

"THE SINS OF THE SENATE."

SENATOR YOUNG'S REMOVAL TO
CAPTAIN TILLMAN.

A Review of the Charges of Maladministration in Our State Government—The Board of Agriculture, Etc., Etc.

(From the News and Courier.)

In my article of the 8th ult. I pictured in their own paint several of the fault-finders with the conservative course of the Senate during its last session, who, when held up to their own and the observation of the public, were so shocked to see themselves as other people saw them that they sought shelter by attempting to convince the public that their shortcomings were nothing but my abuse. Strange mode of abuse this, merely to cull from one's own words and expressions! Save through the generous excess of the advantage of a few gallant and impartial head-lines, Capt. Tillman has thus far been the only one to reply.

He says that "there is an old saying that it is the dog who is hit that howls," and "only the truth hurts." If Capt. Tillman is correct, then must not this be the reason why "this dislike to trespass any more on the patience of your readers is overcome by the necessity of replying to the letter of Col. L. W. Young?" He evidences the vitality of his movement by calling attention to the "communications which have from time to time appeared in your columns." This citation only proves, perhaps, that Tillman's indignation and the sweet assurance of getting in on the home stretch may be more potent in certain quarters than it is believed by one of your correspondents, will be his letters to prominent followers in Chester, urging them to criticize and condemn Senator Patterson for not voting to turn out the present board of agriculture merely to allow Capt. Tillman and his crew a chance to get into the public cheese and become tax-eaters. Capt. Tillman raised the cry of catch thief against the present board, and then nominated himself for one of their successors; but the postponement by the Senate of his bill to reorganize the board, to use his own expression, "compelled him to caterwall on the outside for at least one year more before he becomes a tax-eater, however severe and distasteful it may be to a poor farmer who has to stink. He will not like the starting cry, "I can't get out! I can't get out!" But, for the disappointed office-seeker, "I can't get in," is a real cry. Capt. Tillman became so frantic on the war-path that, in his desire to take my scalp, he first said I had poured forth a regular broadside of misstatements, and afterwards defended himself by admitting nearly all of them. At least he only positively denied the truth of one, and afterwards admitted the substance of the correctness of that statement, "that he was self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of his own farm." He intimates that I had a great deal of brass, and that my head was added by the commissioner's good humor, because I considered his charges against the commissioner and board of agriculture "reckless and malicious." And supposing that he was as large in the eyes of every one else as he is in his own, he intimates that, in speaking of the disciples of Henry George I could not possibly have reference to any one else but himself. One who is so modest as to assume the championship of the rights and interests of three-fourths of our citizens, and to caution our United States Senators that they must study in the "Tillman catechism" if they desire to hold their seats, should not be so ignorant. Had Capt. Tillman been at all posted on the current topics of the day, he would have known that he was not the man who said he could not get in, Henry George as far as he could in his defense of the masses against the classes. As to my statement (which he positively denies) "that he is self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of his own farm," I shall draw the record on him.

Capt. Tillman's letter, February 2, 1887, "But there is nothing but what is brazen and unblushing, in his further assertion that I am self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of my own farm. I have never made any such confession, and have only said I did not feel competent to teach others, and that after seventeen years' hard study I did not know how to farm." Capt. Tillman's speech, April 2, 1886: "These farmers cry in pithful chorus, 'We can't get out! we can't get out!' I have been in that Bastille myself. I have felt the waters rising higher and higher, and looked forward without hope as failure after failure in the cotton crop left nothing with which to even pay interest. I had sold all my land, and I am no inspiration but common sense, and that has been burnt into me by getting in debt, renting to negroes, and making cotton on bought food for horses and hands. I still do not know how to farm."

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive." Will the Captain still deny his confession of failure? If so, then who or what was it that did fail? Was it the Government, the board of agriculture or the Senate? Or was it the extravagant, imbecile and incompetent cotton crop that clouded itself in a little fish dry that would not grow, regardless of the fact that the poor farmer had to stand and could not even pay interest? I appeal to the reason of the public if a man whose cotton crop failed year after year so that he could not even pay interest should not yet know how to farm should be placed on the State board of agriculture?

Is such a man a proper personage to commission to travel in other States without limit as to the expenditure of public funds to investigate the practical operations of agricultural colleges? The Bible tells us that he who was faithful over a few things was made ruler over many; but neither Holy Writ nor even reason or common sense tells us that a man who has failed in the management of his own planting and does not know how to farm should be placed on the agricultural interest of the State. Confessing the beam in his own eye, he attacks the mote in the eye of the Government, and playing "leap frog" over his own admissions of extravagance and in-

competence repeatedly prefers the same charges against the board of agriculture. Let us investigate the operations of this board and ascertain whether my brass and the commissioner's good humor have cost disqualified me, or his signal success as a farmer has best qualified him to sit in judgment on the merits of the board. (Just here, as an act of simple justice to Col. Butler, let me say that I neither drank any of his liquor nor did I take a drink with him during my stay in Columbia.)

The board of agriculture comprises a membership of five. One of these positions was filled for two years by Governor Hugood and four years by Governor Thompson. Charges of the nature preferred by Capt. Tillman will not hold good against this fifth of the board in the eyes of the public. Col. J. N. Lipscomb, for four years secretary of State and one of the most progressive and intelligent members of the board, was another member of the board. What are the best judges of Col. Lipscomb's fitness for office, the people of South Carolina, who have twice endorsed him for the responsible position of secretary of State, and the farmers, who have uninterruptedly chosen him for chief of their board, and collected for president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of the State. W. D. Johnson, a large and successful planter, who was a chancellor under the old regime, is a fourth member, and Mr. A. S. J. Perry, a merchant, is the fifth and last member of the board.

To Mr. Perry's energy and enterprise the State is indebted to a large extent for basing the estimate of the royalty paid by the Coosaw Company on crude rock instead of dried rock, a measure which resulted in the recovery of \$4,383.46 for the State and an annual increase in its revenue of \$5,000. The operations of the board of agriculture were made an object of scrutiny by the economic caucus of the Legislature in December, 1885, which was so microscopic in its ideas of retrenchment as to be dubbed "three for a quarter." This investigation was conducted by Representative Pope, the recognized leader of the economic wing of the House, and for the information of the public, let me state that a certain party may be struck with another "realization of his own errors and the errors of those around him." I will quote a synopsis of the report as given by the News and Courier December 12, 1885:

"Pope presented an elaborate statistical report, fully endorsing the board of agriculture, and stating that any interference with the bureau at this time would be unwise and injudicious. A long discussion followed. Everybody endorsed the bureau." Stimulated, doubt, by the criticisms of Capt. Tillman, to the effect that the board of agriculture was spending lots of money in lawyers' fees, when we had an agricultural bureau with a big salary to attend to such matters, Mr. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, introduced a resolution in the April Convention, which the News and Courier considered "Capt. Tillman's Convention all the way through," appointing a committee of three to investigate the charges.

Messrs. Shell, Dargan and Davis were appointed on the committee to obtain the desired information. The committee, by way of a report, introduced Col. L. A. Ransom, who would explain the matter fully to the Convention. At the close of the Convention, the committee of the Columbia correspondence of the News and Courier said was very clear and explicit. "Senator Talbot moved that the report of the agricultural bureau be received as entirely satisfactory to this Convention. Mr. Dargan moved to amend by returning the thanks of the Convention to the committee. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, and was reported back with the following comment by the said committee: 'The committee on rules and resolutions beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the resolution submitted by Mr. Talbot in reference to the report of the committee to investigate and report in reference to the State officers, and reflections on said officers for extravagance and maladministration, and we are satisfied that said report or reports are unfounded and unwarranted, and we respectfully recommend that said committee be not appointed. The report of the committee was read without dissent, thus tabling the resolution.' We thus see my brass endorsed and Capt. Tillman's charges refuted amidst applause."

In view of charges of extravagance and maladministration against the State Government specifically made by Capt. Tillman, Mr. Prince, of Anderson, introduced in the same Convention a resolution providing for a committee of ten to examine the books and offices of the several State departments. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, and was reported back with the following comment by the said committee: 'The committee on rules and resolutions beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the resolution submitted by Mr. Prince in reference to the examination of the books and offices of the several State departments, and we are satisfied that said report or reports are unfounded and unwarranted, and we respectfully recommend that said committee be not appointed. The report of the committee was read without dissent, thus tabling the resolution.' We thus see my brass endorsed and Capt. Tillman's charges refuted amidst applause."

Capt. Tillman says I have failed to point out in what way the farmers are benefited by the board of agriculture, and do not show where the \$170,000 they have spent has gone, and cannot show any adequate results of its expenditure. I have just replied to Capt. Tillman in the language of his own Convention, I will now reply to him in his own language. In section 43 of a series of resolutions introduced into the April Convention, and known as the "Tillman Convention," he styles the doubling of the license tax on fertilizers, which would make the tax fifty cents instead of twenty-five, as it is now, "a small, indirect tax on guano, which farmers will willingly pay to be guaranteed against fraud." The board of agriculture is giving that very guaranty to the farmers to-day, at twenty-five cents per ton. It would require a very advanced logician, I think, to put any other construction on this language of Capt. Tillman than that the board is rendering a service to man by the half the price Capt. Tillman says they are willing to pay. The confined to this particular, but among the benefits which the farmers share in common as citizens, resulting from the expenditure of this \$170,000, may be

enumerated the following: First, The purchase, on behalf of the State, of Agricultural Hall, the lot upon which it is situated, and its equipments, including its chemical laboratory, &c., valued at \$35,000. Second, The change in the manner of assessing the royalty paid by the Coosaw Company, resulting in an increase of \$4,383.46, and an annual increase of the public income of \$5,000. The estimate of the amount to date derived as the results of this enterprise on the part of the board would be in round numbers about \$20,000. Third, The investigation and conduct of litigation, which has resulted in the recovery in our Courts of 5,000 acres of land in the heart of the phosphate territory, valued at \$50,000, and the recovery of a judgment against the Pacific Guano Company for past due royalty of \$38,570.38. Fourth, Under the auspices of the present board, and collected for president of the board the royalty paid the State during the seven years of its supervision has been increased from \$340,745, the aggregate paid for the seven years just previous to the establishment of the department of agriculture, to \$890,569, an increase of \$549,823 in favor of the present board, and collected without any expenditure whatever to the public treasury. Fifth, I will more fully allude to its conduct of the public interest in fish and fisheries; to its attempts to encourage immigration; to the magnificent handbook which it has compiled, printed and distributed, setting forth the advantages, resources, &c., of the State; to its services at the different exhibitions; to its experiments, its correspondence, publication and distribution of seed. The work of this department has been fully commensurate with what might have been expected from the distinguished men who have conducted it. Capt. Tillman and his allies have proposed for Governor Hugood and Col. Duncan for members of the new board, and Chancellor Johnson was selected by them as a member of the traveling committee, to investigate agricultural colleges in other States. Thus we see them endorsing three of the members of this very board which they charge with extravagance and incompetence. They denounce Prof. McBryde's experimental farm in Columbia as a farce, and with unusual consistency, some of them are urging him for director of those provided for by the Legislature at its last session. Capt. Tillman thinks the Legislature should have been governed on all agricultural questions by his Convention. During his November Convention there were several thousand farmers in Columbia, notwithstanding the fact, the attendance on his Convention was very slim. Capt. Tillman acknowledging himself to be the only representative from his Congressional district, who represented the farmers—the few members of the Convention, or the several thousand who were present and took no notice of it?

As to the sins of the Senate, that body passed the experimental station bill, the bill to tax cotton seed meal and the bill to repeal the lien law, three measures recommended by Capt. Tillman's Convention, and merely postponed action on the bill to reorganize the board of agriculture until the next session. Thus we see the Senate really rejected none of their proposed measures, while the House passed two of their bills—the experimental station bill and the bill to reorganize the department of agriculture. I rejected three of their measures outright—the joint resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention, the bill to tax cotton seed meal, and the bill to repeal the lien law. Under these circumstances the question might be asked with propriety which of these two bodies conformed most to the requirements of Capt. Tillman and his followers, the "Farmer House" or the "Sinner House?" I can only account for the silence with which they have treated the slaughter of their pet measures in the House, and the "hue and cry" they have raised over the mere postponement of one of their measures by the Senate, upon the ground that the measure postponed was the only one which opened up an avenue to the position of "tax-eater."

Mr. Tillman asks if I have forgotten that some years ago both the Agricultural Society and the State Grange passed resolutions urging the Legislature to abolish the lien law, which, according to Capt. Tillman, is my "pet aversion" and his "damnable lien law," which explained the nonconformity of the Legislature to the requirements of the two organizations in the following language: "Had either or both of these organizations represented any considerable contingent of our agricultural population, had there been fewer politicians among them and more real honest farmers, there would have been more heed to their wishes. Between the caprice of fortune, the 'Farmer House' and the 'Sinner House,' the recommendations of Capt. Tillman's Conventions were shown very little quarter. Perhaps by striking out the words 'organizations' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'Convention' the Captain can find a solution of his trouble very nearly in his own language."

The Scriptures tell us that when the blind lead the blind both fall in the ditch. How, then, can a man who does not know how to farm lead the farmers of the State? Should some of Capt. Tillman's propositions be adopted, the farmers would soon pay to be delivered from their friends. I allude to the doubling of the royalty on river rock and the license tax on fertilizers. The measure would ultimately result in the increase of the tax exclusively paid by farmers from \$25,000 to \$150,000, which, as an indirect tax, Capt. Tillman says, the farmers would have to pay. So far as it alludes to the license tax, though, they would not feel it, as they would a direct tax. Quite a complaint that, to the farmers, which would cost the farmers, who would not feel the wounds unless they saw the blood. In conclusion, the farmers have but two grounds of complaint against the Legislature: The application of the license tax exclusively paid by farmers to general State purposes, and that on cotton and provisions in the hands of farmers. These two grievances, I have no doubt, the Legislature will correct at its next session.

L. W. YOUNG.

Sanders, S. C., March 1, 1887.

The barber's children are little shavers; the upholsterer are little tackers; the butcher are young lambs; the carpenter is called for the old block; and the angry man's are little pets.

TIMELY TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

HOW TO DO PAYING WORK AT THIS SEASON.

Suggestions of Interest, from an Authoritative Source.

(By L. Jones in the Southern Cultivator.)

After the winter's sleep, typical of death, the resurrection of spring is about to begin. The sun, rising higher and higher in the heavens, is pouring down his rays more directly upon the earth, warming its surface, and waking plants from their winter sleep. Man, no less than the inanimate objects around him, feels the quickening impulse and is impatient to put seeds in the ground and do his part in reclothing the earth with verdure. Happy are they who can place themselves in complete harmony with nature, who never waste their strength in unequal contest with her inexorable laws. One of the leading objects of the Cultivator is to establish and preserve this harmony between its readers and the world in which they live, to enable them to see how cold, heat, rain and sunshine, earth and air, when rightly understood, may all be conducive to man's welfare; how co-operation with the forces of nature may lighten his labors and increase their productiveness, whilst antagonism with them not only impedes his labors, but renders them unproductive and useless.

Now the three leading features of nature which confront the farmer this month are a low temperature, compacting rains and high winds. Whatever he plants or prepares to plant, he must have a constant eye to these three things. First, as to cold. Seeds need heat to make the germinate. How, then, can he find the most of it near the surface or at greater depth? If a cold body is placed before a fire, which becomes warm sooner, its outer surface or its interior? Has not the heat to travel through its surface before it can reach its interior? Is it not perfectly clear then that the surface is the first to become heated? Now at the end of winter, the earth is to be regarded as a cold body. As long as the nights exceed the days in length, the earth is losing more heat than it receives; in other words, growing colder. As the sun comes northward, and the days become longer, the sun not only throws more heat upon the earth, but projects the heat more perpendicularly upon its surface, so that less of the heat escapes off, or is reflected from its surface, and more of it is absorbed or goes to warm it. The earth, then, in spring, in its relation to the sun, is like a cold body held before a fire. Its surface first becomes warmed and afterwards the heat is carried from the surface to the interior of the body. What is the advantage of this? That in early plantings, seeds should not be buried deep in the soil. On the contrary, that they should be placed just as near the surface as the requisite moisture can be secured.

Again, as it is desirable that seed come up promptly when the soil is warm, the peeling rains and baking winds which, in the earth over them and hold them down, one should always bear in mind the temperatures at which different seeds will germinate. A table of the lowest average temperatures at which some of our common cultivated plants will germinate is presented. These figures have been gathered from actual experiments. It is to be regretted that the temperature of germination of others of our ordinary crop plants, like cotton, peas, etc., can not be given:

LOWEST AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF GERMINATION.	DEGREES.
Wheat.....	41
Barley.....	41
Garden Peas.....	44.5
Indian Corn.....	48
Sweet Bean.....	49
Squash.....	54

From the above we may draw the following conclusion: That in any given locality the average temperature for the month of March is 50 degrees or above, corn may be safely planted during that month; if it is lower than 45 degrees it would be unwise to put the seed in the ground. Now, if a farmer has a thermometer (as every one should) and records the highest and lowest temperatures of the air each day, say at 7 o'clock and at sunrise, and strikes an average of all, he can approximate quite closely the average temperature of the upper layer of the surface soil. In many localities the average temperatures of the different months can be learned from observations already made by signal officers and other observers. True, experience has pretty well settled about the right time in each locality when a particular crop should be planted, but seasons vary a good deal, and the average temperature of the first or second half of March may vary three or four degrees. An invariable rule for planting cannot be fixed, and instead of the help to be derived from guessing that it will do to plant corn, it would be better to learn definitely and accurately that the soil was warm enough to bring it up promptly. Farmers use trees as thermometers—plant corn, they say, when the "dogwood blossoms" or when the "poplar leaf is as large as a squirrel's ear." These are useful signs, but why not use the thermometer itself and determine the matter still more definitely? Gardeners and florists regulate the temperature of their green-houses by thermometers; why should not a farmer use the same instrument in his calling, whenever it is practicable? He may not be able to heat the soil except to a very limited extent, by forcing manures, but he can find out when the sun has heated it sufficiently. A good stand of corn is a matter of the first importance; replanting is very objectionable. Every precaution, therefore, (including attention to temperature) should be taken to have the crop come up promptly and uniformly.

It was said above a farmer could not warm up his land, but he can do something in the same direction by planting early corn on southern slopes. The warm up sooner that northern slopes, because the sun's heat falls more perpendicularly upon their surfaces. If a farmer wants a part of his corn crop to mature very early, he can select for it a southern slope, with a light-colored soil, and dark-colored soil. A loose soil is called for that water may sink in it freely; a close, wet soil is always cold in

the spring, and a dark soil is desirable because a dark soil absorbs heat better than a light-colored one.

Next to cold, compacting rains and drying winds are to be guarded against. How? First by keeping the soil well filled with humus. Heavy rains cannot compact a new-ground. Second, by not bringing up too much clay to the surface. If a thin soil, with clay subsoil, must be deepened with a turn plow, it should be done very gradually, only a little clay brought up at one time; and it is better if this be done just in advance of a small grain, instead of a crop which has to be plowed and hoed. For thin, poor soils the scooter (two-horse) is decidedly preferable to the turn-plow.

The manner of covering the seed affects also the crusting of the soil above them. If the land is rolled, or if the seed is covered with a board—which to a certain degree compresses the soil like a roller—and is thus left flat, crusting is much more apt to ensue, than if the seed is covered with a plow and the land left lightly ridged. Some planters in a very shallow drill and covered with a double foot plow, making a very small list or ridge over it, is in better condition to come up well than under any other mode of planting we know.

Opinion is divided as to the policy of planting corn in water furrow. The greatest objection is to the filling of the furrow with water after heavy rains and the consequent baking and hardening of the soil when it dries off after water has stood upon it. In a wet spring, it is difficult to secure a good stand under these circumstances, and the corn, when quite young, is liable to be drowned out. But these disadvantages, which are admittedly great, are, we think, more than counter-balanced by the great ease of cultivating the crop. The successive ploughings cover up and kill grass with ease and certainty, and at the same time throw dirt to the corn about as fast as it needs it. It renders possible also the exclusive use of the sweep or scarp in the cultivation of the crop, and this carries with it, almost of necessity, shallow culture, which is a matter of the first importance. Planting corn in the water furrow also facilitates the application of manure around the corn, without the necessity of sowing and possibly cutting in seed. Another decided advantage is that the corn, being raised in a level, flat and level, instead of being ridged. In our dry, hot climate this is also very desirable. When the soil is thin, the water furrow must be correspondingly shallow; it would not be well to plant corn deep in the raw subsoil. Circumstances alter cases, and sound judgment must be exercised about every operation of the farm.

The question is often asked, what manures are best adapted to corn? As compared with cotton, corn needs about the same substances with a somewhat increased quantity of nitrogen. Cotton seed, for instance, which has always been used as a manure for corn, is by itself unsuited as a fertilizer for corn, and nitrogen is the predominant element of cotton seed. But experience has shown that cotton seed is improved as a manure for corn by the addition of phosphate, showing that corn does not need quite so large a proportion of nitrogen to place it in a position to produce cotton seed. A strictly cotton manure is also improved, when intended for corn, by the addition of more potash. In Furman's formula, for instance, which is adapted to cotton on medium lands, the cotton seed and kainit might be doubled for corn on the same quality of land. Cow manure and ashes likewise proved an excellent fertilizer for corn. But experiment has not succeeded as yet in fixing as definitely the proportion of ingredients in a corn manure as it has in that for cotton. Experiments made at the North show comparatively little light upon corn-growing at the South, because of the predominance of grass and grain crops in the former, the soils of the North are much richer in organic nitrogen than those of the South.

The winter killing of oats for several years past has thrown a damper on that crop and directed attention rather more to corn. But it is urged upon the reader to remember that unless arrangements are made to work the corn crop with the plow alone, it may prove a very expensive crop. If upland corn is planted in the water furrow, and this furrow is filled up gradually (not all at once) by successive ploughings, and if bottom lands are planted in checks, it is possible, indeed it is easy to cultivate a crop with the plow without the aid of the hoe. Startling the plow and repeating the ploughings at short intervals is the whole secret. Such cultivation, with judicious manuring, will insure cheap corn. But inasmuch as the corn crop is more or less liable to be cut off by drought, it is desirable, in making arrangements for an ample supply of provisions, to include in one's program more or less of the large grained sorghums, like kafr corn. These will make a good crop under circumstances where corn would utterly fail, and our experience induces the belief that for feeding purposes their grain is nearly or quite as good as corn.

This is the proper month for top-dressing grass and grain. A little nitrate of soda, say 50 pounds per acre in combination with phosphates, will often produce a marked change in their growth. A yellowish cast of the leaves is a pretty sure indication of the need of nitrogen, and it is this substance which the nitrate of soda supplies. For clover, plaster is the usual top-dressing; 150 pounds per acre will utilize. Sometimes it produces wonderful effects—occasionally—but no one can predict in advance whether it will do good or evil. Grass, clover and lucerne may still be sown, but it is well to do this in the first half of the month, that the young plants may become well established before warm dry weather sets in. Be sure to finish off with the roller that the seeds may be well fitted in the soil and may come up and grow off promptly.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Hart's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks.

Jos. C. Boggs.

A youngster, being driven rapidly in a close carriage through a woodland to a neighbor's to tea, clapped his hands and said, "Auntie, ain't it funny; I'm going out to tea, and the trees are all going home!"

MARY'S SAD FATE.

The Distressing Story of a Little Girl in a Mormon Family.

JERICHO VALLEY, Utah, March 9.—Sixteen years ago Samuel Bates, a Mormon, then the possessor of two wives, Ann and Jane, the latter being childless, took Mary Lee, an orphan, to bring up, according to the rites of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, as a son.

At many children to comfort her the late Mormon, herself born in the faith. Mary Lee's parents were from England. Her mother was a delicate little woman, remembered by many here as a fearful and unhappy person. Times were hard with them when they first appeared here, and they grew harder for some reason. Just as her husband was about to take a second wife, evidently against the wishes of the companion of his youth, he was killed in a snow slide, and three months after that his widow died, some said of a broken heart, leaving little Mary alone in the world. Samuel Bates was something of a man among the Mormons. He was called Brother Bates. His first wife was a hard, coarse woman, but Jane, to whom the little orphan went, was tender, rather good looking, and filled with a stern and unbending faith in the divinity of her religion, and a devotedness to it which led her to the child which this fall to her part of her dead mother's disposition. As she grew to womanhood she became fair to a degree not often seen in these parts, but in spirit she was gloomy, sad and reticent. Surrounded by Mormons and taught by the pious Jane, she became almost fanatic on the subject of religion herself, and readily accepted all that was instilled into her mind as the inspiration of the Lord.

A year or two ago Mary Lee became acquainted with a young man living in a mining camp not far from here, a Gentle, of course, as no Mormon dotes for gold and silver. The youth, Seth Bentley by name, rarely lost an opportunity to pay the girl little attentions, and at length it became the rumor that he was accepted lover. She would stroll away to the foot hills to meet him, of evenings they would be seen by the mountain brook which winds through the town, and on Sunday afternoons, when the school was closed, Brother Bates would take her to the hills, riding away from home, they would be riding or walking together. Jane made no objection to the intimacy, but when Brother Bates's attention was called to the matter, he felt that it was his duty to interfere. Little by little Jane's mind was won over to his way of thinking, and Bentley was forthwith expelled from the house, and the girl was told that she never meet him again. But they met after this, not as a result of Mary's disobedience, but by reason of Bentley's persistence. He found her one day last summer, sitting by the brook, and when she refused to rise from him he moved her, and holding her in his arms, he told her of his affection for her and entreated her to become his wife, and in return received some encouragement. From that time on they met occasionally, unknown to Brother Bates or Jane.

In September Brother Bates went to New Mexico on an expedition tour, and when he returned in October he brought back with him a Mormon child named Cratty, who, seeing Mary Lee, thought him that he would like to take another wife, his fifth, and he accordingly broached the subject to her on the second day after his arrival. The girl, who was then about fifteen years of age, looked him with horror, but he pressed his suit, and at length brought Brother Bates to his assistance. At first Jane opposed the proposition. At first she was sincere Mormon, but her affection for her foster child got the better of her faith for a time, and until she could be persuaded by the willow. The means resorted to for bringing Jane to see the error of her ways were brutal, and she had to be introduced with the strange noise who inhabit these valleys. Brother Bates had a vision. Then Elder Cratty had a vision. Then the Sunday school teachers, and the young men and missionaries had visions. By a singular coincidence a punion all had seen the same thing. Mary Lee was God's choice for Elder Cratty's wife. Still the girl, now most of the time in tears, like her unhappy mother, dead sixteen years, slunk from the proffer of the visitor, and her foster mother, the kindly but superstitious Jane, still debarred, though growing weaker and weaker in her opposition.

The visions having of the desired effect, Elder Cratty and Brother Bates went up into the mountains some time last month, and, fasting for fourteen days and nights, they wrestled with the Lord, and at the end of their vigil they were rewarded by seeing a great light and hearing a voice from heaven saying that Elder Cratty should take Mary Lee to be his wife, and that further delay would be both unbecomingly and displeasing to the Lord. With this revelation the further assurance that a spirit had appeared unto Cratty in a vision saying that if Mary Lee would marry him she would receive the requisite affection for her husband by praying for it in the temple, the two wended their way homeward, and communicated to Jane the result of their prayers and fastings. In the face of such undoubted evidence the Lord's approval that good woman could say no more, and taking the girl to one side she advised her to give up her childish love and cling to the husband selected for her by God, who had promised his servants that if she did not leave him, she would see the spirit world in great and surpassing affliction upon her at her nuptials.

Mary Lee's own faith was strong, and her inclination to follow the teachings of her religion was great; but it took many more interviews to bring her to a decision that she had decided to obey the command. When she at last gave her consent there was much joy in Jericho Valley, and a great company was made up to go along with the wedding party to the temple. They were to start by wagon on a Monday morning. When the sun came up over the mountains that morning it saw Mary Lee alone, dead. She had risen during the night, and having sought a secluded spot where she and Bentley often met, she had taken her appeal at once to the Judge of all the earth. Her religion

would not permit her to marry the man of her choice and her womanhood revolted against the alliance which, according to earthly interpretation, the unseen power had arranged for her.

THE STALWART CANDIDATE.

Sherman the Choice for President—Significance of His Southern Trip.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Sherman proposes starting on his Southern trip this afternoon. It is understood among his close friends that Mr. Sherman contemplates combining business with pleasure on this trip. The initial conference held here during this winter by prominent Republicans of the stalwart faith, with reference to Republican prospects in the next Presidential election, have resulted in a substantial concurrence in the opinion that Mr. Sherman is by far the best available Presidential timber for the Republican party. Pennsylvania has always been looked upon as a Blaine stronghold, but it is said that the Cameron influence will now be exerted to secure a Sherman delegation to the next Republican National Convention. New York is also counted upon for Sherman, and in the Northwest ex-Postmaster-General Hutton and the clique with which he trains are to look out for Sherman delegates. Of course Mr. Sherman can have no difficulty in securing the next Presidential nomination. When Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the Presidential nomination of 1880, he used his power as Secretary of the Treasury to "work" the South, and as will be remembered, he obtained quite a respectable following in that section. He resorted to scruples in appealing to Southern collectors of customs and of internal revenue to help him out. It is among the traditions of the Treasury Department that upon one occasion he hinted to Mr. John L. Thomas, the collector of customs at Baltimore, that a Sherman delegation from Maryland to the Republican convention would be very acceptable, but that Mr. Thomas was too much tainted with Blaineism to take kindly to the suggestion. Now it is said that Mr. Sherman and his friends are of the belief that the seed sown for him in the South in 1880 fell upon good ground, and that this is the time to follow up the good work. It is reported, therefore, that on his Southern trip Mr. Sherman will take the occasion to lay his wires for Southern delegates to the convention of next year. So far as Virginia is concerned, it is said that Gen. Mahone is thoroughly in sympathy with the Sherman movement, and will use his influence for a Sherman delegation. Col. Cassin, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and who has long been one of the most prominent managers of the movement in the Republican party of North Carolina, has long been devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Sherman, and he is relied upon to secure the North Carolina delegation. These all think that Mr. Sherman will strengthen his chances by going South, and mixing with the people, so that other Republican aspirants for the nomination will watch Mr. Sherman's Southern tour with considerable interest, if not anxiety.

Notes of Southern Progress.

W. E. Gilliam is developing a gold mine at Sheppard's, Va.
A such, a large brick factory is being erected at Corsicana, Texas.
A gin factory is being built at Corsicana, Texas.
It is reported that S. S. Marshall & Bro., of Allegheny City, Pa., will establish glass works at Chattanooga, Tenn.
A pottery is being erected near Pinos, Tenn., by Stewart & Alexander.
It is reported that a brick factory is to be established at Chattanooga, Tenn.
It is rumored that a stove and bentwood factory will be started at Jellico, Tenn.

A company is being formed to build a street railroad at Dalton, Ga.
R. M. Connel will erect a lith and shingle mill near Sycamore, N. C.
James D. McNeil will build a cotton yarn factory, 40 by 60 feet, at Fayetteville, N. C.
A chair factory will be started near Gibsonville, N. C., by Clapp & Co.
A trunk factory has been started at Birmingham, Ala., by I. C. Bandman & Co.

J. D. Noble, of Anniston, Ala., have ordered new machinery to double the capacity of their boiler works.
A \$250,000 stock company is being organized at Sheffield, Ala., to establish a rolling mill.
C. B. Hargrove, of Rome, Ga., contemplate starting a rope factory.
A company has been formed at Cullman, Ala., to buy and water works, with J. H. Karter as secretary and William Bower treasurer.

The Mississippi Land, Immigration, Mining and Manufacturing Company has been organized at Durrant, Miss. The authorized capital stock is said to be \$1,000,000.
The Trowbridge Furniture Company, capital stock \$250,000, has been chartered at Atlanta, Ga., by John Trowbridge, Henry T. Trowbridge, Leonard T. Kendall and George W. Towers.

The Southern Bridge Company, of Birmingham, Ala., are putting in new machinery and will add boiler works and the manufacturing of bolts, nuts, rivets, etc.
J. C. Cole, of Jacksonville, Fla., A. M. Ives, S. C. Thompson, Mr. Drew and others have bought 6,000 acres of mineral lands, which they will develop.

The Free Delivery Affected.

The failure of the Deficiency Appropriation bill affects the postal service to this extent: There are 179 places at which the free delivery service was to have been established immediately, but now nothing in this direction can be done until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation will be available. In another item it was proposed to appropriate \$100,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to institute a thorough examination of the accounts of all fourth class postmasters, which would have necessitated the appointment of several additional postoffice inspectors. This investigation was rendered necessary because numerous frauds had been discovered in the accounts of postmasters whose compensation is determined by the number of stamps they cancel.

There's more bones to the square inch of shad than in anything we know of.