The Press and Banner.

By Hugh Wilson.

Wednesday, April 25, 1883.

The Savannah Valley Railroad Tax Injunction.

In the last week of January the County Auditor of Anderson County published in the *Anderson Journal* a list of "Delinquent Land Sales, Savannah Valley Railroad Taxes," advertising for sale the lands of some fifty landowners to pay the "subscription" to the Savannah Valley Railroad which had by popular vote been "assessed" on their property. The sale was to take place ten days later, on Saleday in February. About thirty of these involuntary subscribers determined to resist the collection of the "tax" and to prevent the sale. These thirty "delinquents" had paid all their State and County taxes; their delinquency referred solely to the railroad "tax." They employed Mr. Benet of this place, and Mr. Scudday of Anderson, to look after their interests in the Courts. Upon a proper showing, Judge Wallace granted an order at Union, staying proceedings and preventing the sale until he should determine on a day named whether or not he would grant an injunction until the case should be heard on its merits.

Mr. Whitner of Anderson, attorney for the railroad, appeared before Judge Wallace, at Greenville, on 13th Instant, to show cause why the injunction should not be granted. The arguments on both sides occupied almost a whole day, and his Honor granted the injunction. So that the case will now be heard "on its merits" by Judge Witherspoon at the June term.

Various newspapers have given various accounts of the case and of the issues involved. We understand that the plaintiffs whose lands were to be sold refuse to pay on the ground that the "subscription" is no tax at all, and cannot be collected as a tax,—that their lands, houses and homes are not to be sold to build railroads; that the Act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, null and void. Our readers may remember that in a somewhat similar case heard in our Abbeville Circuit Court before Judge Thomson, his Honor decided that the "subscription" was not a tax, and those who had paid their "subscription" to the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, although "under protest" had no remedy under the law. This was Judge Thomson's view of the case, and it was the view presented to him and relied on by the counsel who represented the railroad.

In the new Anderson case, the plaintiffs did not pay the "subscription" because it is not a tax, and it now devolves on the railroad attorneys to convince the Court that it is a tax,—that what is not a tax in Abbeville, is a tax in Anderson.

The plaintiffs also allege that the Act is unconstitutional because its title refers only to chartering a railroad, whereas in the body of it, it attempts to create numerous new municipal corporations, and to impose a new tax.

Another ground relied on for the injunction is that the original charter has been materially altered, the terminus having been changed from Augusta to Aiken.

The foregoing are the chief grounds maintained by the plaintiffs. We do not know the amount of money involved, for according to the various newspaper accounts it is anything from $750 to $6,000. This Anderson case will settle the law for this State on this question, for it is very likely that it will find its way to the Supreme Court. X.

The Culture of Rice.

Permit me to say a few words to the readers of THE CULTIVATOR on the important subject of the culture and management of rice, at present a growing industry in the South.

Rice, like corn, should generally be planted early, say about the first of April. If it is to be grown by cultivation, it should be planted in drills some two and a half feet apart. The drills should be small and straight. A common block cotton opener is an excellent tool for the purpose. The drill should be tolerably deep, and the rice seed be put in thick. When the rice is up about an inch high, if very foul with grass, take a *sharp* cotton scraper setting it shallow as not to disturb the roots of the rice, and shave off rice and grass together. In a few days the rice will be up clean and nice! As soon as the crop will admit of it, and before the grass gets a start again, take a small sweep and work the dirt in. The grass will then have a very slim chance to get away with the crop. One acre of rice on ordinary good land cultivated in this way will produce as much as any ordinary family will consume in a year. If the rice is planted early it will generally make heavier heads and more fully matured grains as well as allowing time for the stubble to sprout out and produce another crop, which will prove excellent stock food.

Rice for table use should not be harvested until thoroughly ripe. When it is ready to thresh, *bring a bundle of rice one rap across a log* or floor barrel *and no more*. Thiswill give you all the matured rice. If you thresh more than this you will get the grain which are half or two-thirds matured, that are soft and will always pound up in the machine and be lost. It requires force to hull and polish rice, and unmatured grains are always too soft to bear this process; besides, the unmatured grains are more susceptible to moisture, and will soon become musty thus injuring the good sound grains.

There is no crop that will pay the farmer better for the amount of labor and land employed to make it than rice. It should be on every table in some form, at each meal. Besides, *home-made* upland rice is sweeter and better that that brought from the stores.

J. R. SAMPLE.

Summit, Miss., March 6th, 1883.

Abstract of the Minutes of the South Carolina Presbytery.

Presbytery of South Carolina met at Central April 4-7.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Martin, last Moderator.

There were present 38 delegates, viz: 12 ministers and 26 elders.

Rev. J. R. Martin was elected, Moderator and Rev. W. Nevill, Assistant Clerk.

A commission consisting of Revs. J. P. Marion, J. L. Martin, W. G. Nevill and Elder T. S. Blake was ap ointed to organize a church at Greenwood.

Rev. W. F. Pierson and Elder D. Wyatt Aiken were elected commissioners to the General Assembly and Rev. J. P. Marion and Elder G. F. Tolly their alternates.

Candidate T. F. Bonzer, after examination, was licensed to preach the Gospel.

Rev. E. P. Davis presented a majority report on the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, which were laid on the table, Presbytery being unwilling to agitate the question.

A conference was held on Home Missions and one on Foreign Missions and during each a collection was taken up for the object under consideration.

The following overture was adopted to be sent to the next General Assembly:

Whereas the Executive Committee of publication has sold our Confessions of Faith with the larger catechism omitted.

Resolved, That the Presbytery of South Carolina overtures the General Assembly to know whether the Executive Committee of Publication has the authority to issue mutilated copies of the Confession of Faith.

The Treasurer of Presbytery reported that $30 had been bequeathed to the Presbytery of South Carolina for the cause of education by Mrs. Charlotte Reid, and he was instructed to invest this amount with the advice of the trustees.

Candidate H. D. Lindson was at his own request dismissed to the care of the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa.

Nazareth Township Church was chosen as the place of the next meeting of Presbytery on Thursday, at 10 A. M., before 3d Sabbath in September, 1883.

Southern Baptist Convention.

For the benefit of all desiring to attend the session at Waco, Texas, Rev. O. F. Gregory, of Charlotte, N. C., Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, furnishes the following information: Round trip rates via Atlanta and New Orleans, from points in this section, Gold-boro, $18.10; Raleigh, $83.10; Greensboro, $59.85; Charlotte, 55.15; Spartanburg, $53.15; Greenville, $51.85; Atlanta, $45.45. This is the quickest route, only sixty-four hours from Charlotte to Waco, being sixteen hours quicker than any other route. Those who desire to avoid traveling on Sunday, can spend that day in New Orleans, will leave Charlotte on Saturday, the 5th of May, at 1a. m., arrive at Atlanta 1:20 noon Saturday, leave Atlanta 2:15 p. m. Saturday, arrive at New Orleans 12:00 noon Monday, arrive at Waco 6 p. m., Tuesday.

The convention opens at 10 a. m., on Wednesday the 9 of May.

If a sufficient number will go from this section, a sleeper will run direct from Charlotte to New Orleans. Please let me have your names at as early a day as practicable, and whether you want a berth in the sleeper. Tickets will be on sale from May 1st, to the 6th good to return until May 31st.

I have a few copies of the map and time table on this route which I will be glad to furnish to any one in Charlotte expecting to make this trip. Parties outside of Charlotte can procure a copy by writing to Col T. F. McAndless, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

The principal points through which we pass are Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston and Hempstead, Texas. Any other information will be cheerfully furnished the Rev. O. F. Gregory.

The Threat of a Nihilist.

LONDON TO BE REDUCED TO A MASS OF RUINS.

The Head Chemist of the Dynamite Party's Plans for Making War on England—Shipping and Public Buildings to be Blown Up.

[*News and Courier.*]

NEW YORK, April 15.—Prof. Mezzeroff, the Nihilist leader and the head chemist of the Irish dynamite party, has arrived from Europe. He was found in conversation with several members of the executive body of the Irish Revolutionary Council. Seven many years of the principal English cities and of the coast lines of England and Ireland. Prof. Mezzeroff, their chief of chemical department, was giving the revolutionists an account of his late movements. He said: "I came in connection with the Czar's police visit to Russia."

"I only returned to New York this morning," remarked the professor, "I have done business with agents of the Russian patriots, also, in Geneva, Switzerland, is our headquarters. When I reached there I found secret information that the coronation of the Czar would not come off until the day named. I, however, made all arrangements even if it does and returned to New York."

"Are you at liberty to tell me your plans for the future in regard to the trouble between Ireland and England?' was asked.

"If you give me my own way of talking I'll give you something worth printing. I need not tell you that nearly all the rubbish published as interviews with me was bogus. First let me say a word about secret killing—assassination—which has been so severely denounced in some quarters. We claim the privilege based on the purpose for which the United States Government, and on the 20th of August following he, in presence of the President, heads of departments and Gen. Scott, received a telegram announcing his death officially, and Congress voted him $17,000 for it. Thus we have the sanction of Congress."

THE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

"But in Ireland—what do you propose to do there?"

"We will fill every harbor in Ireland with movable submarine torpedoes, which can be sent to sink all friendly vessels to us, and failed to blow up British ships-of-war or others. When this is done we will do what Napoleon the First did—fight the English soldiers in Ireland by detail. We can throw up earthworks, fill these trenches with explosives, induce the English to attack them; when they approach they will find no one in them, and we, in ambush can fire the train and blow them to the sea."

"But how about the telegraph and railway lines?"

"The telegraph we will not destroy, but will use them to find out the enemy's intentions and secrets. In particular places we will destroy the railroads, by which the transportation of troops will be an impossibility. After this we shall have the police-barracks and the next natural step will be to employ and destroy them or not at our pleasure."

"How are you to get your dynamite and bombs to Ireland?"

"Leave that to us. International law permits any one to build vessels anywhere that are safied for both merchant marine and men-of-war. You cannot put guns on board of her, but you can put torpedoes on board that is a legitimate article of merchandize. Thus we can send 10,000 tons of material to Ireland or England in a day."

"I suppose an English fleet is looking out for you?"

"We are a merchant vessel floating the United States flag, and if they interfere with us it would be an act of war against this country. But would not depend on this. We can easily manufacture sparterpedoes on board, and be armed with these we can destroy any man-of-war that has the temerity to approach us. We have thought all this thing over; we know what we are doing. But don't you think I have told you enough?

"Will this new law in England against making or having in possession explosives affect your party in any way?"

"Not in the least. We can to-day make in London enough dynamite to blow up all England.

The ingredients separately are articles of common traffic used in hundreds of business, and any person with a knowledge of chemical properties can manufacture the explosive in any ordinary private parlor or even in a hall bed room. We can make stuff that can be readily carried in a valise without any building in London. Hence, you see, a man can carry it in his overcoat pocket. As for the long terms of imprisonment made by the new law, what effect will that have on men of who take their lives in their hands, or rather in their pocket? It is absurd to think it will."

"Have you many men over there of this stamp?"

"Yes, sir; we have a regularly educated, drilled and organized corps numbering away up in the hundreds. The number will be short of this whole subject is, we have England helplessly at our mercy. We have given her warning. If she does not take it, then her doom be on her own head."

The Railroad Injunction Case.

[*Anderson Intelligencer.*]

The hearing fixed before Judge Wallace at Greenville last week, in the matter of the taxpayers of Anderson County asking an injunction against the collection of the taxes voted to the Savannah Valley Railroad, resulted in a continuance of the temporary injunction granted about two months ago. This will carry the case over to the June term of this Court for this County, when the matter will be finally determined upon its merits. The Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Benet and Scuddy, the the Railroad defendant by Maj. B. F. Whitner. The continuance of the injunction is a decided advantage to the Plaintiffs, though it is by no means a verdict of the case. Fortunately for the Company, the greater part of the taxes which would have been effected by this suit have been paid, so that out of the original fifty thousand dollars voted less than one thousand dollars is involved in the suit. The issues made do not, as has been stated, involve the validity of charter of the Company, but simply the validity of the taxes voted under the charter. Hence, if the Plaintiffs succeed, which we repeat, is by no means assured, it will only lose the company the one thousand dollars of unpaid taxes, and will not in any way materially affect the completion of the Road.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

Five Negroes Set Fire to a Dwelling House in Which a Lady and her Children are Sleeping—They Narrowly Escape With Their Lives.

[*Newberry Observer.*]

One of the most brutal crimes ever heard of was the burning of Mr. Lafayette Briggs's house last Friday night, the 30th. Mr. Briggs was away from home, in Florida, and Mrs. Briggs and her children were asleep upstairs when they were aroused by the noise of fire. The lower floor and the stairs were in flames. Mrs. Briggs and the children rushed down stairs and outdoors in their night dresses; but, after getting out, Mrs. Briggs remembered that in her excitement she had left her young est child in bed upstairs, and hurried back after him. When she attempted to get out again the flames of the stairway had grown to such proportions that she could not pass through them. The child was in the yard with her called to her to throw the child out the window and they would try to catch him. Seeing this was the only chance, she let the child fall into the arms of one of the larger children, and then jumped from the window to the ground. The child was badly bruised by the fall, and the daughter that caught it had her shoulder severely hurt. Mrs. Briggs broke her thigh in jumping from the window, and suffered other serious injuries. The house burned down in a few minutes from the time the fire was discovered.

It was evidently the intention of the incendiaries to burn up the inmates with the house. They had poured kerosene oil all over the floor down stairs and over the stairsteps, with the purpose to put off the means of escape should the family awake before the fire reached them.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Briggs, who reached home Saturday night, Dr. Jones and other citizens of the neighborhood, got a confession from Perry Jeter, a negro who lived on the place. The negro confessed that he and four other negroes had planned the fiendish deed over the floor and steps and set it on fire. The only reason he gave for the fearful crime was that "Mr. Briggs had not settled with them for last year."

The names of the negroes are Ellick Briggs, his two sons, Nick and Charley, his son-in-law, Jerry Hughes, and Perry Jeter. They are all young negroes except the first named, who has grandchildren. They were put in jail at Union Sunday. It was reported in Newberry Tuesday that they had been lynched, but that is a mistake.

The house burned was known as the old Briggs house, having belonged to Mr. Lafayette Briggs's father. It was in Union county, about two miles from the Newberry line. It was purchased lately by Mr. Spencer Rice, and Mr. Briggs rented it from him. Nothing was saved from the house.

Notes About Troy, Winter Seat and Liberty Hill.

[*Edgefield Chronicle.*]

A trip from our town to Abbeville's Grecian City made by us last week was not altogether void of interest, and at the risk of tiring we will throw together and ask a publication of a few reminiscences of our haunt. In talking of journey one travels through a country rich in natural beauty and resources and that gives every evidence of the highest state of civilization and refinement and needs no comment to the reader. Unknown to South Carolina's history. First among these is Liberty Hill, where dwells the Sheppards, the Fullers and other old and time-honored families of Edgefield and the Hon. Wm. Butler with his stately oaks and clambering vines, the handsome mansion where in Edgefield's and South Carolina's illustrious son, the Hon. Jno. C. Shepperd was born. From here we pass on to Winter Seat, and need I tell you that sweet little village is well with our State's history? Here it is that the Harmons, two old and honored citizens were robbed of sweet life by murderous hands, and here it was that the outraged people came together in their justly and rightfully avenged their death. The farmers of these sections are up and doing, and seem to be fighting life's battle with a energy that will certainly bring them prosperity. The acreage of grain in the country is very abundant it was a sight both beautiful and pleasing to the eye to see the vast fields of it as lay before us. On every side we heard the farmers talk and the people seem no less sanguine over the prospects than we ourselves are.

From Winter Seat we wended our way to Troy, and as we entered the city a feeling of surprise mingled with unbelief came over us, for the Troy of to-day is not the Troy of yesterday and the wonderful change occasioned our feelings. We found the number of residences increased from seven to eleven and that three new residences had gone up and six more in contemplation. A village academy now stands within her centre, surmounted by a steeple, within the walls of which fifty children are duly taught. Troy is yet in its infancy, but she has a generous and intelligent people full of acivity, and if they continue as they have begun their most sanguine expectations will be realized. One thing struck us with great force as illustrative of her progress, viz.: the number of hands working the streets. Ten stalwart negroes under a proficient overseer were doing efficient work.

The Aiken Recorder Doesn't Want to Give us a Chance.

[*Aiken Recorder.*]

The *Abbeville Press and Banner* in commenting upon our recent editorial entitled, "Aiken's Opportunity," says:

"Aiken is bidding for the shops of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company. Abbeville is a larger town, nearer the centre, and in every way more entitled to these shops than Aiken. Let our people see to it that Abbeville has at least a chance to compete for the shops of the new road. We can well afford to give the Company much more than Aiken proposes to give."

In reply to the above we have only this to say. Aiken does not propose that either Abbeville or any other town in South Carolina along the line shall deprive her of the advantages of these shops. As the terminus of this Grand Trunk Line, it is most fitting that these shops have been located here, and so far as granting to the Road ample ground and either like facilities for their erection, Aiken stands ready to say to President Hagood, these are yours, when you want them, "without money and without price."

Our contemporary the *Press and Banner* says that Abbeville is in every way more entitled to these shops than Aiken," the

The History of Ensilage.

AN ARTICLE BY PROF. McBRYDE OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Origin of the Name and the History of Ensilage in Ancient and Modern Times—What Various Classical Writers Say Upon the Subject.

[*News and Courier.*]

To the Editor of the News and Courier: One of your correspondents asks: "*What is it?* Will you be kind enough to let me know through the columns of your valuable paper what the meaning of 'ensilage' is and what it is used for, how it is used," &c.

Ensilage, a word comparatively recent coinage, is a term applied, first, to so-called new process of preserving green forage in pits, and second, to the product of the process. It is compounded of the two French words *en*, in, and *silo*, a pit for the preservation of grain, roots, &c. "The ensilage of maize" is therefore, in plain English the process of "pitting" green corn fodder, and "corn ensilage" is "pitted corn," or the corn forage preserved by the process. The foreign derivation of the word is well calculated to perpetuate the mistake of the farmers against the process. It is hotly disputed as to whom the honor of originating it rightly belongs. Goffart, a French farmer, claims to have practically invented it on a large scale as far back as 1852, and to have perfected it by his subsequent experiments. He does not scruple to apply to his achievements the much abused line of Horace, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius.*" A shuddering at the enthusiastic American admirerers, held in New York a few months ago, a resolution was introduced declaring the importance of perpetuating his name by the erection of a statue, or a somewhat less enduring character, but cheaper material, than brass Mr. Francis D. Moulton, another warm advocate of the process, read a paper before the meeting (Mr. C. W. Mills, of New Jersey,) will belong the honor and fame of having perfected the system of ensilage in his discovery of the use of mineral antiseptuous pressure and the method of applying it."

Such prejudices can be best removed and such deputies most easily settled by a hasty glance at the true history of the process. I, therefore, propose in this communication to submit a brief historical statement of the origin ensilage, and to reserve for a future letter a detailed account of the process

The Greek word *Silo* is the word as the Latin dative *siro* and the Greek dative *siro* the substitution of *l* for *r* being a common etymological change. The word can be traced back to the Persian. In all these languages its meaning is the same, an underground excavation or pit, used for the storage of grain and other farm products.

Columella, a Latin writer of the first century, speaks of grain being kept in pits as, "in certain trans-marine provinces, where the ground hollowed out into excavations resembling wells, which are called *siros*, receives such fruits as require prolonged." (Lib. I. Cap. VI. 15.)

Varro, another Roman author of still earlier date, mentions these siros, and states that they were in use in Cappadocia and Thrace. In speaking one travels through a country rich in natural beauty and resources and that gives every evidence of the highest state of civilization and refinement and needs no comment to the reader. Unknown to South Carolina's history. First among these is Liberty Hill, where dwells the Sheppards, the Fullers and other old and time-honored families of Edgefield and the Hon. Wm. Butler with his stately oaks and clambering vines, the handsome mansion where in Edgefield's and South Carolina's illustrious son, the Hon. Jno. C. Shepperd was born. From here we pass on to Winter Seat, and need I tell you that sweet little village is well with our State's history? Here it is that the Harmons, two old and honored citizens were robbed of sweet life by murderous hands, and here it was that the outraged people came together in their justly and rightfully avenged their death. The farmers of these sections are up and doing, and seem to be fighting life's battle with a energy that will certainly bring them prosperity. The acreage of grain in the country is very abundant it was a sight both beautiful and pleasing to the eye to see the vast fields of it as lay before us. On every side we heard the farmers talk and the people seem no less sanguine over the prospects than we ourselves are.

From Winter Seat we wended our way to Troy, and as we entered the city a feeling of surprise mingled with unbelief came over us, for the Troy of to-day is not the Troy of yesterday and the wonderful change occasioned our feelings. We found the number of residences increased from seven to eleven and that three new residences had gone up and six more in contemplation. A village academy now stands within her centre, surmounted by a steeple, within the walls of which fifty children are duly taught. Troy is yet in its infancy, but she has a generous and intelligent people full of acivity, and if they continue as they have begun their most sanguine expectations will be realized. One thing struck us with great force as illustrative of her progress, viz.: the number of hands working the streets. Ten stalwart negroes under a proficient overseer were doing efficient work.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Election of Officers—Movement Looking to the Formation of a Southern Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, April 19.—The Southern Press Association took an excursion to Lookout Mountain to-day and there a meeting was held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Patrick Walsh, of the *Augusta Chronicle*; vice-presidents, A. H. Belo, of the *Galveston News*; secretary, Adolph S. Ochs, of the *Chattanooga Times*; treasurer, M. M. Dwinell, of the *Rome, Ga., Courier*. Executive Committee—F. S. Nichols, of the *Memphis Avalanche*; J. H. Estill, of the *Savannah News*; A. Lamar, of the *Macon, Ga., Messenger*; E. P. Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*; E. A. Burke, of the *New Orleans Times Democrat*.

The constitution was amended so as to entitle to membership all Southern newspapers receiving the New York Associated Press dispatches, or any other association connected with New York. A resolution asking for an increase of one thousand words daily was adopted, and the executive committee was required to report upon the feasibility of organizing a Southern Associated Press for the next press meeting, which will be held among newspapers. The next annual meeting will be in Atlanta. The members left to-night for their homes. The citizens of Chattanooga have handsomely entertained the association.

THE PROFIT OF A SOUTHERN COTTON MILL IN A BAD YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company—The President's Annual Report—Election of Officers.

[*News and Courier.*]

AUGUSTA, April 19.—The annual meeting of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company was held to-day. The report of the President showed that the profits of Vaucluse for the year were $87,000, and of Graniteville $203,000, making a total of $166,000. The expenditures of the Graniteville factory were $86,000, and of Vaucluse $40,000. The net profits were $125,000. The dividends paid during the year were 7 per cent. For new machinery $28,000 has been expended. The president says that notwithstanding the unfavorable year just passed "we have made near 21 per cent. net on our capital, after paying all necessary expenses and $21,0 0 interest."

The following officers were elected: H. H. Hickman, president; Hamilton Beatty, Jas. P. Boyce, A. B. Davidson, Robt. A. Fleming, A. S. Johnson, directors.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The Annual Election of Officers and Adjournment of the Grand Lodge.

[*News and Courier.*]

AIKEN, April 18.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor met again this morning and concluded their session this evening. Considerable business was transacted and the following officers elected to serve during the ensuing year: R. O. Sams, Grand Dictator; A. Cowaid, Grand Vice-Dictator; Julius L. Moses, Assistant Grand Dictator; G. W. Holland, Grand Reporter; J. A. Shoolbraid, Grand Treasurer; Henry Kohn, Grand Guide; R. G. Clifford, Grand Chaplain; G. D. Maxwell, Grand Guardian; Dr. R. Messeeney, Grand Sentinel, and the following Grand Trustees: M. L. Bonham, J., W. R. Delgar and J. L. Addison.

The Dental Association also concluded their session this evening. Pst.

Independence First.

[*Sumter Spirit of the Times.*]

A young man what works for his board," no matter what honest work he does, has no reason for shame. A young man who eats the bread of idleness, no matter how much he has, is disgraced. All men starting in life, ought to aim, first of all, to find a place where they can earn their bread and butter with a hoe, ax, spade, wheel-barrow, carry-comb, blacking-brush,—no matter how. Independence first. The bread-and-butter question settled, let the young man perform his duty so faithfully as to attract attention, and let him constantly keep his eye open for a chance to do better. About half the poor, proud young men, and two-thirds of the poor, ill-encouraged young men, are always out of work. The young man who pockets his pride and keeps a stiff upper lip, need not starve, and he stands a chance to become rich, if he cares to.

DISBARRING A LAWYER.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington on Monday in the case of J. B. Wall, counsel before it upon application for mandamus from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Wall, the petitioner, was disbarred and prohibition to practice in the United States Court of the district above mentioned for having taken part in lynching a prisoner named John, who was in jail at Tampa, Fla., awaiting trial on a charge of rape. The petitioner asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the United States District Judge to restore to him the rights and privileges of an attorney in said Court on the ground that his disbarment without due trial and conviction for the crime is unconstitutional and void. The Court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Bradley, holds that while there is no settled and inflexible rule for the regulation of procedure in a case of this kind, the Federal Court may in their discretion disbar an attorney who has been guilty of conduct of such a nature as brings a disgrace and a scandal upon the Court, whether he has been duly tried under the criminal laws of the State or not. The petition for a mandamus was therefore denied. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.

THE MODERN HISTORY OF ENSILAGE.

It should be first remarked that the writings of Popma (quoted above) and other scholars and agriculturists who show that the knowledge of this process was preserved during the middle ages. For example, Casaubon, a French critic born in 1559, in commenting upon the Greek *siros*, describes it as a small pit excavated for a granary or storehouse. Hesychius of Alexandria (A. D. 300) interprets the same word as a wine vat, (pithos) "because in other places besides wine are preserved in wine jars." Freinsheim, born in 1608 and professor at Heidelberg, not only refers to the siro, but declares that "in his time it was in common use in Hungary for preserving wine and grain."

The word silo was known to French husbandry long before the days of Goffart. It is frequently mentioned by Lecouteulx de Canteleu in his "*Etudes Elementaire de l Agriculture du Department de la Seine, Paris*, 1801, page 67,) Chastaveau, (*Les Premiers Pas dans l' Agriculture*, page 112,) and other writers. The latter says: "Les Silos consist in digging in ground preserving maize and even the leaves of trees and vines. A writer stated in 1875, that it has been employed in Austro-Hungary for seventy years and for ten years in Germany, but it is little elaborated there than in France." Grieswald, in 1842, gave a detailed description of the East-Prussian method of preserving grass, and the passage was translated in Silsbee's "*Practical Farmer's Guide*, published in 1851. the year before Goffart began his experiments. The process as therein described is almost identical with the one perfected by the Experimental Station at Burgwedel, Germany, in 1877.

It would appear then, that the process of ensilage or *ensirage* can lay claims to a very respectable antiquity, and that it was very probably one of the methods of preserving grain as grain, for the small amount of carbonic acid given off by "undinjured grain" would not have attracted the attention of the husbandman. This supposition is greatly strengthened by a passage in Curtius, a Latin historian of the first century. He states in Chapter IV. of his 5th book, that the tribes of Alexander, after crossing the Caucasus, were subject to severe privations—that there was "no supply of corn, amounting almost to a famine," and that "no wheat could be found." He then abruptly adds: "The barbarians around Caucasus call those *siros*, in which they conveniently and unconsciously that none save those who dig them are able to find them; in these their crops are stored away."

Now, the word *fruges*, which occurs in this passage, is also in the one from Tacitus quoted above, is a much broader term than *frumentum*, the word used by Varro and Pliny, and *arectus*, the one employed by Columella. The distinction between *fruges* and *frumenta* in Liber IV of his *De Lingua Latina*) carefully distinguish between these terms. According to the best authorities, *frumentum* signifies "grain," and *fruges* "grain fruit," while *fructus* more particularly "tree fruit," and *fruges* "the fruit of the earth," or the "produce of the fields," &c.

Again, Ausonius Popma, an accurate grammarian and scholar of the sixteenth century, in his treatise on Farm Implements, (*De Instrumento Fundi*,) a work which treats of the instruments of ancient husbandry, in describing the pit of granaries and citing authorities, appears to use the term *fruges* advisedly. In Chapter XV he writes: "Instead of these, (granaries above ground) in some provinces, excavated pits are dug, which are called caves or walls, for receiving and preserving the crops."

I think it may be safely affirmed that the passages are numerous enough and sufficiently explicit that grain and other farm products were in the earliest times stored away in underground excavations, in order to protect them from the ravages of war, and that the process of preserving the crops thus saved caused the practice to be generally adopted and continued in more peaceful times.

In proceeding, next, to glance at

THE ORIGIN OF ENSILAGE.

Near Columbus and Aberdeen.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—A Columbus, Miss., special says: A destructive cyclone passed light miles North of here yesterday afternoon, near Tibbee Station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Much damage was done to houses and fences. At Cook's plantation on the Bigbee River nearly every house was demolished. Crossing the river fourteen houses were destroyed on Dan Hutchinson's plantation, but no lives lost. At Caledonia, twelve miles north of Columbus, the storm seems to have concentrated its fury. Every fence for miles around were blown away, trees were blown down and carried before the wind like chaff, and many houses were unroofed. At Mr. Stephenson, an estimable young man, while bending over his wife to allay her fears, was struck on the head by a falling beam and instantly killed. Mrs. Smith was dangerously wounded, as was also Mrs. Olden.

An Aberdeen, Miss., special says: The most terrific cyclone passed over that portion of the city known as Freedmanstown, at noon yesterday, destroying much property and cattle. Eight or ten lives were lost and about fifty persons injured, mostly negroes, some of whom will probably die. The storm track was about three hundred yards wide. The direction was southwest to northwest.

A Negro Church-goer Rises Heavenward.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.— Starksville special giving an account of the storm says: At a colored church a negro man was taken bodily up and the last seen of him he was far above the earth on wildly beating the air as if seeking something to stay his progress.

A Tornado in Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 23.—A special to the *Register* from Dunlap, Harrison County, says that a terrible tornado passed near that place on Saturday night, carrying away many farm houses and barns and killing much stock. Trees were uprooted and small buildings carried away. Specific loss is reported, but no particulars are at hand. The track of the tornado was northward through Mono and Woodbury Counties.

A tornado passed up Maple River Valley early last evening, following closely along the spur of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, when strikes off from Manly Junction. The Lutheran Catholic Church was wrecked. Three houses were blown down and other minor damage was inflicted. No lives were lost so far as known.

A Funeral Speech by Robert Ingersoll.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The preliminary funeral services over the remains of John Mills, who for several years has acted as clerk for Representative Murch, of Maine, took place at 7.30 o'clock this evening from the residence of Colonel N. W. Fitzgerald, on K street. The remains were taken to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, whence they were sent to Port Jervis, New York, where the interment will take place to-morrow. Mr. Mills was an independent thinker as far as religion is concerned, and as it became known that Colonel Robert Ingersoll would make some remarks before the casket was closed there was a large number in attendance. Among those present were Senator Van Wyck, Representative Murch, ex-Senator Dorsey and Register Bruce. There were also a number who were prominent in so-called infidel circles. Before the oration began there was played a selection upon the piano. A similar selection was played as the casket was being closed. The deceased was an intimate friend of Colonel Ingersoll, and requested that he should deliver his funeral oration. Colonel Ingersoll stood near the head of the coffin, and in a voice filled with emotion said:

"Again we are face to face with the great mystery that shrouds this world. We question, but there is no reply; out on the wide waste sea there drifts no spar. Over the desert of death the sphinx gazes forever, but never speaks. In the very May of life another heart has ceased to beat. Night has fallen upon noon, but he lived, he loved, he was loved. Wife and children pressed their kisses on his lips. This is enough. The future has never been told. We love; we trust; we hope. The more we love, the more we fear. Upon the tenderest heart the deepest shadows fall. All paths whether filled with thorns or flowers, end here. Here success and failure are the same. The rag of wretchedness and the purple robe of power lose difference and distinction in this democracy of death. Character alone survives; goodness alone lives; love alone is immortal; but to all there comes a time when the fevered lips of life, long for the cool delicious kiss of death. Tired of the dust and glare of day, they hear with joy the rustling garments of the night. What can we say of the dead? We say they have gone reason cannot go, and from these regions hope has not come. But let us believe that over the cradle nature bends and smiles, and lovingly above the dead in benediction holds her outstretched hands."

The Farms.

Our farmers have been busy every hour that they could work on their farms, but owing to the frequent and continued rains, they are much behind with their work. While thousands of acres of cotton were planted last week, much of the land has not been planted, and in consequence of the recent rains, but little can be done for several days. The bottom lands, as a rule, have not been touched, but with favorable weather now, the greatest energy will be derived to the most important work of cultivating our best and most productive soil. Many farmers will profit by the results of last year's bountiful supply of oats and corn, and will in future, raise their own supplies. The habit of going to town for the supplies which could be raised on the farm, is being abandoned by nearly all the good farmers in the county, and in consequence, our people are in much better condition than they have been since the war.

Realizing their improved condition, no time will be lost, between now and the expiration of the planting season, in which they can work on their low lands. The rule should be, to work the low lands on the earliest day possible.

Beware of Disease Germs.

As the weather grows warmer nature admonishes the thrifty farmer and housekeeper to take precautions arising from vegetable or other organic matter left in corners and crannies of barns, houses and cellars. The warning is sometimes given by a stoo y, disagreeable smell, but more often by a close and oppressive atmosphere the foulness of which can be detected on entering it from the open air, although there is no ill-smell nor powerful odor in it. Almost every cellar, no matter how careful the housekeeper may be, contains small remnants of vegetable food, accidently dropped or promiscuously scattered in outof-the-way places during the year. Gathering in the cellar from the outside little decay sets in; but just how there is a rapid fermenting action in all such things, and the health of a whole household may be prostrated by the disease germs which are then set afloat. Especial attaching to the few rotting potatoes, apples, cabbage-leaves and other similar substances quite overlooked by the sanitary inspector of the family. Even where there is no entire loss of farm outer air, might be the means of saving many persons—particularly invalids and children—from precarious health, if not from downright illness. It is not a bad idea to give a mild fumigation to cellars and storerooms, and if the children are occasionally treated to the fumes of burning sulpher for a few minutes, it is a treatment may be the means of saving them from serious sickines. It should be remembered that in the spring-time not only the best, but useful germs grow and reproduce themselves most rapidly but the noxious germs are also at the period of their highest activity, and great care should be taken to obtain all possible protection against these latter.

Salesday.

[*Newberry Herald.*]

Viewed in its relation to order and public morals, it is a serious question whether the institution known as Salesday should not be abolished. We doubt whether there was ever any good reason for it, and if there was, that reason has ceased to exist and the custom should no longer be observed.

No advantage results to the public sales from the presence or such crowds as the day brings, but the sales could be made just as judiciously on any other day. Men do not buy property thoughtlessly or at random, but with some anxiety, the course of our farmers for some years past. We conclude that one of the greatest evils to which they have been addicted, afflicted, is the credit system.

By buying on credit they must necessarily buy at greatly advanced prices. They pay from 20 to 40 per cent. more for their goods than the man who buys for cash. Furthermore, when they buy on credit, they are usually confined to one firm, and cannot take advantage of the lower prices of some articles in other stores. All merchants do not sell the same articles at the same prices.

Their crops are consumed before they are harvested It takes the heart out of them to work hard all the year, and find only 25 cents in their pockets after the store account is settled. In many instances the close of the year finds them in debt. They have not only lost the profits of the farm, but they have lost their good name in being classed with dafaulting debtors Labor gone—money gone—reputation gone.

Farmers, do not blame the merchants. According to the law of "loss again," they must charge higher prices on credit than for cash purchases. In the long run, the merchant is not benefited by the credit system.

Let the farmers of Kershaw make up their minds to buy nothing on credit this year, except what they are absolutely compelled to have for themselves, their families, or for their farm operations.

Happy Household.

[*Pasquola Star.*]

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman-one whose spirits are not affected by wet days or little disappointment, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sun-shine of prosperity! Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like the little place of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles add the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something to be achieved; her husband goes into the world a conqueror. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, for off her presence shines and he whispers to himself. "At home I shall find rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy; and if you know a man with a beaming face, a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find he has a wife of this kind.

The Jewish Passover.

The Jewish Passover began at Sundown last Saturday evening and will be celebrated by the Hebrews throughout the world. This festival was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites remaining intact on the nl ht of the destruction of the first born in Egypt. Immediately preceding the exodus from that country (Ex xii.) Originally it was observed by sacrificing passover lambs toward the evening of the 14th of the first Hebrew Spring month (now Nisan,) and eating them on the following night as well as by exceeding all leaven from the meals of that evening and the following seven days, the first and last of which were observed as holy. Since the final destruction of the temple of Jerusalem the passover has been celebrated by calling unleavened bread during the seven (out of Palestine three out of the) days, and hence Sedan labor on the first and last out of Palestine on the first two and last two), and by the observance on