a point nearly opposite an old dismantled house in the woods near the road, when he reined in his horse, and remaining perfectly quiet and motionless, listened intently for any indications of a movescarcely two hundred yards in front of exposed himself one of his staff officers said, 'General, don't you think this is the wrong place for you?' He replied quickly, almost impatiently, 'the danger is all over! the enemy is routed-go back and tell A. P. Hill to press on! peared when a sudden volley was fired from the Confederate Infantry in Jackescort. The origin of this fire has never been discovered, and after Jackson's death there was little disposition to investigate an occurrence which occasioned bitter distress to all who by any possibility could have taken part in it. probable, however, that some movement of the Federal skirmishers had provoked the fire; if this is an error, the troops

Whatever may have been the origin of this volley, it came, and many of the their horses. Jackson wheeled to the left and galloped into the woods to get out of range of the bullets; but he had not gone twenty steps beyond the edge of the turnpike, in the thicket, when one of brigades drawn up within thirty yards of him fired a volley in their turn, kneeling on the right knee, as the flash of the guns showed, as though prepared to The bald-headed man m 'guard against cavalry.' By this fire He received one ball in his left arm, two for a whole family. inches below the shoulder-joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief arteof the leading New York papers upon Mr, arm between the elbow and the wrist, and Boston conflagrations. making its exit through the palm of the hand; and a third ball entered the palm of his right hand, about the middle, and passing through, broke two of the bones. hunger. Here, Captain Wilbourn, of his staff, succeeded in catching the reins and checking the animal, who was almost frantic from terror, at the moment when, from loss of blood and exhausion, Jack-

son was about to fall from the saddle. He was then borne to the field hospital at Wilderness, some five miles dis-

Here he lay throughout the next day, soul must have thrilled at that sound, long so familiar, but he could take no pale, in a tent in rear of the Wilderness Tavern,' he seemed to be perfectly rewhatever you think right.' The arm was after the operation, and on waking, began to converse about the battle. It was about this time that we received the following letter from General Lee: 'I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead.

congratulate you upon the victory which The remaining details of Jackson's illness and death are known. He was rethe enemy shouting 'Charge, and re-They are a noble body of men. The men who live through this war,' he added, 'will be proud to say 'I was one of the Stonewall Brigade' to their chilstump of his arm, he said, 'Many people would regard this as a great misfortune.

A. P. Hill to prepare for action!—Pass the infantry!—Tell Alajor Hawks to send forward provisions for the men!' Then his mention of the men! Then his mention of the men! A SANCTUM TRAGEDY. his martial ardor disappeared, a smile diffused itself over his pale features, and he murmured: 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees!' It was the river of death he was

about to pass over; and soon after uttering these words he expired. The character and career of the man who thus passed from the arena of his in the United States:"

Who thus passed from the arena glory, are the property of history.

The Constitutional Amendment. Heartily concurring with Mr. Hoar's amendment as to a change of Inauguration day and with Mr. Crain's excellent propo sition to reform our present Congressional election system, it is to be hoped that no prolonged contention will stand in the way of their adoption. With slight changes they can be conjoined in one amendment | Vienna model. that will be certain to meet popular approval, and do away with many serious objections to existing methods. The Critic would suggest that Mr. Hoar's amendment as to the day of inaguration be accepted without application to the commencement or expiration of the terms of raembers of the House, and Mr. Crain's accepted as to changing the date of expiration from March 4 to December 31. Such an amendment being agreed upon and ratified prior to March 4, 1889, the Congress elected in November next would begin its official existence on the last Tuesday in April, 1889, and December 31, 1890. Thereafter there would be no irreg ber 31, 1892; the Congress of 1892 from Mexico as States. The committee reports seems, is to take place between Cleveland December 31, 1892, to December 31, 1894, unfavorably upon the division of Dakota and Hill. But it must be remembered that and so on. Congress would meet within a and the admission of the two parts as in South Carolina, more, perhaps, than in few weeks after its election, and the short | States. session would be permanently abolished .-Washington Critic.

A dead beat-The muffled drum's.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE. See the portly citizen Coming down the street; Prosperous, respectable,

Exquisitely neat. See his smiling countenance Philanthropic, bland; Note his pleasant, well-bred air, Easy, graceful, grand. See his shining beaver hat,

O but see his heels go up, And his head come down What a fearful miracle Fate wrought in a trice When the portly burgher's heel Found that bit of ice. Turn away! Don't look at him, Lying prostrate there,"

See his ulster brown,-

Dignity and grace all gone,-Whew! just hear him swear! A bad sign-An illegible signature. Phil Sheridan's mother says she doesn' want him to run for President. He is happy who takes the weather as i

comes cheerfully. Nothing so vividly reminds us of the brevity of life as a thirty-day note. Water from the river Styx should be good material for mucilage manufacturers. Occupants of top floor flats are not al-

ways "high livers." "Let her slide" is the slang that goes th tobogganing. Man never has the same faith in the eter nal fitness of things after his wife has made him a shirt.

Electricity in its various forms of appli cation is said to give employment to 5,000, 000 persons. Idleness is the hotbed of temptation, the cradle of disease, the waste of time, the

canker worm of felicity. When "the boy stood on the burning deck" it is presumed he resolved never to play cards again.; The best form of responsive service is

that which consists in putting a good sermon into good practice. The bustle must not and will not go, though it is entirely willing to be so far eclipsed as to take a back seat. He is happy who comes with healthy

body into the world; much more he who goes with healthy spirit out of it. "What's this, waiter?" Railroad soup, "Queer name for soup." "Yes, sir tock's been watered so often, sir.

A girl being asked by her teacher what ed of a noun "kiss" was, replied, with a blush, that is was both proper and common. The British Government proposes to grant a loan to the local authorities to tide the crofters over the present period of distress. Strange that the price of coal should always be going up when there are so many

The bald-headed man may not earn any more bread than the rest of us, but with Jackson was wounded in three places. his vast glacial-period brow he could sweat

The fire losses of 1887 were in excess of those of any previous year in the history ry; a second passed through the same of the country, except those of the Chicago

> It is a maxim that for every man that does not work, and for every woman who is idle, somebody must suffer cold or A medical journal tells people "how to

> catch a cold," but what they want to know is how to prevent a cold from catching

The girls hate slang phrases, whatever they are; But they hate in degrees, for they say That the maid who "gets left" is more angry by far

Than the maid who gets "given away. For the most perfect good breeding observe the manners of two ladies who hate each other. Each is on guard against the slightest slip. The Appellate Court of Illinois has an-

cunced its long looked for decisions in the Chicago boodle cases. Both cases are The Governor of Florida has demanded the resignation of Sheriff Holland, of Jack-

sonville, holding him responsible for the escape of Carpenter, the alleged New York The Philadelphia Public Ledger, Mr. George W. Childs's paper, says that Mr. Childs is not and will not be a candidate

for the Presidency, and would not serve if

In view of the mule's high reputation as kicker, it is singular that he is not secured for some of the college football elevens; but perhaps they have got all the mules they

Twenty-five per cent. of the coke ovens in the Connellsville (Penn.) region bave been shut down for the purpose of restrict-ing production. This will throw 1,500

men out of employment. The fisheries commission have signed a treaty which, it is generally believed, will prevent all future difficulties between the United States and Great Britain on this

James Curtice, colored, a palace car conductor, has brought suit against the management of the Windsor Hotel, at Montreal, charging that he was forcibly ejected

from the hotel on account of his color. First Speaker-Say, fellows, you don't know what a bore this thing of wearing member Jacdson! he exclaimed, 'It was glasses is; and I never have been able to just like them! it was just like them! get a pair that suited both my eyes and nose. Second Speaker-Well, you can't

for a thing. "What is it you have against Miss dren.' Looking soon afterwards at the smartly? She isn't so bad, you know, and stump of his arm, he said, 'Many people besides, she is entitled to credit for more than half supporting the family." that's something in her favor; but she's quite unsupportable herself.'

consider these wounds a blessing; they were given me for some good and wise bouquet she says, "O how deliciously

calmness, 'Very good; very good; it is have captured several illicit stills in Clay all right.' These were nearly his last words. He soon afterwards became de- them, with about 20,000 gallons of beer lirious, and was heard to mutter, 'Order and mash. Six of the distillers were taken

Fast fell the flakes upon the ground As he glided into view-"Is this the editor?" "It is,"

"Sir, will you publish Beau-" But ere he could pronounce the rest, The querist met his fate-He doubled up and calmly died, Struck with a paper-weight! He perished in the nick of time,

For well the editor knew That he meant to add "tiful Snow" When he cut him off at "Beau-"

Vienna, has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American, a relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at the Vienna University, the offer of \$1,000,000 to the American Government, with which to endow a university at Chicago on the The House Committee on Agriculture

bill to create a new executive department of agriculture. The portions relating to the labor bureau in the proposed new department are omitted at the request of the abor committee. It is reported in Wall street that the Sully party will soon retire from the Richmond Terminal directory. John P. Inman is

has decided to report favorably the Hatch

named as Sully's probable successor. Pre-vious to the last election Sully offered the Inman, but he declined to serve. Congress elected in November, 1890, would agreed to report one bill for the admission say what will be the course of the Demoextend from December, 31, 1890, to Decem of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New crats of this State in the contest which, it

The more faithfully a girl keeps a diary ple been taught to act upon principle

THE FIRST GUN FOR HILL.

His Nomination Urged by a South Ourolina

(From the Charleston Daily World.) The World does not believe in Free Trade it does not believe in a high protective tariff; it does not believe in the Civil Service humbug, but is does believe in Democracy, with a great big D. David B. Hill, the present Governor of New York, is the man who said, prior to the last gubernational election in that State, that he was perfectly satisfied to go the people on the plain issue, 'I am a Democrat." As a consequence he carried the State by a very handsome majority, and to the fact of his being Governor was wholly due the success of the Democratic ticket last fall, when the Republicans had the "son of his father" Frederick Grant as a figure head, with such men as Judge L'Amoreaux, of Ballston Spa, to give the ticket "intrinsic" strength. But Hill's support on the other side much more than counterbalanced the very intricate piece of Republican political

rchitecture. Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill are, in our opinion, at present the only two Democratic presidential possibilities, and it therefore behooves us to choose between them, without reference to any others who may subsequently develop into presidential aspirants. When Cleveland stated that he was op-

posed to any President holding office for more than one term, and also emphatically leclared himself as being in favor of making a constitutional restriction to that effect. he sounded his own second-term deathknell. Now, having tasted of the sweets White House, he very naturally would like to grace Washington with his presence for another term of four years This laudable desire on his part is not at all formation that he surprising, inasmuch as there have been very few of our Presidents who have not suffered in a greater or less degree from 'secondtermania." But are the people likely to furnish the only known remedy—

Daily Record. the second term itself-in the face of the fact that New York will, without a doubt, be the pivotal State in the coming election, and that David B. Hill is the one man concerning whose ability to carry it for the Democrats there is not a shadow of doubt. Besides, we do not believe in putting a premium upon insincerity, and it surely would be doing just that to attempt to give Cleveland a second term after his professed and pronounced views upon the subject.

But, aside from the latter consideration, no Democrat-this, we believe, is univerally conceded—can be elected President of the United States, who is unable to carry New York State. Cleveland might possibly do it, but can we afford to take any unnecessary chances just as we have come into power? Most decidedly not; and the only way to avoid that risk is by nominating a Democrat who will carry the State with a whoop. That man is David B. Hill, of New York, and he is a good enough candidate for the World and the Demo cratic party. His laconic "I am a Democrat" will carry New York State, without any further campaign material.

A Different View. (From the Columbia Daily Record.)

The Charleston World, in the article which is reproduced in another column gives its first intimation of the distinctive policy it intends to adopt in national politics. In State politics it is plain that the World purposes to be in hearty sympathy with the Democratic organization. ing position in behalf of Governor Hill for resident, it is safe to say that the paper is in opposition to the sentiment of the great oody of Democrats in South Carolina. There have, of course, been criticisms-

we think just criticisms-upon certain

things in President Cleveland's administratioa. In some of his acts, and in a few of his utterances, he has not commanded the hearty approval of the people of this State. The "civil service humbug," which is the phrase employed by the World to designate a line of policy which has perhaps done often vaguely used, can be completed at factory to numbers of our people. Yet it author says: must be remembered that the policy thus to the distinct pledge of the national Dem- the deficiency will ever be made good. ocratic party. Doubtless this policy is approved by a very decided majority of the party in the United States. The question of instances, to learning a profession or is an especially difficult one, because of the a business, and these interests should be statute on the subject-a law framed chiefly for the purpose of keeping Republican officeholders in their places, whatever change might come in the political complexion of the national administration. The law is an absurd one. It is in some of its provisions especially odious to the Southern people. It ought to be repealed. But standing as it does, it is difficult to see than to carry out its provisions. Perhaps has brought him support from conservative efficient than if he were so. For it is Republicans at the North, which has rethe province of a liberal education to lieved him and his party of much of the widen the mind, to make it turn more embarrassment that might have been ex- readily to new subjects of interest, to

Upon the very troublesome question of the tariff, the Democratic party are mani-festly divided. Their differences must be reconciled without reference to the candidates. The President's particular views on the tariff have commended themselves to his party about as fully as can be expected of those of any other possible nominee.

There is little force in the World's argulectual education may assist a young ment founded on Governor Hill's avowal man in acquiring them.

that he is a Democrat. Whatever the President may or may not be, he may surely say, with as much truth as may expect the ayes and noes to be unanimous any other man in the country—"I am a Democrat."

cratic presidential possibilities," there will probably be little time lost by the National Convention in making its choice. Cleveland has every advantage. He is the only man whom the Democrats, after sixteen His wife was now with him, and when she announced to him weeping, his approaching death, he replied with perfect calmness, 'Very good,' very good,' it all replied with perfect calmass, 'Very good,' very good,' it all replied with perfect calmass, 'Very good,' it all replied with perfect calmass, allaying the apprehensions felt by prudent son and Wilkerson. men of the North, touching the effects. upon the business and the general interests

stroy sectionalism.

Mr. Cleveland's opinion that no man should serve two terms as President ought

the Haile Gold Mining Coming a chlorination plant.

Rock Hill.—The Stand ability as a candidate for re-election. He made no pledges. There is neither reason nor precedent for any argument against a second term. Mr. Cleveland will go before Spartanburg.—A compo the country, unaffected by any considera- be formed to build a cotton mill tion arising out of the one-term idea-an idea, by the way, which is accepted by but

a very small fraction of the American people.

The importance of the vote of New York, in electing the President, should The tumor or inflammation within his surely not be underestimated. Aside from larynx had so increased as to obstruct resthis practical consideration, it would speak piration, and an artificial opening was badly for Mr. Cleveland could it be shown therefore made in his windpipe, as is often that he cannot carry New York next No-vember. The World concedes that "Mr. Cleveland might posselly do it." The ing admits air to the lungs. Of course this chances are certainly better than the World sha no effect upon the diseased organ. In would have us believe. Surely there has case of acute disease, tracheotomy allows not been enough in any of Mr. Cleveland's time for recovery; in the Crown Prince's mistakes to alienate his own party in his case it will prolong his life, which must own State. The only theory upon which otherwise have ended by suffocation, but we may accept the World's estimate of the the course of the disease within the larynx relative strength of Cleveland and Hill, in will probably be neither hastened nor retheir own State, is that Hill has possession | tarded by the operation. He may live in of the "machine," and Cleveland must this way for months, under favorable conmake the fight (if fight there must be) ditions, but there seems little ground for upon his merits and upon his record. Hill hope of any but a fatal result at last. may indeed be as much stronger than Cleveland, in New York, as the World Cleveland, in New York, as the World represents. But there is no assurance of this Resides it ought to be remembered he produced: "How dear to my heart is this. Besides, it ought to be remembered that we might, with Hill, lose more out of presidency of the Richmond Terminal to New York than the vote of that State so distant and dim, that red-headed Bill and would be worth—valuable as it surely is. the pin that I bended, and carefully put on It is perhaps a little soon to attempt to the bench under him. And how I recall

any other State in the Union, have the peo-

paramount importance, and to pay less regard to the mere personal attributes of the candidate than to his particular fitness for Journal, for the Reason that He Can Carry the office to be filled. This is at least the state of public feeling on questions of national politics. In order, therefore, for the World to impress its views upon the people of South Carolina, it must show that upon principle as well as in policy, Cleveland's enomination would not be the right thing. Our contemporary must at once set about its work of convincing our people that Hill is the right man. Just now they are well-nigh unanimous in the opinion that Cleveland should be renominated.

> SOUTH CAROLINA'S ATTRACTIONS. Inquiries as to the Coy Maiden's Resou Coming from all Parts of the Union.

Inquiries continue to come to the Department of Agriculture regarding the resources of the State. The gentleman from Ohio who, some weeks ago, inquired about grazing lands writes that he will visit South Carolina in the course of a few months and examine some of the numerous farms that have been offered him. He has made a visit to Tennessee, but returned home somewhat disappointed with the result of his investigations there. He evidently expects to find better grazing lands in South Carolina, and refers particularly to the

coast region of the State. The gentleman who inquired about the growth of rushes, with a view of estabishing a \$250,000 factory to manufacture them into summer matting, acknowledges the receipt of information sent him; and has opened correspondence with parties who can furnish the rushes in abundance. A gentleman in New York city writes for a copy of the Department's special re port on the State's exhibit at New Orleans. The report, he says, contains valuable indesires to use in his studies on natural history. A party in Philadelphia desires informa

BASE BALL ABROAD. President Von der Ahe Wants to Take a Team

President Chris Von der Ahe, of the St. Louis Club, arrived in Philadelphia Tues day from New York. He has just completed an extensive tour of Europe and he ays he is more in love with the United

States than ever.
"European countries are about two hun dred years behind America," he said. Everywhere I went I was questioned about the American national game of base ball In England the people seemed to under stand something about the points of the game, but in France and Germany they know nothing of it. When I told a sport ing man in Paris that sometimes as many as 25,000 or 30,000 people witnessed one game, he not only expressed surprise, but he was incredulous.

"Have you any intention of taking a team to Europe? "I am thinking seriously of it, and I will

certainly send a team through England France and Germany if any other manager will embark in the enterprise with me. I am informed that President Day, of the New York Club, thinks favorably of the project, and if he conclues to send a team will send one also." "How about Milligan?"

"I have offered Milligan \$2,700 to play in St. Louis," replied President Von der Ahe, "and that is as much as he is worth It is an increase of \$600 over what he received from the Athletics last season. He wants \$3,000, but I will not give it. If he wants to play at my figures he can sign a contract at any time. If he don't he can temain idle.

What a Liberal Education Means.

E. J. Lowell in the January Atlantic says: A liberal education, which term is more than anything else to alienate earnest the age of 22 years, and should include the young couple were left. Then came

If either element be neglected in the condemned has been enforced in response undergraduate course it is unlikely that grief. The years immediately following gradushared with no others except by way of recreation. If, therefore, a young man begins the work of his life while still deficient in mental training his mind will be trained by that work only in those parts which are actively used in the business or profession which he has taken up. If he begins active life ill It was of elegant texture, and on the front wherein the President has done otherwise provided with positive knowledge of was the handsomely wrought monogram facts he is likely to learn only those of the owner done in a delicate shade of a Democrat of straighter stripe might have facts which are useful in his branch of pink. The dejected groom was greatly rebeen less enthusiastic on the subject than active life. In this way he becomes oneMr. Cleveland, and the public service might sided and narrow-minded; efficient, persolemn experience blossomed into a very thus have been improved; but it must also haps, and useful, but not liberally edu- amusing incident of a happy bridal tour. be remembered that his civil service policy cated, and probably less useful and Augusta Chronicle. make it understand the ideas of others. The man who is liberally educated should possess more varied pleasures, a sounder judgment, more sympathy with his fellow beings, a higher ideal of life and of its duties, than are held by other men. No education which is simply intellectual can give all these, but a proper intel-

Progress in the State.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of this week contains the following statement Accepting the World's opinion that Cleveland and Hill are the two "Demo-week:

Charleston.-The Charleston Cotton Mills will increase their capital stock from \$250,-000 to \$300,000. Cheraw.—J. M. Penington will probably soon erect a block of eight brick store

buildings with iron fronts. Chester.-A company is to be formed to mild a cotton mill. Greenville.-Asbury & Son have made proposition to light the city with electricity.

Greenwood.—A sash and blind factory will be erected by Messrs. Cummings, John-

Lancaster.-The Lancaster Cotton Mills capital stock \$100,000, have been chartered of the country, of a return of the Demo-crats to power. It has done much to de-stroy sectionalism.

Rock Hill .- The Standard Cotton Mills. to have no weight in determining his avail- capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated by John R. London, W. J. Roddey W. B. Wilson, Jr., Thomas A. Crawford Spartanburg.-A company will probably

THE operation of tracheotomy, recently performed on the Crown Prince of Ger many, is not directed to the cure of his malady, but is simply a measure of relief.

The bard was asked to compose a litt'e the school I attended, and how I remember, the surprise of the master, when Bill gave a'yell and sprang up from the pin, so nigh that his bullet head smashed up the plaster above, and the scholars all set up a din That active boy Billy, that high-leaping Billy, that loud shouting Billy who sat on

"FIGHTING DICK ANDERSON."

An Appeal from the Committee Charged with Erecting of Monument to Perpetuate His

(From the News and Courier.) The following circular letter has been prepared by the committee appointed to aise funds for the erection of a monument o the memory of Lieut. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, of South Carolina:

At a meeting of the Survivors' Association of Charleston district, held in November last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, in response to the suggestion of Capt. Sims, of the Beaufort Artillery, which committee shall take such steps as shall seem expedient to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Lieut. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, of South Carolina, and that this committee shall invite the cooperation of the several associations of survivors, and of individuals, in this State and

in other States." Under this resolution the following committee was appointed: Gen. B. H. Rutledge, chairman; Col. R. M. Sims, Major Thurston, Capt. E. R. White, Capt.

F. W. Dawson. Gen. Anderson was buried at Beaufort South Carolina, where he died, and his grave is marked by-a plain head-board There is no other visible memorial of him who rendered so heroic service to his State and the Southern Confederacy, and who deservedly held an exalted position in the regard and confidence of the troops he commanded and of his illustrious commander, Gen. R. E. Lee.

Gen. Anderson first commanded a brigade of South Carolinians. In his division in the Army of Northern Virginia, were troops from Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. At different times, he commanded troops from every Southern States Everywhere and on all occasions, he proved the fitness of the name by which he was best known, that of Fighting Dick Anderson." The committee feel that it would be un

neccessary, and perhaps unbecoming, to enlarge upon the reasons why the last rest-ing place of Gen. Anderson should be marked by a monumental shaft which, in its length and simplicity, shall fitly symbolize the character of the dead soldier, and, at the same time, shall bear witness to the loving remembrance of his comrades in arms. It is proper to say, however, that there is no desire to incur any considerable expense, or to go beyond the bonds of what is proper as a mark of the affection of his comrades and of his own undisputed worth It is desirable that the monument shall be erected without delay, and it is urged, therefore, that subscriptions to the monument fund be forwarded at once to Capt. F W. Dawson, Treasurer, Charleston, S. C. t is proposed to close the list at the end of Newspapers which approve of the object

for which the committee was appointed are requested to give this circular such publicity as they deem appropriate. E. N. THURSTON, F. W. DAWSON, R. M. Sims, E. R. WHITE,

B. H. RUTLEDGE, Chairman. The press of the Southern States are invited to direct the attention of their readers to the circular of the Anderson Memo rial Committee, and the different organiza tious of Ex-Confederates are earnestly requested to give the circular their early and favorable consideration. Trials of a Bridal Couple.

A young gentleman accompanied by hi

bride passed through the city yesterday en-route for home after a bridal trip to Atlanta. A fellow-passenger pointing them out to a reporter, said: You see that couple? Well, they were in Atlanta last night and were the visitors of untoward circum stances of such a nature as to make the visit one long to be remembered. They had intended to leave for home Thursday pot and checked. The trunks got off, but Democrats from the President, is unsatis- training and positive knowledge. The the harrowing reflection that they were without night apparel, and the discousolate groom went to Ed. Callaway with his

"It is unfortunate," said Ed. "Unfor tunate? That's a mild word for it, it's ter rible," said the groom; and he looked longingly into Ed.'s soleran face. Callaway promised to relieve the situation and soon had messengers spreading to his friends in different parts of the hotel The requirements of the bride were kindly furnished by a lady boarder, and when the question of a robe de nuit for the groom was considered, the popular and accomma dating Berry Wall of Atlanta-Mr. Sam

The Railroad Commission have decided against the Georgia "Jim Crow" car They hold that accommodations must be the same for all who pay the same farethough separate cars may be provided for different passengers.

For the blood, use B. B. B. For scrofula, use B. B. B. For catarrh, use B. B. B. For rheumatism, use B. B. B. For kidney troubles, use B. B. B. For skin diseases, use B. B. B. For eruptions, use B. B. B. For all blood poisons, use B. B. B.

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All work guaranteed. Foundry work n Iron and Brass. Write us for estimates. W. P. LESTER.

> Superintendent. THORNWELL MCMASTER, Business Manager.

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Spring Session begins, which ends June 6th, 1888. The present session is one of the most prosperous in the history of the Institute. There is room for only a few more boarding pupils. The health of the school, the accommodations of its boardup department, and the efficiency of its corps of teachers are unsurpassed any-

is a very convenient time for entering.
Pupils are charged only from date of Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal.

where in the South. The first of January

Charlotte, N. C. SHOW CASES. WALL CASES

The more faithfully a girl keeps a diary the more religiously she wants to keep it out of the way of everybody else in the neignborhood.

The more faithfully a girl keeps a diary to act upon principle rather than upon mere preference—for the more religiously she wants to keep it out of the way of everybody else in the neignborhood.

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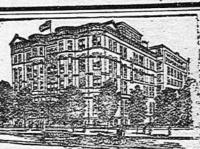
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The more faithfully a girl keeps a diary rather than upon mere preference—for the neignborhood.

The more faithfully a girl keeps a



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is the result of this vast experience. For internal congestion, inflammation and ulceration, it is a Specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, exhaustion, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. OR SIX BOTTLES

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nominacions. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up in good style with new furniture and fixtures. Terms reasonable. For further information address

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