



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 26.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, JUNE 30, 1892.

Catherizing His Lilies.

BY REV. L. H. WILSON.

[Selected by a friend for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cherry, of Seneca.]

Dedicated to the Jacobs bereft of their Josephs, and the many Rachels weeping for their children and refusing to be comforted.

"My beloved is gone down into his garden, to the beds of spices, to feed in the gardens and to gather lilies."—Song of Solomon, 6:2

The Lord of the vineyard came down one day Into his garden fair, To gather the lilies which clustering lay In richest profusion there, And he plucked one here, And he plucked one there, As he gathered a garland gay; "Far too fair," said he, "And too rare they are, In a world like this to stay."

"Oh, what hast thou done?" Moaned the sore-smitten one, As she watched her fair floweret beside; "'Tis my heart thou art breaking, For my joy thou art taking, My darling, my treasure, my pride;" And her heart bled afresh As she uttered her wish, While her tenderly watched one died.

"Nay, nay," cried the Master, "Not thus but mine, Mine is that beautiful flower, I gave it and watched it, I loved it to And mine is it now, and mine must it be, So come lily fair, and brighten my bower.

Then the lily it drooped and its head bent low, As the Master passed on, on his rounds below, Along on his errand of love, And he smiled as he said, "I want it, you know,

To bloom in it, beauty where storms never blow, In my choice garden above;" Yet he whispered one word as he plucked it away,

A word, oh, so loving and kind—"Early last, early once, be still and obey, Come, follow thou me and yonder, one day, Thy floweret again thou shalt find."

Then weep not so sorely, oh, comfortless one, Nor grieve at the act the Master hath done, Though darkly the cloud around thee lowers;

For best are they all whom the Master doth call, Best above others, though early they fall— 'Tis the Lord of the vineyard, gathering flowers.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

AS ADOPTED AT CHICAGO.

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified and illustrated by his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

We believe that the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal government through the accession to power of a party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Section 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous of the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest danger, scarcely less momentous, that would result from a revolution establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the republic.

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Section 4. Reciprocity is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges in preference to establishing closer trade relations of the country, whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting custom house barriers of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange those for commodities, necessities and comforts of life among our people.

Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent on the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained, with the laws pursuant thereof, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which, in the short space of two years, squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation on the already over-taxed labor of the country.

Section 3. We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever the tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied on articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such exists, fully measure any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional imposition of the existing tariff falls with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen, and for the mere advantage of a few, whom it enriches, exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government; and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove these iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the 51st Congress as the culminating of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase.

We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, wage reduction and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity resulted from the McKinley Act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importations of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural supplies, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agriculture exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

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Section 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor the natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farmers between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be secretly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Section 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman Act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters as well as its author anxious for speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit for coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through an international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist on this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

Section 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Section 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of the President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which the President may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which the Federal office-holders usurp the control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Section 10. The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, commanding respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Section 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience sake; and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound sympathies to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Section 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dumping ground for known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign men under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Section 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of the appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Section 14. The Federal government should care for and improve

the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide water. When any waterway of the public is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government, that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until the permanent improvement is secured.

Section 15. For the purposes of national defenses and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Section 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadcast liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Section 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of a fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty, consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Section 18. We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all Territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Section 19. We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

Section 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing the contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Section 21. We are opposed to all summary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen. Section 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of the institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

The monthly report of railroad earnings for the month of April, just published, is no improvement on that of March, published last week. The earnings of the various roads named are as follows: Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, \$54,435.80, against \$61,748.01 for April of last year, a decrease of \$7,312.21; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, \$43,613.37, against \$55,046.50, a decrease of \$11,433.22; Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, \$9,877.15, against \$10,755.71, a decrease of \$875.56; Chester and Lenoir, \$1,720.24, against \$2,040.14, a decrease of \$319.90; Georgia, Carolina and Northern, \$10,811.48, against \$7,512.09, an increase of \$3,299.39. In the aggregate all the roads in the State show total earnings of \$535,378.31, against \$627,117.46, a net decrease of \$91,739.15, as compared with April of last year.

Honey should not be eaten by the sick and feeble, as it continues for a long time in the stomach and produces "sourness" and flatulence.

The State Campaign.

IT HAS NOW COMMENCED TO GROW MORE INTERESTING.

The prediction that the State campaign will wax warmer and warmer as it progresses, gives promise of verification. There were three meetings last week, and each one of them developed some stubborn fighting. It now begins to look like the battle is between Tillman and Youmans, with Farley as a reserve for Tillman to fall back on. Youmans has resorted to the same tactics used by Tillman two years ago, and the Governor appears to be somewhat restless under the lash. Something or other has developed at each meeting to prevent a decisive battle between the two candidates, but it has already become apparent that the people of the State—both the followers and opponents of Tillman—are going to see the issue between the two men satisfactorily settled before they allow the fight to be called off.

AT CHARLESTON. The Charleston meeting was held on Tuesday night in the open air, at the corner of Broad and Meeting streets. The crowd was by far the largest that has yet turned out to hear the speakers, but it is rather difficult to get a correct idea of the number of people present. The News and Courier says "nearly 10,000," the State says "a resolute throng of 5,000," the Register says "altogether from start to finish, 7,000 people heard parts of the speeches," and the Augusta Chronicle says "about 2,500, evenly divided between each faction."

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock and lasted until 12. Mr. Sheppard was the first speaker. Upon his introduction he was greeted with applause. He began his speech amid comparative quiet, but on proceeding to attack the administration on the various issues that have been brought up, he was subjected to numerous interruptions by the crowd, and most of his time was taken up in answering questions. Sheppard scored several good humored hits on his questioners, and altogether made a favorable impression on the crowd.

Governor Tillman was the next speaker. He was also received with prolonged applause, but there were so many questions from both sides, and so much confusion, that he was unable to make anything like a connected speech. He roundly abused the "Charleston ring," saying "it was largely on account of its existence that he was originally induced to undertake the success of the Farmers' movement. He believed that he could be elected with the unanimous vote of Charleston against him, and did not care whether that city voted for him or not. He denounced the News and Courier very severely, asserting that he could have had that paper on his side after his election had he wanted it, but would rather have it against him than for him. Some one in the crowd charged Tillman with being responsible for the sale of the South Carolina railroad, and he replied, angrily, "Oh! yes, I made cotton go down, too, and did all the rest of it." At the conclusion of his speech, Tillman took a "hand primary," but the result of it is very much disputed. The News and Courier says that about seventy-five hands were raised, and the Register quotes A. B. Williams, of the Greenville News, as saying that "half the crowd voted, and two-thirds of them were for Tillman."

L. W. Youmans was the next speaker. As soon as he commenced, the crowd commenced to howl, and he had a rather difficult time of it to be heard. He attacked Tillman on his unfulfilled promises; said that Tillman had promised that for a \$3,500 salary, he would be worth \$100,000 to the State, but in less than two years he had cost the State nearly half a million. While Youmans was speaking, Tillman was called away to the telegraph office to send instructions to a sheriff of Edgefield in reference to a pending lynching. Youmans said he would not have left the stand at that time unless he had been informed that his wife and children were in trouble. When the Governor returned, Youmans said that "Judas Iscariot was bought for thirty pieces of silver, Benedict Arnold had his price, and Ben Tillman had sold himself for a free pass."

Farley followed Youmans and made some good points against him in well applied anecdotes, but Youmans defended himself as well as he could, and in one instance turned the laugh against him. Farley started to say "let me buy L. W. Youmans at his real value and sell him for what he thinks he is worth, and—" Youmans replied, "I would not be sold to B. R. Tillman for \$1,500 a year or \$15,000 either."

The next speakers were W. W. Dixon and Attorney General McLaurin, and the throng gazed both gentlemen as long as they were on the stand.

AT BERKELEY. The Berkeley meeting was held at Bonness's Depot, a small station on the Northeastern railroad, on Wed-

nesday. There were about 300 present, and the meeting was the most quiet and orderly of the campaign. Sheppard's throat had given out at Charleston, and Youmans was the only speaker on his side of the question. Speeches were made on the other side by Tillman, Farley and McLaurin. There was no bitterness whatever on either side, and about the only incident of the day worth mentioning was a joke that Farley got off on Youmans and Sheppard. Youmans had been guffing Farley for telling rabbit stories in his speeches, and when it came Farley's turn to talk, gravely he pulled out of his pocket a rabbit foot. He explained that it was the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, and he crossed Sheppard and Youmans with it, asserting that the operation was the only thing necessary to put them squarely on the farmers' platform. The crowd was very much tickled at this bit of pleasantry. The day wound up with a big picnic dinner, and in the afternoon the speakers left for Kingstree, the county seat of Williamsburg.

AT WILLIAMSBURG. The meeting at Kingstree, the county seat of Williamsburg, was very exciting, and the incidents that transpired are very likely to figure conspicuously in succeeding meetings. There are several stories of the day, all differing more or less in details. We print the following from the Augusta Chronicle, because written by a presumably disinterested outsider, it is likely to be looked upon as being most fair to all parties:

Governor Sheppard opened the meeting with an hour's speech, and was followed by Governor Tillman in a speech of an hour. During the Governor's speech, Colonel Youmans moved up and sat at a table by the Governor and took notes and disposed of his scrap books. The Governor made a bitter speech, in which he said "despite all protestations, Conservatism was Haskellism in disguise, and the Conservatives were the nominee so long as the nominee was not Tillman. He said that Governor Sheppard was a sham and a trickster. His strictures were otherwise severe.

Before he concluded, he said severely that he must close, as there was one man who wanted to speak (Youmans), and he wanted the crowd to hear him. Saying this, he asked for his hat, saying he was going to his hotel. At this declaration there was great excitement. The Governor's friends were taken aback. The action was a great shock and a surprise to everybody. The opposition cried: "Lunatic!" The meeting stood still to recover from the shock. Whether necessary or not, the administration friends felt that a mistake had been made, and it was an unfortunate occurrence.

Colonel Youmans begged the Governor to remain and hear his speech. His speech would be directed against him and he wanted the Governor to hear it. "I hope you will stay and hear me, Governor, I am going to attack you," said Colonel Youmans calmly. The Governor became very excited and was apparently angry and said, "If you want to speak, the News and Courier will publish all you say. Go ahead." Excitement still prevailed, and Col. Youmans and Gov. Tillman stood upon the stand, the Governor with his hat in his hand saying he was going to his hotel. "I am tired," he said, "I have been speaking, friends," advancing to the front of the stand and facing the audience, "for three days."

Colonel Youmans—"So have all the rest of us." Governor Tillman, harshly—"But I shall be speaking when you have broken down, sir. I have been here for two hours. I am hot and tired, and shall go to my hotel and rest." "Fellow Democrats, I leave here to-night for Florence. In the morning I will get to Columbia, and shall have to go on to the Chicago convention. I am Governor and a private citizen too. I have duties to attend to as Governor tomorrow in Columbia, before I go. I am going to my hotel and I am going to rest."

"General Farley and General McLaurin are here to answer you, sir," (turning to Colonel Youmans in a passion). "Go on, Governor," said several voices; "go and rest." The crowd, however, were against the Governor without the shadow of a doubt, and the cries to him were weak. His friends were surprised. The Tillmanites were largely in the majority in the meeting. There was continual excitement with mingled ejaculations, such as "Go, Governor" from a few Tillmanites, and "Run!" from the opposition. "I am not running," said Governor Tillman fiercely.

Colonel Youmans—"Governor, I wish you would stay. I do not want to talk behind your back."

Colonel Youmans—"Well, I do not like to ask them in this way. I don't like to ask them at the beginning of my speech. I would like to ask them in the course of my speech in their places."

Governor Tillman turned to go. Colonel Youmans—"Did you not say at Hampton that you never did criticize your preceding administrations for beautifying the State House grounds?"

Governor Tillman—"No, I did not, sir."

Colonel Youmans—"I can prove it." Governor Tillman, sarcastically—"Oh, yes, and I bought flowers for the yard of the Governor's mansion, and a joggling board, and a tin pan."

The audience applauded, and the Governor looked sharply at Colonel Youmans and left the stand. The chairman, who had been standing all this time waiting to introduce Col. Youmans, performed this duty and Col. Youmans was received with applause.

Col. Youmans said he would not speak the speech he intended. He wanted Gov. Tillman to hear it. He would not deliver it behind his back.

He proceeded to deliver a strong speech against Gov. Tillman's administration, unlike his Hampton speech, however, in that it was not nearly so personal.

He said, however, that Gov. Tillman was whipped. He (Tillman) was afraid to meet him (Youmans) on the stand. He had told him this at Hampton, when the Governor got so mad that though he tried to appear inattentive by reading a paper, his hands shook the paper like a leaf. He said Gov. Tillman had made a plain back-down.

He said that Gov. Tillman was dead from this day. South Carolinians would no longer cling to a coward.

Col. Youmans spoke an hour and a half. Tillmanites openly condemned the Governor's action. His closest adherents give as the true cause of his action this: That he has a contempt for Col. Youmans and it is his determination to ignore him. Some of his warmest friends, however, (on the ticket too) say they never would have left the stand unless they had been dragged off. They say he should have stayed no matter how fatigued he was, if for nothing else, in order to avoid the bad position in which it would place the administration faction a "damaging effect it will be certain to exercise against them."

Gen. McLaurin and Gen. Farley defended Governor Tillman's action in their speeches. Gen. Farley said at one time, however, turning to Col. Youmans, "I will not run, sir."

The Conservatives attack Gov. Tillman's excuse for leaving the meeting, saying it was too flimsy. They say he left the stand in Charleston Tuesday night while Col. Youmans was speaking to avoid as much of his speech as possible, but when he returned he explained to the audience that he had received a telegram from a threatened lynching and went to reply, but that Col. Youmans by this time had nearly concluded speaking.

Col. Youmans says Gov. Tillman will not hear him speak or meet him on the stand. It is certain that the Governor never attacks Col. Youmans in his speeches, though he pitches into all the other opposition candidates with gloves off.

The Conservatives are very much elated, and the friends of Gov. Tillman are surprised, and some say they are humiliated.

WHEN AND WHAT TO READ.—If you are impatient, sit down quietly and have a talk with Job. If you are just a little strong-headed, go to see Moses. If you are getting weak-kneed, take a look at Elijah. If there is no song in your heart, listen to David. If you are a policy-man, read Daniel. If you are getting sordid, spend a while with Isaiah. If you feel chilly, get the beloved disciple to put his arms around you. If your faith is below par, read Paul. If you are getting lazy, watch James.

If you are losing sight of the future, climb up to Revelation and get a glimpse of the promised land. Nothing sits so gracefully upon young people, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment toward their parents and superiors.

There are more divorcees granted in the United States than in all the rest of the Christian world put together. Americans are very discriminative—after marriage.

An Explanation.

WALHALLA, S. C., June 21, 1892.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS: I hope you will allow me space in your valuable columns to give some explanation in regard to some double entries for tax for the last year. And now in the outset I don't want the people of Oconee county to think that I have the least idea of impeaching any county officer or any individual of this error, although some of my enemies are laying the whole blame on me in order to make capital of it in the ensuing election. It is true there are some executions against some people that have paid their tax, and I am the man that has charged them up on the tax duplicate twice. Well, how is that? I don't make returns for any man. I enter them as they are made to me. Monroe Scott made a return for Henry Williams in Keowee township and Henry Williams made his own return in Whitewater township, and he paid one and there is an execution for one. Thomas Smith returned for G. Q. Smith twenty-three acres of land at two hundred dollars, but never said from whom or when the land was bought, and Joseph M. Kelly had on the tax book twenty acres at one hundred and one building at fifty dollars, total one hundred and fifty dollars, and never reported to me the transfer, although it was the same land, and the law directs me to not let any land drop off the tax books, but to continue to transmit it from year to year. So, you see, I could not leave Kelly off, not knowing he had sold it. Thus, you see, personal and real property are accounted for, and am I to blame?

Now, in regard to errors of polls, let us consider the cause of that. In the first place, the law says that the school trustees shall furnish the Auditor a list of all taxable polls in their respective school districts, and I believe they who have sent me lists have sent me as correct a list as they could, but not knowing the boundary exactly, and some of the school districts embrace a part of three townships, and I see the same name reported in one township, and perhaps he has made his return in another township, and how often is it the case that there are two and sometimes three or four men of the same name, and I cannot afford to leave a return off that the school trustees send me upon the supposition that this is the same one. Jasper Crooks had on the tax duplicate 350 acres of land valued at \$1,200, and one building valued at \$100, making \$1,300. This was in the year 1889, and in 1890—that is, for last year's tax—William J. Crooks returned his personal property and 400 acres of land at \$1,300 and one building at \$50, making \$1,350, that turned out that it was the same land and the same man. He had the acres changed a little. Wm. A. Hays made his return and paid his tax. Abram A. Hays and Back Batches names had been returned to me for poll and there are executions against the two and the Sheriff went in search and when he found Wm. A. Hays he answered all the names, but only paid one time.

The above illustrations are a few of the leading causes. As for myself, I return no property only my own, and I have made some returns for others by their request. I have illustrated a few causes of the double entries and the school trustees have sent me some who are not liable, but they have returned about two hundred that have evidently been dodging poll tax.

Now, I ask the question, Can any clear-min' d, thoughtful or considerate man blame me, as a county officer in discharge of my duty? I leave it for them to say. Or can they blame the school trustees, whom the law directs to make out those lists to the best of their knowledge? And if they have made a little mistake in locating a man or gave me a few names that are exempt by reason of disability, over or under age, they only have to report to me they are not liable and that ends it. The school trustees get no pay, and, therefore, they cannot well afford to investigate the liabilities of every man in their district, and the result their reports have made, as I said above, about two hundred polls, and there are a few of the trustees that have not sent in their reports yet, but I hope they will not get discouraged, but send in their reports, and I will enter the names on the tax duplicate for a poll that have not made their return.

Now, in my conclusion, I will say that if any one desires information in regard to any particular case, I would be glad if they would call on me and I think I can give them satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

T. R. NORRIS.

Whatever may be the custom and law of a country, woman always gives the tone to the morals.

Some people are never abreast of the age. They dive into the stream of the past and don't come up again; their heads stick in the mud at the bottom.

"Hasn't your horse got the heaves?" asked a customer. "Heaves, is it?" exclaimed the apparently astonished owner. "An if he's any the better for the heaves, he has 'em; if not the devil a bit has he?"