

WHAT A REVENGE!

In the late discussion of cotton weights between Colonel S. W. Nelson of this county and the Charleston Cotton Exchange, the public will remember that several affidavits, from outside parties, were published by Colonel Nelson, substantiating his charge that cotton shipped to Charleston, invariably lost in weight. One of the affidavits published was made by Messrs. W. F. Turner & Bro., merchants of Clarendon. The affidavits contained no charge or suspicion of fraud, but simply stated that the cotton bales of this firm shipped to their factors, Messrs. Smythe & Adger, of Charleston lost in weight. What follows was told to us by Mr. R. F. Turner, the father of Messrs. Turner & Bro.

These gentlemen visited Charleston last week for the purpose of a settlement with Messrs. Smythe & Adger, and perfecting arrangements for another year. The settlement was satisfactorily made, Messrs. Turner & Bro. receiving forty-seven dollars and a few cents, the overplus to their credit. A contract for another year was then proposed, but this Messrs. Smythe & Adger refused. The time for revenge had come. Turner & Bro. were reminded of their affidavits and told they must go elsewhere. In vain they protested that no harm was intended, no charge or accusation made but only a simple fact stated. No, they had dared to disobey so great a man as Messrs. Smythe & Adger, notwithstanding threats of prosecution, and they must be punished. It is very true that Messrs. Smythe & Adger are masters of their own money and have the right to do with it as they please; but is it manly to seek such revenge? Because they hold a position high in life on account of the influence of their gold, is it right to strike such a blow at the prosperity of their less fortunate fellow man? A country merchant, regardless of the magnitude of his business, is, with few exceptions, obliged to have some one to act as a factor, to furnish him means through the year; and from this necessity of the country merchant the Charleston cotton factor reaps his rich harvest.

Messrs. Smythe & Adger have been the factors of Turner & Bro. They abandon them to avenge an alleged injury. On another person Messrs. Smythe & Adger may have caused irreparable pecuniary destruction, but happily Messrs. Turner & Bro. are not solely dependent on them for assistance. Was this treatment of Turner & Bro. manly? Did Messrs. Smythe & Adger treat Turner & Bro. in a manner that the noble and the brave would like to emulate? Another question: Is their treatment of Turner & Bro. calculated to allay the feeling that exists in certain parts of the country that cotton shipped to Charleston factors does really lose in weight. These gentlemen cannot force people to believe that they are honest, their dealings with their fellow man must do that.

HON. JAS. E. TINDAL IN NEWS AND COURIER.

We have given the greater portion of our editorial space to a reportorial interview with Hon. Jas. E. Tindal, published in Monday's News and Courier. It will be read with interest by all Mr. Tindal's friends in Clarendon. The News and Courier has titled Mr. Tindal Dr. which is something new to that gentleman's friends at home.

THE INTERVIEW.

Dr. J. E. Tindal, president of the recent Farmers' Convention and member of the House of Representatives from Clarendon County, was in the city several days last week arranging for his planting operations next year, purchasing supplies, and visiting his numerous friends and acquaintances here. Dr. Tindal was the guest of Mr. Stephen Thomas, Jr., during his stay in Charleston. He is one of the most progressive, successful, and at the same time conservative representatives of the agricultural element of the State. He has two plantations in the western part of Clarendon County, near the Santee River, and what is more to the point, he plants them successfully. In answer to a question about the crops in his section, Dr. Tindal said to a Reporter that the crops were not so good as they might have been, but that still they were not so bad as they are reported to have been in the up-country, where dreadful freshets had occurred. The merchants in his section reported that their bills had been fairly well paid up, and the farmers, while not rich in money perhaps, had made enough corn and provisions to keep them from want, and were cheerfully making preparations for the coming crop, hoping for better results.

"Any tobacco planted in your neighborhood?" inquired the Reporter. "I think Dr. Ingram made an experiment in tobacco cultivation, the result of which I am not able to give you," replied Mr. Tindal. "I know that the experiment was under the direction of his son-in-law, who is a Virginian and familiar with the process of tobacco growing, and I have no doubt that it will prove a success. However, the News and Courier will hear from him."

agricultural bureau, was postponed by the Senate to the next session, after it had passed the House practically without opposition. It may also be mentioned that Dr. Tindal took an active interest in the passage of the Clarendon and college appropriations, which were, however, opposed by members who were interested in the farmers' movement. Referring to the agricultural bureau bill Dr. Tindal said: "I think the Senate made a mistake in postponing the bill. It is not my purpose nor my desire to impugn the motives of those Senators who fought the bill, but I shall simply give you, as you ask, about the bill, however, not to those who who effected its postponement. The reasons that were advanced against the bill will not bear the light of investigation, and, in my opinion, the Senate will agree to the measure at the next session. Let me say at the outset that, as you will remember, I withdrew the first bill introduced looking to the establishment of an agricultural college, and I did so for the reason that, in my opinion, the State cannot well afford it at this time. When the State House is completed, we can then, without increasing the taxes, undertake the building of such a College as is needed. The annual appropriations now made for the work on the State House will be sufficient to build, equip, and start the agricultural college. Hence, I sought only to have the Legislature furnished with such information on the subject of agricultural colleges as would enable them to act intelligently when the time came for its establishment."

"To return, however, to the bill to reorganize the agricultural bureau. As I stated on the floor of the House, the purpose of the bill was not intended to cast any reflection upon the management of the department in the past. One of the objections urged against the bill in the Senate was that it was in effect, in reorganizing this will not hold water. In selecting a judge, is not the selection made from the lawyers? In organizing the board of health, are not doctors selected? It is, therefore, simple common-sense legislation to select agriculturalists to manage a department which is avowedly created for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the State."

Again, it was urged in the Senate—for you will remember that there was no opposition in the House—that there would be too many ex officio members of the board under the proposed re-organization. To this the answer is simple enough: We simply seek to place the board at the head of the farmers' movement, as it is called. It is admitted that there must be organization and concert of action among the farmers of the State if they expect to better their condition, and to meet their political condition, but their actual material condition. Now, if there is to be such an association, what better head could it have than a board established, supported and recognized by the State, in view of the paramount importance of fostering and caring for its agricultural interests? Don't you see that when the farmers meet once a year a board organized as this to promote agriculture will really benefit them. They would be enlightened by the board and by the interchange of views and experiences of the members would give fresh ideas, suggest new thoughts and subjects and thus help out the board in the very work for which it was created—the development and perfection of the agriculture of the State. In addition to this the re-organization will effect a very desirable object—it will bring the members of the board closer to the people and make them better acquainted with their wants."

"It has been suggested," interposed the interviewer, "that the farmers movement had a political significance." "I know that," replied Dr. Tindal, "but the answer to that suggestion is obvious. The passage of this bill would at once eliminate politics entirely from the farmers' movement, if there was any as was the case as we ask in this bill, the agricultural board is placed at the head of the farmers' movement, there can be no politics in it. The farmers' association would have at its head a board selected by the Legislature and confined by law in its deliberations solely to questions connected with the agricultural interests of the State. Why the bill itself would necessarily eliminate politics from the farmers' movement by making it one of the departments of the State Government."

"You said that there was no intention to cast any reflection upon the past management of the board?" "Yes, I said so, and I repeat it. What we sought to accomplish by this bill was to direct the energies of the board in a new and what to many of us seems a more practical and profitable channel. We want to take charge of the agricultural education of the people; to develop our agricultural resources by combining our intelligence at home and abroad in looking to immigration from abroad to help us. I allude now to the efforts of the bureau in the past to encourage immigration by advertising our advantages, our resources and our mineral and other wealth. What I mean is this: I admit the desirability of having capital to come to our State, but capital is shy and as a general thing level-headed. Capital cannot be induced to come here by hand-books alone. If you want to attract capital, you must be successful in their own affairs, that our farmers are making money at their business, capital and immigrants will be convinced of the fertility of our soil and the advantages of our climate, and will come very quickly. This, we claim, can be accomplished by the education of the farmers, and this, we think, can be secured by the reorganization of the bureau on the plan indicated in the bill in question."

"The plan of organization, too, is not new. The benefits of farmers institutes to an agricultural community are too well established to be doubted now. The first requisite to the improvement of agriculture is to organize the farmers. In the New England States the farmers' county clubs elect the board of directors of the agricultural bureau, and these directors elect the secretary, who is virtually the commissioner of agriculture. There can be no conflict of opinion, no clash of authority here. I need not go over the questions that have arisen in our department of agriculture under the present system. The Legislature elects the commissioner, and it also elects the members of the board. Suppose there is, as there has been, a difference of opinion on very material points between the board and the commissioner, how can it be settled?"

Dr. Tindal spoke at length on this point, giving many reasons for the reorganization of the department. The Reporter, however, mindful of time and space asked for an expression of his views with reference to the two experimental stations authorized by an Act of the last General Assembly.

"These farms or stations," said Dr. Tindal, "to be of any benefit to the agricultural interest of the State, should be organized and directed by a man of both scientific knowledge and practical experience, for the reason that, in conducting experiments, many extraneous matters creep in and have to be eliminated in order to get at the true result of the experiment. Men who have undertaken experiments of this character will understand how easily one may be misled."

"What do you think about the Citadel?" "As you know, I have never said a word against the Citadel. On the contrary, it, as well as the State University, has received my warmest support. I think that you will find that the conservative farmers of South Carolina are not opposed but strongly in favor of education. In my judgment I think the course of instruction in the Citadel should be enlarged in the direction of the science of applied mechanics, but this, I presume, will be done when the board of visitors see the opportunity of doing it. When the State House shall be finished and the State Agricultural College built and put in operation, the system of higher education in the State will be complete."

Washington Letter.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1887.

Contrary to all prediction and to some well laid plans, Congress ignored the Tariff puzzle for a whole week, and turned its attention and its energies upon the Mormon question, Inter-state Commerce, Appropriations for the Militia, and upon the bill for establishing an Executive Department of Agriculture with a seat in the Cabinet for its chief. Each question was pushed to a vote, and the result will be, if all this legislation effects what was intended, that "the twin relics of barbarism" will be rooted out of Utah; the people will be relieved of grievous oppression and extortion from the railroads; the citizen soldiery of the country will be provided with arms, and other equipments, and the farmers will have an imposing figure-head at Washington to look after their special interests.

The President gave the first State reception of 1887 to the Diplomatic Corps, it being a long established custom here to pay the first honors of the season to the Representatives of foreign nations. The official world of Washington is always formerly invited to these levees, and persons in private life whose presence is desired are invited informally by the host or hostess. Although the rain rained down and the wind blew furiously, the White House was filled with a brilliant throng on this occasion, and outside the scene was one in which rolling cases, lines of coaches, cabs, all of all descriptions, banging doors, and shouting drivers played a conspicuous part.

The venerable Mr. Co ran, Washington's philanthropist, came to the reception early and remained late, seated on a sofa in the Blue Parlor, where he received much attention from the President's guests. General Sheridan, in full uniform, with five glittering badges on his breast, and his white hair blowing in the wind, came with his wife on his arm, and General Fitz Porter, who had not been to a White House reception probably for twenty years, was there. The President seems to have recovered his health entirely, and after the fatiguing task of three hours of hand-shaking went to work next morning with more vim than usual.

Many people think the President will call for an extra session of the Fifth Congress. The Tariff question is in such a tangle that the revenue reformers have little hope of doing anything this session. Unless Mr. Randall does make a move, the controversy will probably exhaust in talk until the end of this session, with the prospect of an extra session being called.

Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, who lost his seat in Congress through the re-organization in behalf of Tariff reform, is here now, and as eager as ever for tariff legislation. He is very anxious for an extra session, so that the tariff fight may be brought on as soon as possible. He asserts that public interest in the subject is growing stronger. A few years ago when he talked tariff no one would listen. "Not one man in a hundred cared then one rap about the Tariff. Now he says he gets letters every day asking him to deliver lectures on the subject. His chief administration will hardly dare to let the Treasury surplus go on piling up until next year. "Tariff reform has got to come," said Mr. Hurd, "and the sooner the question is met the better. Let us have an extra session."

There will be a Norwegian in the Fifth Congress in the place of the late Mr. Price of Wisconsin, and he will be one of its great men so far as expansion of territory is concerned. Mr. Nil-Haugen is six feet four inches and weighs three hundred pounds. He is thoroughly American in speech and manner, however, having come to this country when a baby. He was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and has been in the Wisconsin legislature for several terms. He has been State Railroad Commissioner since 1882, and is also a stenographer, having made his living reporting at court at one time.

It is not every Congressman who is rich enough to take the stand against his office-holding constituents that Mr. Perry Belmont now occupies. This young Congressman had the courage to say at the last election that he declined any longer to spend his time in Washington looking after positions for the faithful. He was willing to pay for the services of a man whose duty it should be to devote himself to that kind of work, but he was not willing to give it personal attention, as there were other matters of greater importance claiming his time.

Mr. Belmont was as good as his word and he now employs a man here to attend to the business of the spoilsman, to a distinct understanding with the people of his district. Said he, "I am willing to sign petitions when I consider applicants worthy of consideration, but this running around the Department in search of places I cannot be expected to do and will not."

The Difference Between Capt. F. W. Dawson and H. W. Grady. RIDING A CORNSTOCK HORSE.

Captain F. W. Dawson's speech in New York contains more wit, more wisdom, and more eloquence than that of Henry W. Grady recently delivered in the same city. But nobody puffs Captain Dawson or proposes to run him for vice-president, and Charleston did not meet him with a brass band when he got back. There are several reasons for the difference. One is that Charleston has more than one man who has made a creditable appearance before audiences abroad, her average of brains is high and evidence of possession of a reasonable share of them is not hailed with the astonished delight evolved from other cities by such exhibitions. Another reason is that Captain Dawson took the weaker side of a living issue, while Mr. Grady reared and charged on a cornstalk horse in defence of theories and statements agreed with and known by everybody. —Greenville News.

A Plea for Widowers. In walking up street last Monday we saw ten widowers in one crowd, and from what we have since learned from a by-stander a resolution was passed favoring immigration. Help us, friends, in this our dire necessity; for while we have the most beautiful ladies in the world, still our supply

is insufficient for such a fearful demand. For Heaven's sake aid us in this—give us your help in securing some addition to our female population.

All applicants must enclose photograph and lock of hair; also please state temperament, size and color of eyes; but do not state age.—Bishopville Enterprise.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1887.—There are ten books in the secret archives of the United States Patent Office for which the inventor is willing to give \$100,000. They are the books containing the names and addresses of inventors whose cases have been rejected during the past ten years. There has been an average of 28,000 cases filed in the Patent Office every year for the last ten years and a yearly average of 18,000 patents granted. Last year there were 35,000 applications filed and 24,000 patents issued, the largest number in any one year. On this showing something like 60 per cent. of the applications have been patented. So there have been during the last ten years about 100,000 rejected cases. These in part include cases defeated in interferences and applications allowed, but on which final fees have not been paid.

Now good attorneys get fully 90 per cent. of their cases allowed and patented; hence there must be some reason for only 60 per cent. of the applications being allowed. The reason is this: fully 8,000 inventors every year make out their own cases and try to get them through the Patent Office. Not knowing the routine they almost invariably get involved in the meshes of red tape and the intricacies of Patent Office procedure. The difficulty may be slight, a mere informality, a defective drawing, an improperly worded application, and patents specifications, or a slight interference requiring a few amendments which a skillful patent attorney could make in half an hour. But to the inventor these prove an insurmountable obstacle; his application is rejected and he gives up in disgust or despair.

Applications for patents in the United States Patent Office go first to the 28 principle examiners, according to the subject matter. If they are rejected, two years are allowed in which to amend them or take other necessary action. If no action shall have been taken at the end of two years, such cases are treated as abandoned, and are sent to the division where they are entered in the books which the Patent Attorneys so much covet. Fully 50,000 of the rejected cases of the last ten years fall under these conditions. At a low estimate 25,000 of these rejected cases put in the hands of a competent attorney, could be patented. The attorney's fees on such conditional cases would be about \$25 per case—a gross sum of \$625,000. Count out disgruntled inventors and those not able to pay, still an enormous number would get out patents if they knew how. But the trouble is just here—no one outside the Patent Office is allowed access to these little books. And without them they cannot learn the name and address of the inventor. Then again there are some 15,000 cases now lying in the Examiner's rooms awaiting the two year's limit. These are still more valuable, for if they are taken up before the time-limit expires, the initial fees do not lapse, while in the other cases they would have to be repaid.

The practice in the United States Patent Office was not always thus. During Grant's first term, for a period of about a year, all attorneys were allowed access to all letter books, and previous to that had been allowed access to the files of abandoned cases, but there was a constant scramble and not infrequently downright fights over them, and about 1876 the Patent Office made them secret.

Gov. Richardson's Staff.

CLARENDON REPRESENTED. Governor Richardson has appointed his staff. The following general order has been issued by the adjutant and inspector general:

OFFICE ADM. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, Columbia, S. C., Jan. 24, 1887. General Orders No. — The following appointments are made by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the officers below named constitute his staff: Chief of staff, Brig. General M. L. Bonham, Jr., adjutant and inspector-general, Abbeville. Quartermaster general, Colonel W. B. Utsey, St. George's. Commissary general, Colonel M. J. Clement, Walterboro. Engineer-in-chief, Colonel J. S. Hanabon, Orangeburg. Surgeon general, Col. B. M. Badger, Clarendon. Paymaster general, Col. J. D. Maxwell, Anderson. Judge advocate general, Col. P. H. Nelson, Camden. Chief of ordnance, Col. W. T. Tarant, Newberry.

AIDES TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Childs, Richland. Lieut. Col. W. C. McGowan, Abbeville. Lieut. Col. James H. Traynham, Laurens. Lieut. Col. P. B. Hagood, Barnwell. Lieut. Col. Edward McIver, Cheraw. Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Wagener, Charleston. Lieut. Col. W. St. J. Mazzyk, Georgetown.

It will be noticed from the above that Dr. B. M. Badger of Summerton, is among the titled list with the position of Surgeon-General.

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These are but a few of the many attractions we are constantly offering, and housekeepers will find it greatly to their advantage to send for a copy of our Monthly Price List, and consult it always. No charge for packing or drayage.

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