

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873.

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## STEAM vs. WATER.

Letter from Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown. ATLANTA, GA., April 22, 1873.

HON. J. P. REED, ANDERSON, S. C.—*My Dear Sir:* Your esteemed favor of the 17th instant is before me, and in reply I have to state that I have not had an opportunity to examine carefully the relative cost of propelling machinery for cotton factories by water and by steam. Some contend that steam is equally as cheap. My own opinion is, that good water power is cheaper than steam, though abundant experience has shown that the business may be conducted very profitably in the absence of water power by the use of steam. The Milledgeville factory, for instance, with the operations of which I am somewhat familiar, has, from the beginning, been run with steam, and it has been made not only a paying but a profitable investment. And the same, I understand, is true of the Macon factory, and several others in this State, though the most eminently successful cotton mill is in Augusta, propelled by water power.

Efforts are being made here to get up one or more cotton mills at this place, but up to this time a sufficient amount of stock has not been subscribed. If cotton mills should be located here, they will doubtless be run by steam, as the iron mills, flour mills and other manufacturing establishments now are propelled in that manner. Coal is used exclusively, I believe, in this city for manufacturing purposes at present, and is a good deal cheaper than wood as a fuel. Our people are very fast abandoning the use of wood for fuel in their houses, and adopting coal; and as our coal interests are further developed, so as to cheapen the article, it will be used exclusively. At present, coal can be delivered in Chattanooga at three dollars per ton, and the freight to this point is \$1.80 per ton, making, say, \$4.80 per ton, delivered here. I suppose it would cost you two dollars more to lay it down at Anderson, making, say, in round numbers, \$7.00 per ton by the car load. Our people have been paying here for the East Tennessee coal, for grates, \$8.75 per ton by retail during the past winter, and they find it cheaper than wood.

It is proper that I remark, however, that the Milledgeville, the Macon and other factories in Georgia run by steam, have used wood all the while, and made the business profitable. The increased development of the coal interests in Tennessee and Georgia will, I believe, soon reduce the price of coal still lower, and put it within your reach.

If your people undertake to build a factory at Anderson, pardon me for making a single suggestion. An error very frequently committed is, to put a large amount of capital into a fine house, so as to make quite a display in the appearance of the concern. This will do very well for a wealthy company that is driving a profitable business, but is not very sensible for beginners. The use of the house is simply to shelter and protect the machinery, provided it be substantial and convenient, the less it will cost, and the larger will be the dividends. A citizen with small means always acts unwisely to put most of it in a fine house, upon which he pays heavy taxes and for occasional repairs, without deriving any dividends from it. And the same rules will apply as well to a manufacturing establishment. However, your own good practical sense will readily teach you this, without any argument from me.

Wishing you and your people much success in this and every other laudable enterprise, I am, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Letter from H. H. Hickman, President of Graniteville Manufacturing Co.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 28, 1873.  
J. P. REED, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have your favor of the 17th instant—contents duly noted. I have for some time been investigating the subject of steam, from the fact that I had a desire to extend our operations at Graniteville. I have satisfied myself that I could build a mill at Graniteville to run in connection with the old mill, to be propelled by steam, and do better than to go elsewhere, from the fact that I possess many advantages at Graniteville. But if I were going to build a new mill at any other point, I would prefer water power. I must say that I would not like to invest money in a small steam mill, for it will require the same skilled labor that a large mill would, and skilled labor is expensive.

I believe, however, that money could be made by steam power, if well managed—wood at \$3.00 per cord, or coal at \$7.50 per ton. I find that I could get coal at Graniteville for \$7.00 to \$7.50 ton. You no doubt could get it at the same price, per Chattanooga via Atlanta. \* \* \* I refer you to A. D. Lockwood, 56 Seal's Building, Boston, one of the best mill men in New England, for better information. Truly yours,

H. H. HICKMAN.

Letter from A. D. Lockwood, Cotton Mill Engineer.

BOSTON, June 18, 1873.  
J. P. REED, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 5th instant is before me, and I would say in reply that I have no doubt of the practicability of successfully using steam power in cotton manufacturing, where fuel is to be had at reasonable prices. Other things being equal, I should give the preference to water power over steam, and simply because fuel costs something in all places, and this, as far as it goes, is an objection. Many of our most successful New England mills, however, are worked by steam power, which proves that success does not depend so much upon the kind of power used, as the kind of machinery, manner of working it, and

local circumstances. With water power you are confined to the river banks; but with steam you can locate anywhere—by your cotton fields, on the line of your railroads, where lumber and labor are abundant and cheap, in your towns, or in the country, as circumstances may favor. These things must be put as an offset for the cost of fuel. As I stated at first, *other things being equal*, water power is to be preferred.

I am now making plans for a steam mill requiring an engine of 1000 horse-power, and for a party who has had extensive experience, and on a large scale, both with water and steam, and he does not hesitate at all about largely extending his works by the use of steam power. I could go more into details if necessary, but I suppose this general statement of results and practices here, is quite as satisfactory as a more detailed statement would be.

Yours truly,

A. D. LOCKWOOD.

Letter from John J. Gresham, President of Macon Manufacturing Co.

MACON, GA., July 10, 1873.  
J. P. REED, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry I will state that I am not a manufacturer, but have had some knowledge of the workings of a steam cotton mill for the last twenty years. I have been the president of the Macon Manufacturing Co., and though having nothing to do with the workings of the mill, I have known all about it. About 1850, there were eight or ten steam mills put up in Georgia. I am sorry to say every one of them failed except ours. The causes of their failures were, 1. They cost more than the subscribed capital, 2. They were badly constructed, and were not properly run by efficient men. 3. They were badly located as to fuel and transportation. These were, I think, the main causes of their failure. Yours, &c.,

JOHN J. GRESHAM.

Letter from E. Waitzfelder & Co., Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1873.  
J. P. REED, Esq., ANDERSON, S. C.—*Dear Sir:* We duly received your favor of 24th June, and tender apology for not sooner replying to same. As Gov. Brown mentioned our name in connection with the practicability of running cotton mills by steam or water power, we most cheerfully submit such observations appertaining thereto as may be of value to you in organizing a cotton mill. We have been running two cotton mills for a considerable period, and are doing so at the present time, one located at Milledgeville, Ga., the other in Philadelphia. At the former we use wood for fuel, and coal at latter. Coal is most economical, provided it can be obtained in the neighborhood. A mill eligibly situated on a canal, with plenty of water and no water rent, (or even a small one,) or water power from a river with a good water fall and steady run, is cheaper than steam. However, without an even supply of water in river or canal, and thereby be subject to low water and overflows, steam is decidedly preferable. If your mill is in a county where there is plenty of pine wood or coal, steam power is nearly as cheap as water, when you take into consideration that your mill is not disturbed by stoppages on account of the unreliability of the water, keeping your machinery and operatives idle. Besides, if your dam is not first-class it continually requires repairing; whereas, with a good boiler and engine, with plenty of wood or coal, you are not prevented from running regularly during all seasons of the year. Furthermore, it will be necessary for you to have steam in the mill for dressing and dyeing purposes, and for heating in winter time. Our mill at Philadelphia is situated on the banks of the Schuylkill River on one side, and a canal on the other, yet we use steam; firstly, owing to cheapness of coal; secondly, the water rent being high, and the necessary too frequent stoppages on account of low or too high water.

We regret not being in possession of any documentary data on these subjects, but present foregoing views, the results of our personal experience. As to whether the mill could be made to pay, depends altogether on the management, and the parties intrusted with operating it, and also the amount of capital invested. It would prove disadvantageous to have the mill too small, or being without sufficient quantity of approved machinery. These should cost at least \$100,000; in addition to which you ought to have some \$15,000 to \$20,000 available for working capital, so that you could buy for cash, and not be compelled to sacrifice your goods in dull seasons. The more you can increase your machinery, the more profitable it would prove for the company. If you succeed in establishing a mill for the manufacture of cotton goods, we would recommend you to get your carding machinery from England, it being considered the best; and if we can be of any service in procuring that or other machinery, either in this or the English market, let us hear from you, and we will purchase to best advantage.

Hoping your undertaking will be successful, and in that way add a desirable improvement to your Southern town, we are,

Very truly yours,

E. WAITZFELDER & CO.

—A little boy being instructed in morals by his grandmother, the old lady told him that all such terms as "golly," "by jingo," "by thunder," &c., were only little oaths, and that he should not use them. In fact, she said he could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by." All such were oaths. "Well, then, grandmother," said the hopeful, "is 'by telegraph' which I see in the newspapers, swearing?" "No," said the old lady, "that is only lying."

## Southern History—Mr. Davis' Speech.

The recent speech of Ex-President Davis, at the Historical Convention, has excited the ire and stirred the bile of many journals, North and South. We gave a synoptical report of the speech last week, containing all that was calculated to offend in any quarter, but the full report gives evidence of beauty and pathos not embodied in the synopsis, and shows that Mr. Davis has lost none of his power and eloquence as an orator, albeit the fires of his youth are spent and the measure of his ambition passed away. Among the numerous comments of the newspapers upon this speech, we find the following article in the New York Journal of Commerce, which is a temperate expression of dissent from a Northern standpoint, but which, for its kindly advice in regard to the collection of historical data, deserves a place in our columns:

The Southern Historical Society proposes to do a useful and important work, one in which every part of the country must take an interest. The mission of this society is to collect the materials for that hypothetical personage, so often referred to as "the future historian." The time is not yet come—it is far off—when the story of a civil war can be fairly and truthfully written. Too much sensational passion survives the terrible conflict; and, besides, the data for the construction of an impartial history have still to be gathered and classified. It may take years for the Southern Historical Society to collect and assort the documentary evidence now floating about in private hands at the South. For a considerable time after the downfall of the Confederacy the Southerners did not have the heart to engage in this line of research. They cared but little what was said of them or what became of them. They wanted only food and shelter, and liberty to earn a living unmolested; and as for their military successes or reverses, they seemed to desire nothing more than that the chequered events of five years should be buried in the oblivion they sought for themselves. And it so happened that until within a year or two there has been no effort worthy of the name to bring together the Southern materials for a history of the Southern arm. By far the largest known collection of this nature is in the possession of the United States Government, the fruits of its captures at the South, and of purchases made from Confederate agents at the close of the war. But the facts there amassed are inadequate to a full understanding of the Southern military movements. Of these the complete and trustworthy narratives can only be had through the exertions of the Southern Historical Society, or some such body, which supplies the hiatus, the "future historian" will be in one respect, no better qualified to do justice to his great subject than is the historian of our day. The muse of history is passionless, calm, seeking only after the truth; and the proceedings of historical societies appear at the best when they are free from all personal or political feelings. We regret that the appropriate tranquility of the Southern Historical Convention should have been broken in upon by the rash and imprudent utterances of Mr. Jefferson Davis. They jar most disagreeably upon our sense of what was fitting to the time and place. Mr. Davis knows, or should know, much about the war, in which he was a leading spirit. He could give the Southern Historical Society facts and figures that would be worth having. He could correct some misapprehensions that now exist in Northern and Southern minds with regard to important occurrences of the war. And there could be no better place to do this than at an invited guest—invited, doubtless, for the express purpose of offering facts or suggestions that would be of use in carrying on the great work of the society. When Mr. Davis gets up he launches at once into a speech glorifying incessantly, declaring that "we had been cheated rather than conquered," and that "the men of this day may yield the principles for which they contended, but the children who succeed will cherish and perpetuate them." To the women of the South he addressed himself with much tact, paying beautiful compliments to their "devotion and self-sacrifice," saying that he "had never seen a Southern woman who had been reconstructed," and committing to the faithful and devoted sex his "greatest hope for the future of our country." All that he says of the fortitude, the patience, the self-sacrifice, and the unswerving fidelity of the Southern women is perfectly true—as it is true of women in the wars of all lands and ages. The tribute was deserved. But taking it in connection with all else that Mr. Davis said in his exaltation of the past or in his hopes for the future, we see that the aim of his speech was to make his hearers as discontented and bitter as he is himself. We acquit him of any absurd notion of trying to foment another civil war, though some Northern Radical journals will probably put that foolish construction on his words; but, nevertheless, his speech, in its excitement and in its obvious political barbaque or an after-dinner oration. Much could be said of the contagion of partisan excitement or the influence of an undue quantity of wine. But we can see no excuse for the intrusion of these gloomy regrets and these threatening prophecies upon a convention of gentlemen assembled to study how they could best save the scattered records of an old war—not hatch plans for a new one. It has often been asserted that Mr. Davis has no measurable influence at the South. At all events, we do not believe that he represents the feelings of those Southerners upon whom the fortunes of their country actually depend; the men who can forget as well as forgive; who do not childishly mourn over the past, but work in the present for the future with a courage that will not let them despair. These are the men, while Mr. Davis and a few others are assiduously lauding over the lost cause, are trying hard to save the South from carpet-baggers and decay. With their co-workers, the Conservative men of all parties at the North—they will yet disappoint the lugubrious expectations of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and show him a union regenerated and disenthralled.

CONFIDENCE IN OTHERS.—People have generally three epochs in their confidence in man. In the first they believe him to be every thing that is good, and they are lavish with their friendship and confidence. In the next they have had experience, which has smitten down that confidence, and they then have to be careful not to mislead every one, and to put the worst construction upon every thing. Later in life, they learn that the greater number of men have much more good in them than bad, that even when there is cause to blame, there is more reason to pity than to condemn; and then a spirit of confidence again awakens within them.

—Mark Twain modestly denies that he is the man alluded to in the line, "Mark the perfect man,"

## Agriculture and Politics.

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, recently delivered a speech at the Clayton County Fair, in which he considered the question as to what the Southern people must do in the future. We make the following extract from the address, commending it to the careful perusal and study of the farming community:

Now, I affirm, it is cheaper for you to raise your own provisions than to have them brought from the West, and given to you at the nearest depot free of all cost and charges! How is this? In the first place, if we raise five millions of bales of cotton, we will get no more money for them than we would get for half that number. Then, out of the same amount realized you pay for the five millions, just double cost of production! Half the labor and supplies employed in raising five million bales of cotton could be employed in raising supplies, without reducing the value of the cotton crop one dollar. But half this labor would raise more than you need for supplies. You could employ much of it, also, in enriching your lands, and improving your property in many ways. Then your crib full of corn, your smoke-houses full of meat, your family full of smiles, yourselves full of independence, and your pockets full of money for investment. And how would you invest it? In cotton factories, on the waterfalls which God sent all through your country to run on spindles. This would make you independent of Old England and New England. Then, also, you would mine your own iron and make your own implements of husbandry, and this would make you independent of Pennsylvania foundries and Massachusetts workshops. In a word, every improvement would be built up in your own country, and all the profits of those improvements would go into your own pockets. Go on as you are now going, making cotton your chief crop, and slavery is the doom of your children and your children's children forever! A people who depend on other people for their food and clothing, are and must be slaves.

Make cotton your surplus crop, and your wealth, independence and power will multiply as surely as the years increase. But you say there is a great obstacle in the way of raising our supplies. The freedmen will destroy them before they can be gathered. I admit the full force of this obstacle. The negro, as a race, prefer to live by idleness and theft rather than by labor. When the present generation of negroes—who acquired their disciplinary habits in slavery—shall pass away, the troubles alluded to will increase with every future generation. This brings us face to face with a great problem. And I say here, now, if there is not sufficient statesmanship in this country to devise laws which shall compel the negro to quit stealing and go to work, then the best thing we can do is to pick up our children and hunt another country. I would give the negro every right to which he is entitled under the laws, but he is entitled under no law to become the destroyer of his neighbors' property, nor to keep the white race of the South in poverty and bondage.

The first thing to be done is to secure home government for home affairs. This is our right and our necessity. We must get control of our own labor and regulate our own industry. Massachusetts and New York cannot do these things for us wisely or well. With State governments for State affairs every other good will follow. Without this every evil is inevitable. Well, go on and tell how we are to have this great boon of self-government for our own affairs? I will. It can only be obtained by securing a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States as now amended, fixing the proper limits of the Federal and State governments. This is the great work of the country, and it must be done in the next four years, and it must be done at Washington. Now, my friends, take breath and listen to me, for I want you to comprehend the biggest idea of the age, and one which holds in its keeping the future of yourselves and of your children for live or woe. What does the Fourteenth Amendment mean? Does it mean that citizenship of the United States is the primary citizenship in this country; or does it mean that citizenship is *à heretofore* existed, is only extended to the emancipated race? Does it mean that a man is a citizen of a State because he is first a citizen of the United States; or does it mean he is a citizen of the United States because he is first a citizen of some one of the States?

Protection to the citizen is the duty of the Government. That protection must extend to all civil rights, such as, to hold property, make contracts, sue, give evidence, inherit, bequeath, and everything which pertains to the security and enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Now the government of which a person is primarily a citizen, is bound primarily to extend that protection, and must have the primary jurisdiction to that end. If then the Fourteenth Amendment has made citizenship of the United States the primary citizenship, then the primary protection of citizenship is with the Federal Government, and the primary jurisdiction to extend that protection is in the Federal Government. But if the primary jurisdiction is in the Federal Government, then the State governments can only exercise such jurisdiction subordinate to and under the supervision of the Federal Government. In these few brief words I have feebly presented the question of all questions for all the people of the United States, and the one on the solution of which hangs all possible hope in the future for the Southern States and people. It will settle whether you shall be paupers and slaves, or independent freemen.

THE WONDERFUL VIRTUES OF INK.—No fluid, water perhaps, excepted, has so benefited the world as ink. It has been the medium through which the great thoughts of all the ages have been preserved and disseminated, the discovery by which the art preservative of all arts was made a possibility. And yet, much as it has been written on the subject, and long as it has been experimented with, it has remained for the present day to develop some of its most remarkable qualities. One night last week a Louisville gentleman, who had retired to rest after a light supper of soft crabs and cucumbers, awoke in the night with certain pains, which excited his fears of an attack of cholera. No time was to be lost in warding off the fell destroyer. He sprang from his spring mattress, and, seizing a bottle of camphor, took a swallow, and then vigorously rubbed the afflicted portion of his person with the restorative, continuing the application after he had returned to bed. He experienced prompt relief, but as his right leg lifted, it occurred to him that his camphor had lost its customary odor. Again he arose, and this time turned out the tale. Instead of camphor he had used a bottle of superer writing fluid.

—Where did you get that turkey?" said a colonel to a recruit, who came into camp with a fine bird. "Stole it!" was the laconic answer. "Ah!" said the colonel, "my boys may steal, but they won't lie."

## Manufactures in the South.

Ours is a material, money-seeking age. Its favorite pursuits and investigations are not speculative, chivalric nor romantic, but are employed in those fields which promise to yield the greatest amount of wealth, comfort and independence to the individual, and to society. The Southern people are in a condition to feel the force of this fact rather painfully. They have lost many hundreds of millions of their property, at a time when other portions of the country have been accumulating wealth rapidly. The Northeast and West are rich and prosperous; the South only moderately so in a few scattered localities. Yet the mass of the people in all parts of the United States belong to the same intellectual, active, thrifty, enterprising Anglo-Saxon race. The agricultural capabilities and mineral resources of the South are of the first order, while its climate is one of the finest on the globe. There is no good reason why the South should lag in the rear in the accumulation of wealth, and the acquisition of material power generally. While our lack of development is attributable in no small degree to political causes, much of the blame justly falls upon the Southern people themselves. There is a lamentable want of enterprise apparent in many of the finest portions of our territory. What city of thirty thousand inhabitants in New England would, for example, permit a water power like that of the Ohio falls to run to waste for years as we have done? There is a mine of wealth which, if worked with a force of operatives to our doors in their own numbers equal to the population of a large city, but every interest and trade now existing in Louisville would receive a powerful impetus. The merchants would double their retail custom, the wholesale merchants would double their trade, the professions would be benefited in the same proportion, and every vocation, from the highest to the humblest, would receive an infusion of new life. Not Louisville only sleeps over patent advantages and opportunities. Many instances of like neglect exist over the South, whose people are slow to learn the fact, shown in the history of every country in Christendom, that the wealth of a nation comes from her manufactures far more than from the raw material that it produces. It is nonsense to say that manufactures will not prosper in the South. "We maintain, on the contrary, that they can be made more profitable, with fair business management, in the South than they are to-day in Great Britain, Germany, or New England. An Alabama newspaper of recent date says:

"Ex-Governor Patton of Alabama, in a letter to *The South*, says that the dividend paid by the Augusta cotton mills is over twenty per cent a year. A cotton mill at Petersburg, Va., pays twenty-five per cent a year. One at Columbus, Ga., pays over twenty per cent. The mills of this State do at least as well. And at this very time the New England mills are struggling along with small profits, and even talk of working short time, so as to reduce stocks and improve prices. The difference between their feeble and sinking condition and the vigorous activity of the Southern mills is accounted for by the 'five cents a pound' advantage which the Southern manufacturer has in his tilt with New England, and yet we have but few factories in Alabama."

One fact like this is worth a thousand theories which aim to explain why it is that manufactures will not thrive in the South. They do prosper wherever good business men conduct them, and on their establishment in the future depends the hope of Southern restoration; and not restoration only, but an excellence and prosperity which she never attained in the past. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.—A radical reform is needed in regard to the annual addresses made at Autumn Fairs. In the first place the address should be made by that farmer who can do best, and who can most honor the subject. Should he be deficient in the graces of oratory, and should fail to express himself eloquently, still let him speak to his brother farmers, for in establishing his practice, others will try to imitate and excel. But there is no lack of educated farmers, and the annual address may be all that is desired in the way of elegance and finish of composition, provided the proper man is selected. The custom hitherto prevailing of selecting lawyers and eminent politicians to address farmers is degrading and unworthy of the age, for it is thereby taken for granted that farmers belong to a low class, and that they need not ever be troubled to instruct others. Let this practice be abolished and forever.

Then the most favorable time for delivering the address should be selected. The earlier part of the fair is the best opportunity. Further, especial pains should be taken to have the audience seated. Nothing of this kind has ever been done, and consequently people have been obliged to stand, usually in the sun, or in the rain, as is often the case, and only a few tired and distracted people, many of them on the move, have appeared. The way to do is to have a large hall, or to appropriate shaded ground, if such is to be had, and then to furnish seats for about 1,000 people. They will surely be filled, and largely by ladies, to whom the seats will furnish a part of the attraction. If such accommodation cannot be provided, the address might as well be omitted, and, instead, have it printed. We have attended a great many State Fairs, and have never yet listened to an address except in part, and so few do listen that the occasion is of no kind of consequence. To go to great expense in providing seats and shelter for horse trots and the best intellectual entertainment that can be provided, shows a low state of mental culture, and one well worthy to be placed on a level with political exhibitions. Much solid entertainment might be derived from an address, and people might return home highly gratified, but before this result can be attained, entirely new arrangements must be made. —*New York Tribune.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Charleston *News and Courier* relates the occurrence of a touching incident at the funeral of the late Dr. Smyth in that city. While the casket containing the remains was being borne into the church, a very aged colored woman stepped from the crowd of colored persons who were gathered to do honor to the memory of the deceased, and with tears streaming from her eyes, paid a brief but touching tribute to her old pastor.

When the coffin was carried to the grave and just before it was lowered to its final resting place, a number of children from the Orphan House gathered around and covered it with wreaths of evergreens and white flowers. The deceased had often conducted divine service in the Orphan's Chapel, and in his lifetime took a deep interest in all that concerned the inmates of the institution.

—An editor, who knows how it is himself, says: "To prevent bleeding at the nose, keep it out of other people's business."

## Patrons of Husbandry.

This new order is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the Northwestern and Southern States, and promises to become the most powerful organization ever effected in this country. Political shysters are already beginning to tremble at a movement so full of disaster to their schemes for continued corruption and public plunder. The present corrupt administration attempted for some time to ridicule the order, but finding this unavailing, and looking with fearful forebodings to the strict account which the uncorrupted yeomen of the country will hold it, when it comes to ask for a third term, its organs are endeavoring to prejudice the people against it by denouncing it as a trick of the "Ku Klux Democracy" to regain power. We do not wonder that the Republican party should see in this organization for mutual protection of the honest and hardworking taxpayers of the country, the "handwriting on the wall" which foretells its doom. For although it eschews politics, and has no purpose to subvert the ends of any political party, yet being composed of men who are most deeply interested in good government, and an honest administration, and of a class who have not yet been corrupted by Credit Mobilier stock, fat offices and backpay stealings, the prospect of its members acting in concert to place honest and capable men in office, is not a very pleasing one with a party which has debauched every office within its reach, from the highest to the lowest, and burdened the people with enormous taxation to enrich an army of office-holders. We look with great confidence to this new order as affording the most hopeful sign of our political regeneration and redemption. We do not believe that the honest and strong-minded farmers, who compose the great body of the Patrons of Husbandry, will ever again allow themselves, to be harassed by party shackles, or vote unquestioningly the party ticket framed and put into their hands by political hacks and wire-pullers. Heretofore they have been too indifferent to public affairs; they have been too much disposed to allow politicians to manage the affairs of government without scrutinizing the motives or fitness for office of those who sought for their suffrage. Comprising a large majority of the voters of the country, our farmers and planters have heretofore been careless of their great interests, and unmindful of their great power. Paying by far the largest portion of the taxes, and producing the great bulk of the nation's wealth, they have the deepest interest in seeing that one not honest and intelligent men shall fill public office. Such, we believe, will be the effect of this Farmers' movement, and we most devoutly wish it God speed.

We want to see more Granges organized in our country. We want to see our farmers take more pride in their noble calling; we want to see them more active in obtaining and diffusing the knowledge which science and experience afford for beautifying and adding comforts to their homes, and for repairing the injuries done to this beautiful land by a most reckless system of cultivation. We want to see them united for mutual instruction, for mutual help and protection, for the promotion of social intercourse, for the promotion of social virtues, and for the promotion of good government and an honest administration of it. We believe the order of the Patrons of Husbandry is better calculated to attain these ends than any merely human organization yet devised. We trust our farmers will look into the matter and take action at once.—*Spartanburg Spartan.*

THE NEED FOR PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—That sort of training whose primary object and result is to give a man superiority over his fellows, so that his advancement is only measured by their depression, we do not believe to be true education. This process may make a demagogue, it may make a brilliant politician, but it does not make the real benefactors of their race who have set mankind forward great strides in material welfare.

The great demand of our country and the world at the present day is pre-eminently for educated practical men; for men thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the great natural agencies, and with their practical application to the industrial pursuits of the nation and the age; who not only have the knowledge to calculate the expansive energy of steam, but the power to actually take hold of the vaporous giant, put him in harness, and make him forge the shaft to draw the car or delve the mine.

Our own State especially demands of her educational institutions young men of practical scientific knowledge to develop her extensive resources, and utilize the many elements of power which nature has so liberally distributed in her mountains, her streams and her valleys. This importance of technical education is now being acknowledged in all civilized countries. Prussia, England, and our own country are establishing polytechnical schools, and encouraging by effort the individual talents and energies of their people.

The power of a nation depends not altogether or chiefly upon the extent and variety of its resources and natural advantages, but far more upon the degree of skill and ingenuity with which these advantages are used; in a word, upon the scientific and practical education of the industrial classes. There is no basis upon which national greatness can so firmly rest as upon the skill and intelligence of its industrial energy.—*Home and School.*

AN ERECT POSTURE.—A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, in which large numbers of persons indulge, as injurious to health. He says: "An erect bodily attitude is of vast more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether in the sitting, standing or lying posture; whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to the level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and in fact, undominal and thoracic muscular system. Many children become slightly hump-backed or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow; when any person finds it easier to sit, or stand or sleep in a crooked position than in a straight one, such persons may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or an upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.—The man who forfeits his word without good and sufficient reason, on one occasion, will repeat, and is unworthy of your confidence. If American boys and girls are trained to consider a promise as a sacred thing, the men and women will soon be more honorable. Every day life's worries are added to, and its cares increased, by some one forfeiting their word. "I promised, but did not mean it," is a remark as common as it is heartless. Never promise without deliberation, and keep it sacredly, even if compelled to use great self-denial.