

Washington News and Gossip. WASHINGTON, January 11.

WASHINGTON, January 11. Desperate and concerted efforts are being made in influential quarters to prevent the Senate from confirming the nomination of Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice. The extreme Rad-icals both in the Senate and House are raising a perfect howl over the appointment of a Dem-ocrat to the position of Chief Justice, the highest office in the gift of the President, and a position which may under very possible con-tingencies be of more importance in a party point of view than that of the President him-self. With a two-thirds majority in Congress the President has practically no control over the legislation. But the Supreme Court has in its hand the final supervision of all legisla-tion, and from its veto there is no appeal. This being the case all Ralicaldom has taken the alarm. If a vote had been taken on Mr. This being the case all Kallcaldom has taken the alarm. If a vote had been taken on Mr. Cushing's nomination on Friday afternoon he would have been confirmed by at least a two-thirds vote. Now the result is believed by many to be somewhat doubtful. Yesterday the President was called on by a number of Sena-President was called on by a number of Sena-tors and Representatives of the advanced Rad-ical type, who ventured to remonstrate against his appointment of a Democrat to the supreme bench. Those members who were among the active ones in enacting the reconstruction legislation profess to have fears that Mr. Cushing, when once at the head of the Su-preme Court, would avail himself of the first opportunity to declare it unconstitutional. Among these, however, is not Mr. Sumner. It has been said that Gen. Butler was instrumen-tal in securing the nomination of Mr. Cushing. Whether this be so or not, it seems to be sure that he is the only one of the Massachusetts Representatives who has expressed himself in approval of it. Mr. Boutwell, it is thought, will go with Mr. Sumner in voting for confir-mation. mation.

The cries against Mr. Cushing of being a Democrat and a secession Democrat seem rather strange in view of the fact that many of the shining lights of the Republican party would be compelled to answer guilty to the same charge. Mr. Cushing's course in the Democratic Convention of 1860 is brought up, but as Gen. Butler has long since been forgiven for voting fifty times in the same convention to nominate Jefferson Davis for President, it would seem as if Mr. Cushing's offence at the same time might also be condoned. An hon-ored member of President Grant's Cabinet is ored member of President Grant's Cabinet is known to have been a secessionist by his out-spoken utterances on the stump in the spring of 1861. And so are plenty of leading Repub-licans in and out of Congress, whereas the truth of the matter is that Mr. Cushing cannot be charged with being a secessionist. As early as April, 1861, he made in his native State of Messachusetts the strongest kind of a Union Massachusetts the strongest kind of a Union speech, and offered to take the field on that side. He was complimented with the offer of a position here by President Lincoln, for whom he voted in 1864, and he voted for President Grant in 1868 and 1872.

It is certainly rather remarkable that Mr. Cushing's Democratic antece

threes. During the debate on the subject of Cushing's confirmation and in bringing it at once to a vote the presiding officer had fre-quently to suspend all business and bring Sen-quently to suspend all output of the original letter of Cushing to Da-tors to be the president of the War Department quently to suspend all business and bring Sen-ators to their seats and customary attention to the matter in hand. Finally, pending a mo-tion of Senator Sherman to get the Senate to take up the special order, Edmunds moved an executive session to bring the long agony over the Chief Justiceship to an end, when, by a very decided vote in the affirmative on Sar-gent's motion to adjourn, the Senate manifested its positive unwillingness to take up the con-sideration of the case of Caleb Cushing. It will be tried again to-morrow and a hot con-flict is expected, with what results no one pre-tends to know. tends to know.

Mr. Cushing has of late years hailed from Virginia, but when he found a hubbub raised over his nomination as Chief Justice he fell over his nomination as Chief Justice he fell back upon the Massachusetts Senators for sup-port. It was amusing to see the Washington *Chronicle*, which only lives by the droppings from the tables of advertising clerks, paid by order of the administration, pitching into Sumner, hammer and tongs, for sustaining an administration nomination; but Sumner was not easily scared. His defence of Cushing's position as to the reconstruction acts of Con-vress and his endorsement of him—although a gress and his endorsement of him-although a friend of Judge Hoar-had a great effect. Neither was Boutwell inactive in advocating the claims, the political soundness and the loyalty of Caleb Cushing, "of Virginia."

WASHINGTON, January 13.

It was supposed, yesterday afternoon, when Senator Edmunds moved that the Senate go into executive session, that it was with the intento executive session, that it was with the inten-tion of acting on the nomination of Caleb Cush-ing as chief justice of the United States. Sen-ator Edmunds, who is chairman of the commit-tee on the judiciary, having reported favorably on the nomination the same day it was made, and a motion for adjournment being immediately thereafter made, was regarded as favorable The caucus of Republican senators this morning was called especially to exchange views relative to the nomination, when it was discovered that the opposition was much greater than was sup-posed even by those who made up their minds to vote in the negative on the question of con-firmation. The meeting of the Senate, at noon, interrupted the further proceeding of the caucus reference to the nomination. It was the geneto him the feeling and views of the Republican among them that the President, on hearing of the reconstruction of the Union. While my the statement, will withdraw the nomination. The objections urged against Mr. Cushing did not affect his legal qualifications for the position, but were based principally upon his political principles, heretofore declared in his official acts, which were considered as not being in accord with those entertained by the Republican party. The Senators expressed their views with much unanimity and with a positiveness which showed a deep objection to the nomination. WASHINGTON, January 14. Yesterday afternoon, before the Republican Senators resumed their caucus session, Senator Sargent called upon the President and mentioned to him the fact that he had received an annonymous letter in which it was stated that express more confidence than ever that he will on the 21st of March, 1861, Caleb Cushing wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis strongly recommending Archibald Roane, a clerk in the Attorney Generald's office, to Davis's favorable consideration. Roane having strong Southern sympathies, and being an able scholar, was a contributor to DeBow's Review, and while briefly alluding to the subjects which then divided the North and South, Cushing spoke of them as the course of a final separation of the Union, which he regarded as an accomplished fact. The President a short time thereafter applied to the Secretary of War for the original of this letter, which was produced, it being Very considerable opposition has developed found among the captured Confederate archives. itself as to the nomination of Mr. Cushing as The President, on reading the letter, at once The President, on reading the letter, at once Chief Justice. That opposition all takes shape concluded to withdraw the nomination and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for this purpose. The President, before he nominated Cushing, knew that this gentle-man had taken the State Rights view of the questions which agitated the country, just previous to the breaking out of the civil war, but that when Fort Sumter was fired upon, Cushing made a patriotic speech, and offered his services in a military capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Cushing, declared their opinion that the government had no right to coerce a State, yet when hostilities resulted, they were actively found on the side of the Union; but now that Chief Justiceship from Massachusetts who this letter to Jefferson Davis had come to light, stating so broadly disunion views, the Presisaid to a brother member, "Have you heard the dent, notwithstanding his high appreciation of latest news? It is said that the President has Mr. Cushing's legal attainments, resolved to withdrawn Cushing's name for Chief Justice withdraw his name, apprehensive that his and nominated Jerry Black." Still, it is be-opinions, as expressed in the past, might injuriously affect the decisions of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice. The President called an extra Cabinet meeting to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered. A short time before the President's private Secretary started for the Capitol, a long letter from Mr. Cushing, through Gen. Butler, was received by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness, and particularly for nominating him for the great office of Chief Justice, and, as if in contradiction of the numerous charges against him from newspapers and other sources, he expressed his conviction of the propriety of the several amendments to the constitution added since the late civil war; and, in conclusion, he asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate. The President detained the private Secretary, and added to the message of withdrawal a postscript stating that since the message was written yesterday, he had received a letter from Mr. Cushing, a has discovered one away back in 1814. He tention were inorton, blow in the first of whom did copy of which he enclosed, deeming it an act bought a horse for \$45, when the seller asked on the rail and iron market. A more chcerful the smell of tobacco and whiskey, and hence not seem to respond to the appeals made to of justice to that gentleman to lay the same behim, but looked darkly out from his heavy fore the Senate. As soon as the postscript was written the private Secretary left the Executive price asked, and went back and insisted on iterated. statesman of Essex, who, childlike and bland, mansion for the purpose of delivering the mes-

a general Drainage Law, permit me to correct a serious misapprehension which you have fallen into, in reference to the plan p oposed by the Drainage meeting held at Picke 18. If

The following is the letter of Gen. Cushing requesting the withdrawal of his nomination To the President-SIR: Animated by the sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done me in nominating me to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court dered it practically a dead letter on the statute book. The fact that said law has stood on our statute book for the last eighteen years, and of the United States, and perceiving that the continuance of my name before the Senate may be the cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends, therefore I respectfully request you to withdraw the nominow than at any previous time in our history, nation. Permit me to add that the charges of is prima facia evidence that the old law is raddisloyalty to the Union and the Constitution which have been brought against me in this connection are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fact. I indignantly repel the imputation. In the time anterior to the com-mencement of hostilities in the Northern States every act of my political life, in whatever relation of parties, was governed by the single dominant purpose of aiming to preserve the threatened integrity of the Union, and to avert from my country the calamity of its disruption and of consequent fratricidal carnage. How could such a purpose be promoted otherwise than by a political association or personal in-tercourse with citizens, of different States, in-cluding those of States professedly disaffected to the Union? Sould the only possible means to the nomination. Some of the senators, how- of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized to the nomination. Some of the senators, how-ever, voted for adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour, it being half-past four o'clock, while the larger number did not care formally to enter upon the consideration of the subject until time should be afforded for further individual examination into the entire question. The compared for adjournment on account of the subject until time should be afforded for further individual examination into the entire question. The compared for adjournment on account of the subject until time should be afforded for further individual examination into the entire question. quivocal terms. I tendered my services to the government in the field or in any other way government in the heid of in any other way which might testify my fidelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well as in official as unofficial action, to tread in the path of unswerving devotion to the Union, whether during the actual progress of hostilities against it, or in the consequent events of its reconstruc-tion and of the successive amendments of the required by the county, which can be so easily done without adding materially to the burdens of taxation? Another contingency is this, and of taxation? Another contingency is this, and right here may be traced the cause of the fail-ure of all the attempts hitherto at drainage under the old law. The cupidity and obstina-cy of persons, some of whom may be found in every community, who absolutely refuse to pay a dime of the expense, though they may re-ceive a corresponding heavily with their pairs. interrupted the charge algorithment the session of but after an early adjournment the session of the caucus was resumed, when Senators Ed-munds, Conkling and Boutwell advocated the confirmation of Cushing. These were his prin-cipal advocates; but those who spoke on the other side were far more numerous, and before the discussion ended it was discovered that the friends of the nominee were in the minority. Finally the gentlemen whose names are above mentioned seemed to yield to the views of the majority. As the best indication of the views of the As the best indication of the views of the paratively reserved habits of life afforded neith- the subject of drainage is of sufficient impor-Senate, it can be positively stated that the er occasion nor opportunity, yet in legal opinmembers of the committee on the judiciary ion, or in the courts, and in counsel or discussion improvement, to justify a public endorsement were requested to wait on the President in with officers of the government, members of then the necessary powers to carry it out, fol-Congress and private persons, I entertained ral understanding that they should represent the same general respect for these amendments as for other provisions of the constitusenators upon the subject as adverse to the tion, and also rendered the special observance nomination. The opinion, therefore, prevails due to them as the just and necessary incidents nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate, it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions, but now, with relative indifference to whatever else may have been said, either honestly or maliciously, to my prejudice, it belongs to my sense of public duty, and it is my right, to reaffirm and I to declare that have never, in the long course of a not inactive life. done an act, uttered a word or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the Constitution or the Union. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, C. CUSHING. (Signed) A DISEASE-DESTROYING TREE .- The following paragraph appeared in the Medical Times and Gazette, and has been copied into some of the newspapers: "M. Gimbert, who has been long engaged in collecting evidence concerning the Australian tree, Eucalyptus Globulus, the growth of which is surprisingly rapid, attaining, besides, gigantic dimensions, has addressed an interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences. This plant, it now appears, posseses an extraordinary power of destroying miasmatic influence in fever-stricken districts. It has the singular property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, and of emitting antiseptic camphorous effluvia. When sown in marshy ground, it will dry it up in a very short time. The English were the first to try it at the Cape, and within two or three years they completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony. A few years later, its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At Pardock, twenty miles from Algiers, a farm situated on the banks of the Hamyze, was noted for its extremely pestilential air. In the Spring of 1867, about 18,000 of the eucalyptus were planted there. In July of the same year-the time when the fever-season used to set in-not a single case occurred ; yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then, complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighborhood of Constantine, the farm of Ben Machydlin was equally in bad repute. It was covered with marshes both in winter and summer. In five years, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. At the factivy of the Gue de Constantine, in three years a plantation of eucalyptus has transformed twelve acres of marshy soil into a magnificant park, whence fever has completely disappeared. In the Island of Cuba, this and all other paludal diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house at one of the ends of a railway viaduct in the department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. We have no information as to whether this beneficent tree will grow in other than hot climates. We hope that experiments will be made to determine this point. It would be a good thing to introduce it on the west coast of Africa."

From the Pickens Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS : As you profess to be en-

tirely favorable to the objects of the fr ends of

you will re-peruse the proceedings of the meeting you will find that it is expressly stated

that the drainage of the lands of the petitiontioners is to be done at their expense; but in certain contingencies, the aid of the County is

Drainage Again.

It is an easy matter to confound the effect with the cause. To over-look the beginning, in the bitter end, to curse the failure rather than the folly.

The Lien Laws.

minds the provisions of the lien laws. Dis-couraged and embittered by the failure of the

couraged and empittered by the failure of the crops, the depression of values, and the hard effects of the panic they are disposed to mur-mur at the law, instead of the times. They regard all the poverty in the land as the result of the lien laws. In this they mis-take the effect for the cause, for the lien law is but the grim, visible, outstanding effect of the hard times and not the cause solicited, not by way of increased taxation, but by issuing County bonds, redeemable in five or eight years, by a tax on the lands to be re-claimed. The first great contingency, and the greatest difficulty to be overcome in the drain-age of bottom lands, is the numerous mill dams hard times, and not the cause.

Men clamor against the law and urge its rethrown across our streams as artificial obstrucpeal, as if by this simple process riches are to be created, credit re-established, and prosperity tions. And here is the first great defect in the old law, and the existence of which has renrestored.

The press ever ready to pander to the popu-lar whim, has caught up the cry and the authors of the lien law are denounced heartily as that the evils it proposed to remedy are greater Gradgrinds, Quilps and Shylocks. Now this whole hue and cry is contemptible stuff-an unmanly whining over misfortunes that can ically defective. To meet this contingency, the

not be helped. Suppose they do repeal it, how is that to better the matter? It cannot be retroactive like the salary grab; it will not release anyone meeting at Pickens proposed that a Board of Health, consisting of two physicians with the county commissioners, should be organized in each county, who should be specially charged with the great public duty of drainage, as a from a single obligation; nor will it make money any plentier or more available. Men will not advance money without security. The necessary sanitary and agricultural reform, and they should abate said obstructions, either by law does not compel any man to execute a requiring a flood-gate in each dam, or, if upon a scientific survey, the entire removal of said lien ; it is a voluntary matter between man and man. The farmer must be his own judge of dam should be deemed necessary, then a rea-sonable compensation should be assessed the the propriety of the venture, just as the merchant or the factor is of the security. If either owner of said property, which assessment should be provided for by the issuing of county bonds as aforesaid. Where is the injustice of such a proceeding? Is not the county deeply party is not competent to transact the business, then let a court of lunacy be called in, and a guardian appointed. Not that we would insinuate that the farmer, executing a lien on his crop, was a fit subject for a writ of lunacy-far interested in this great subject of drainage, both as to health and agricultural development from it. We conceive that in many instances, it is a judicious venture. It enables them to carry on the farming operation, whereas, with-out it, they would have to let their fields lie idle, and their hands be folded in indolence. If through the vicissitudes of fortune they have lost the venture, it is no fault of theirs, and it his own private uses, and in so doing to scatter the seeds of disease and death throughout was far better to fail in an honest effort to sucwhole communities? And is it not right and ceed, than it would have been to sit and whine just, in such a contingency, to afford the aid about hard times.

about hard times. It is quite fashionable now for persons to lecture the public about going in debt. "Keep out of debt, pay the money down; that's the way to go," complacently say these economists. Their advice is almost as sensible as that of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, who when the fierce cry of the mob for bread, penetrated the gilded halls of the palace, and touched her dainty car—asked "What is that the peo-ple want?" "They want bread, your Majesty, they are famishing for bread." "No bread, the people have no bread—then let them eat cake." So write our economists; if the farmer can't

Treatment of Immigrants.

Every thinking man is satisfied that immi-gration is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of South Carolithan the folly. The hard fortunes that have been meeted out to many of our worthy farmers, and the grinding poverty that is staring them in the face have conspired to render odious in their inde the provisions of the lien laws. Disnians. The people are becoming alive to its with success, and no one who has the good of his country at heart will fail to assist or know-ingly do anything to impede the work. But there is something different from the course heretofore pursued that is necessary to retain forsioners after they have some and through the

foreigners after they have come, and through their representations, to make others eager to their representations, to make others eager to come, and that is a change, a radical change, in the manner of treating them. They must not be expected to be satisfied with coarse fare and poor accommodations. They must have neat and comfortable cottages, and such fare as they have been used to. They should be paid promptly and liberally. They should be treat-ed kindly and courteously, and not in a harsh and unreasonably dictatorial manner. Those who were once accustomed to command must who were once accustomed to command must learn to give their order as to equals. Patience, too, must be brought into requisition. They are not to be expected to adapt them-selves immediately to our manners and customs. They must be instructed in our modes of cultivating the soil when their own is different and vating the soil when their own is different and inferior. They are not to be made the subjects of insulting remarks, nor the laughing stock of senseless idlers. They must not be inter-rupted in the observance of their peculiar cus-toms when not illegal. If any are desirous of purchasing land, it should be sold to them on reasonable and easy terms. It is the habit of some farmers to look upon these foreigners as mean hirelings who deserve no better treatment mean hirelings who deserve no better treatment than one of their favorite dogs. They should not be expected to stand such. Being far from home and friends, while they are doubly sensihome and friends, while they are doubly sensi-tive to kindness, such treatment is highly irri-tating. No wonder we hear of dissatisfaction. No wonder they go from one place to another, hoping by change to better their surroundings. If honest, and they should be supposed so until found out to be otherwise, they are equal to their honest employer, and superior to their dishonest employer, and therefore should be treated with consideration.

If our people will thus deport themselves to the stranger immigrant when he comes, he will feel that he has found a home, and he would not be human, if he did not desire and encourage the friends he left over the water to come and labor among a people so just and liberal to himself. In addition to the dictate of humanity and honesty, policy requires us to act to-ward the immigrant in an equitable manner. "Honesty," in this instance, "is the best poli-

It is very true the immigration movement is no work of benevolence to foreigners. Self is the most prominent figure in this, as in every-thing else. But the very best way to serve self is to extend the hand of friendship to the cake." So write our economists; if the farmer can't get credit without giving a lien, let him pay cash. "Ah, but where is the cake to come they accepted it and come here on the faith of it. We give the land owners of South Caroli-Only this remains for the farmer to do, those | na the credit of having sufficient shrewdness who have tried the lien law and found it op- to seize upon the advantage now in their powpressive, can profit by their experience and er. We hope soon to see an immigration let it alone in future. Those who have by its society in every county of the State, and a dewho sees fit to cast his lot in South Carolina. Let not this movement be a bubble of caprice, a mushroom notion, a thin whim, to be bursted smashed and dispersed at the first blow of difficulty, but a resolute determination, the offspring of necessity, unalterable and indefatigable.-Newberry Herald.

brought up against him when high honors have been showered by the Republican party upon men who fought in the ranks of the Confederacy. As to Mr. Cushing's States rights ideas, they cannot be more rigid than the doctrines in this same connection enunciated last winter from the supreme bench by a justice who was himself prominently spoken of as the successor of Mr. Chase. If, as alleged, Mr. Cushing has expressed the opinion that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional there is no necessity for any great alarm on the subject. There are not likely now to be any issues raised out of these acts, reconstruction itself having been accomplished, and so far as is known there is not now any disposition in any quarter to revive any dispute on the subject. Nevertheless, the party objections to Mr. Cushing will assume great strength in the Senate, as among those who have declared they would not vote for him are several of the most influential administration Senators. It is also affirmed that some of the Democratic Senators will oppose his confirmation. An effort will be made to have the matter disposed of as early as possible.

Late to-night the opponents of Mr. Cushing be rejected. A list was exhibited with the names of thirty Republican Senators who, it is asserted, will vote against him. Seuator Schurz, it is said, will also vote against him. There is a vast deal of activity to-night both among his friends and enemies. Senator Sumner is doing heavy work for Mr. Cushing. He says that Mr. Cushing was the next penitent Democrat that came over after Gen. Butler, and he regards him as entirely sound on the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1874.

from the allegation that he is not in accord with the republican party upon the great measures of reconstruction and the constitutional amendments which authorized them, and the fear is expressed that it may not be safe to trust him as the head of the Snpreme Court with these cardinal principles of the republican party, or, as a republican Senator expressed it, with the jewel of the party. The opposition is fomented largely by candidates with lingering hopes that they may take his place, in case Mr. Cushing is rejected. The animus of those opposing Mr. Cushing may be understood upon hearing the remarks of a candidate for the came on the floor of the House to-day, and lieved by thinking men here that when Mr. Cushing's record is fairly put before the Senate they will find that since the breaking out of the war (and who of the Senate dare go back of that date ?) his record has been as good and firm on the side of his country as the most prominent republicans from the democratic party, such as Logan, Morton and Butler.--While Mr. Cushing has not been as noisy as some of these, especially the last one named, in his profession of devotion to the republican party, it appears that he has been quite as patriotic and effective in aiding all the leading measures of reconstruction. It was asserted in the Senatorial caucus, in an informal discussion, by a republican Senator to-day, that Mr. Cushing was the author of the original draft of the text of the Fourteenth Amendment to the

General Butler was diligently engaged du-ring a good part of the day canvassing the Senate in favor of Mr. Cushing's confirmation. Conspicuous among those who received his atbrows and dissented from the arguments of the statesman of Lesex, who, culturing and bland, mainston for the purpose of derivering the mes-browsed around unconsoled. All day long sage to the Senate. The message was accom-Senatore hob-nobbed in groups of twos and panied by Cushing's letter to Jefferson Davis be discovered.

- A Kentucky newspaper has been search-ing for some evidence of the existence of an honest man in the history of that State, and \$65 for him. Taking the animal home the man feeling all around is to be noticed, and prog-seldom trouble a man. In their tastes they are in the doorway and shake a broom at him when became persuaded that he was well worth the nostications of a good business for 1874 are re- much unlike the Indian. To capture and exepaying the other \$20. The year 1814 is the

tance, as a means of sanitary and agricultural lows as a natural consequence. Take an illustration: A ship sails from Havana or New Orleans, laden with a valuable cargo, for the port of Charleston. The telegraph wires flash the intelligence that the yellow fever has broken out in those cities, and as the vessel arrives off the bar at Charleston, she is halted and subjected to quarantine, at a heavy expense to the owners of vessel and cargo. And if the taint of disease is found among her passengers or in her cargo, she will be absolutely forbidden to land at all. Very arbitrary, you would say, and yet very necessary for the public good. A man erects a business house in your town, and it soon becomes obnoxious and offensive to the public; he will be arbitrarily required to abate said nuisance at his own expense. In regard to drainage the same rule will hold good, though in a modified form. These undrained bottom lands have become, in numerous cases, noxious sources of malaria, causing serious injury to the public health, and especially is this a noticeable fact in the neighborhood of mill dams. Becoming detrimental to the public health, these dams should be abated-and we know of no better plans than the one proposed. In many cases the flood-gates may answer every purpose; in other cases, where the stream is sluggish, and vast bodies of bottom lands are thus injured by said obstructions, it may be

necessary to remove them entirely. One other remark, and I shall conclude. The argument that because said bottom lands would be increased in value by drainage, that therefore, as a matter of justice, the owners of said lands should bear the whole expense, is shorn of all its force when it is remembered that this increased value is merely the rightful restoration to the land owner of an original valuation, which has been wrested from him by the operation of an effete public custom. Even as late as fifteen years ago, many of these lands were yielding fine crops of corn, but are now utterly worthless for the purposes of cultivation, for want of drainage caused by mill dams. The special obligations which the land owner is under in such cases are very near akin to that of the unfortunate traveler who is arrested on the highway by the robber, who demands his life or his money. Of course, his money is given for his life. But here the simile fails. After the land owners had given up their valuable lands to the insatiable demands of this Moloch, then the insufferable demand is superadded, "Give me your life!" This is the feath-er that breaks the camel's back.

Respectfully, THOS. H. RUSSELL.

13,725; freight train cars of all sorts, 338,427; total capital stock, \$2,072,251,954, or about cost of railroads and equipments, \$3,728,416,-958, or \$52,099 per mile. Total gross traffic of What pleasur railroads for latest year obtainable was \$478,ble to the payment of interest and dividends 54,454 miles operated. The renewal of confidence in all business circles, and the disappearance of the worst phases, financially, of

boy on an errand.

instrumentalities been enabled to keep their termination to make a friend of every foreigner operations active, may possibly need its help again .- Atlanta Commonwealth.

What is a Grange?

The Farmer's Advocate says this is a question which we have often answered both through the columns of our paper and privately. We give below one of the most concise and perfect explanations of the Grange and its objects that we ever met, and recommend it to the study and reflection of all who feel an interest in this important movement. It is an organization of farmers. It has for its object improvement.

It is designed to elevate and enlighten the farmer. It would qualify him for his God-given profession. It aims to bring about these objects by association. It unites those of the same calling into one great brotherhood for the protection of all. It establishes in every neighborhood a lecture room-which is the Grange itself -in which the important truths are unfolded. It disseminates valuable information, that all may be benefited. It is an intellectual institution. It calls for an exercise of mind. It brings mind in contact with mind, and yet, by the contact, other minds are illuminated by the friction. It draws out our talent. It makes active and tangible what has been before dormant and un-

seen. It shows the importance of cultivating culture, that a great crop of weeds has grown up and smothered out the useful plants by neglect of brain culture. The Grange is a social institution. It makes a grand brotherhood and sisterhood. It unites by strong ties those that have before been strangers. It makes each feel an interest in all, and all in each. It heals up the wounds of the unfortunate. It administers comforts to the sick, and elevates the suffering of the distressed. It is a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan. It makes every neighborhood one kind, affectionate family. It seeks to obtain for its members the highest price for their produce. It looks to the good of all. It learns how and when the prize can be obtained. It cuts the Gordian knot which has bound the farmer to the middle man, who has absorbed the chief profits of his labor. It buys the necessaries of life where they can be got cheapest and best. It throws its protecting arms over and around all, and would make them more independent.

EXTENT AND COST OF AMERICAN RAIL-ROADS.—The Railway Monitor foots up the United States railroad mileage at 71,564 miles, with second wack and sidings of 13,512 miles, making a total of single track of 85,076 miles. Locomotives, 14,223; passenger train cars, in-cluding baggage, express and smoking cars, 13,725; freight train cars of all sorts, 338,427; total capital stock, \$2,072,251,954, or about eloquent as when it can blight the hopes of \$28,956 per mile; total floating and funded debt, \$1,999,741,597, or \$27,957 per mile; total pure, break down the character of the brave

885,597, and total net receipts over and above And yet there is a pleasure of some sort in it operating expenses, \$174,350,913. These earn- to multitudes, or they would not betake themings are based on 54,454 miles of road, that selves to it. Some passion of the soul or body being the total of which earnings are reported; must be gratified by it. But no soul in high and hence the net income of railroads applica- estate can take delight in it. They often serve to polish the slanderous tongue, increase its amounted to about \$3,201 per mile on the tact, and give its suppleness and strategy to do its death work.

- Fleas have a special fancy for women, the late panic, has had an effect for the better small children and dogs. Fleas much dislike helped her husband to raise seventy acres of cute a flea confers more happiness upon a rep-resentative of the female sex than wearing a lishman, told him that if he didn't hold his

time.

Immigrants Should be Landed Proprietors.

The subject of immigration has received careful discussion throughout the State, and many suggestions have been offered as to the best method of giving permanency to the movement. In a late number of the Charles-ton News and Courier, the matter is discussed by Wm. E. Simmons, jr., in favor of making land proprietors of the immigrants as the surest means of identifying them with the for-tunes of the State. We have room only for the conclusion of Mr. Simmons' article:

It is manifestly the interest of individuals as well as communities to make peasant proprietors of the immigrants who come among them. But how is the desirable object to be effected in South Carolina? By giving the land to the im-migrants. In our State there is over 16,000,000 acres of farmable land, not a fourth of which is improved and under cultivation. The re-mainder is held in large tracts, not one of which would sell for anything like the figure at which it is assessed. In fact, the bulk of it is unsalable, and a burden to the proprietors. brains as well as soil. It demonstrates the fact that as rich harvests are developed by brain or fifteen acres, and each alternate section con-veyed in fee simple to a settling family, the reveyed in fee simple to a settling family, the re-maining sections would increase from ten to twenty-fold in value, and the general prosperi-ty of the State be proportionately enhanced. Life occupancy or long lease of the land would not prove near so beneficial as conveyance in fee simple to the settler, because he would not, in that case, feel "the magic of property," which is the real stimulus to progressive in-dustry. When the settling immigrant is too poor to stock his farm, it would be a profitable poor to stock his farm, it would be a profitable investment to loan him the necessary capital and take a mortgage on his farm, being careful, and take a mortgage on his farm, being careful, however, always to give him a fair chance of paying off the mortgage. In Continental Eu-rope nearly every peasant, on buying a piece of land, stocks it this way, and it is an agreea-ble fact, very creditable also to the peasants, that such mortgages are almost always paid off. The plan I have suggested of giving immi-grants land, is, as everybody knows, anything but new. But, heretofore, want of an agency to carry it into effect has rendered it impracti-cable. Such an agency we now have in the cable. Such an agency we now have in the Granges, which are planted in every county of the State. Let each landholder report to his THE SLANDEROUS TONGUE.—The tongue of slander is never tired. In one way or another with Dr. Newman at Castle Garden, New York, eloquent as when it can blight the hopes of the noble-minded, soil the reputation of the pure, break down the character of the brave and the strong. What pleasure man or woman can find in such work, we have never been able to see. And yet there is a pleasure of some sort in it

cessful accomplishment of the end. The importance of this work to the welfare portions dwarf all others into insignificance, and it has the additional merit of forming another link in the great chain of effort which is now making for the physical and moral elevation of the human race of the State is such that the majesty of its proof the human race.

- A country lady tells of a smart wife that wheat. The way she helped him was to stand

- No other living thing can go so slow as a new bonnet in a crowd for the same length of tongue he would break his impenetrable head and let the brains out of his empty skull.