MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

VOL. VI.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN. A CONTEST PROPOSED WITHIN THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

An Address to the Democrats of South Carelina, Issued by Order of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Associa-

To the Democracy of South Carolina: For four years the Democratic party in the State has been deeply agitated, and efforts have been made at the primaries and conventions to secure retrenchment and reform, and a recognition of the needs and rights of the masses. The first farmers' convention met in April, Hatchfunds and the fertilizer tax shall first 1886. Another in November of the same year perfected a permanent organization under the name of the "Farmers' Association of South Carolina." This asso- We hold that the experimental work, cistion, representing the reform element | the educational work and the inspection in the party, has held two annual sessions and analysis of fertilizers can all be more since, and at each of these four convenflons, largely attended by representative farmers from nearly all the Counties, the demands of the people for now want any increase of taxes to acgreater economy in the government, greater efficiency in its officials and a by our agitation to double the income of fuller recognition of the necessity for the South Carolina College and call it a cheaper and more practical education, have been pressed upon the attention of our legislators.

In each of the two last Democratic State Conventions the "farmers' movement" has had a large following, and we only failed of controlling the convention of 1888 by a small vote—less than twenty-five—and that, too, in the face of the active opposition of nearly every trained politician in this State. We claim that we have always had a majority of the people on our side, and have only failed by reason of the superior political tactics of our opponents and our lack of In proof of this we point organization. to abbeville and Chester, the only Counties except Charleston which had not already appointed delegates to the State convention before the campaign meetings two years ago at which Governor Richardson spoke. Both of those Counties, after hearing the Governor defend his policy and that of his faction repudiated him and it, and he received only two votes from them.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Association did not deem it worth while to hold any convention last November, but we have watched closely every move of the enemies of economythe exemies of agricultural education, the enemies of true Jeffersonian Democracy-and we think the time has come to show the people what it is they need and how to accomplish their desires. We will draw up the indictment against those who have been and are still govnering our State, because it is at once the cause and justification of the course we intend to pursue.

South Carolina has never had a real epublican government. Since the ays of the 'lords proprietors' it has been n aristocracy under the forms of deocracy, and whenever a champion of e people has attempted to show them heir rights, and advocated those rights. an aristocratic oligarchy has bought him with an office, or failing in that, turned loose the flood gates of misrepresentation and slander in order to destroy his infuence.

The peculiar situation now existing in the State, requiring the united efforts of every true white man to preserve white supremacy and our very civilization even. has intensified and tended to make permanent the conditions which existed before the war. Fear of a division among us and consequent return of negro rule has kept the people quiet and they have submitted to many grievances imposed by the ruling faction because they dreaded to risk such a division.

The "farmers' movement" has been hampered and retarded in its work by this condition of the public mind, but we have shown our fealty to race by submitting to the edicts of the party, and we intend as heretofore to make our fight inside the party lines, feeling assured that truth and justice must finally prevail. The results of the agitation thus far are altogether encouraging.

Inch by inch and step by step true democracy—the rule of the people—has won its way. We have carried all the outposts. Only two strongholds remain to be taken, and with the issues fairly made up and put plainly to the people we have no fear of the result. The House of Representatives has been carned twice and at last held after a des-

perate struggle. The advocates of reform and economy are no longer sneered at as "Three-for-a quarter statesmen." They pass measures of economy which four years ago would have excited only derision, and with the farmers' movement to strengthen their backbone have withstood the cajolery. threats and impotent rage of the "ring bosses." The Senate is now the main reliance of the enemies of retrenchment and reform, who oppose giving the peo-ple their rights. The Sanate is the atronghold of "existing institutions," and the main dependence of those who are antagonistic to all progress. As we captured the House we can capture the Senate: but we must control the Dem ocratic State Convention before we con hope to make economy popular in Columbia, or be assured of no more pocket vetoes. The General Assembly is largely influenced by the ideas and policy of the State officers, and we must elect those before we can say the farmers' movement has accomplished its mission It is true that we have wrenched from the aristocratic coterie who were edu cated at and sought to monopolize every. thing for the South Carolina College, the right to control the land scrip and and Hatch fund and a part of the privilege tax on fertilizers for one year, and we have \$40,000 with which to commence building a separate agricultural college where the sons of poor farmers can get a practical education at small expense. But we dare not relax our effort or rely upon the loud professions of our opponents as to their willingness new to build and equip this agricultural school Sepator McMaster, a trustee of the South Carolina College, gave voice saw company-obtained by bribery, it is to the sentiments and wishes which are prevalent at the University and Military in 1891. This company, which has Academy when he "hoped to see the infernal Clemson College sink out of sight next year." They all want to sink the "infernal" agricultural college out of sight, and if its friends do not rally once more to its support it will either be dethe great work it is expected to accomplish. All the cry about "existing institutions" which must remain inviolate

building ring intend in the future, as in cians choose him, or shall we, casting they get. These pets of the aristocracy and its nurseries are only hoping that the tion ourselves? people will again sink into their accustomed apathy. The University was given an increased appropriation, and there is no thought of transferring it to

Fort Hill, although the land scrip fund which is sent there was expressly donated for the purpose of mechanical as well as agricultural education, and so with the experimental stations. The Hatch fund is given to the Clemson College, but the stations are left at Columbia and Spartanburg, under the control of the South Carolina College. Is it not plain that these people intend to yield obedience to the law only when they are made to do it? The Farmers' Association demands that the land scrip and be consolidated and used for the buildand maintenance of a class industrial school, with Experiment Stations attached, for farmers and mechanics. efficiently and economically carried on under one board, mostly at one place, and much of it by the same corps of men who teach. We have never and do not complish these ends. But our opponents having seized the opportunity afforded

## Was there ever such impudence?

university, and in addition obtained the

Hatch fund of \$15,000, donated for Ex-

periment Stations, cry out: "Take our Clemson College! We will give you

\$98,000 or \$198,000 if you want it raised

by taxation, but don't touch existing in-

bricks, but say we must not take them,

but that we can build if we make others.

stitutions." They have built with our

They seized first the land scrip fund. Then they misappropriated the Hatch fund. They increased the taxes \$65,000 year to equip and maintain the dif ferent departments of the grand univer sity. They voted \$60,000 in one lump without even a division to rebuild, repair and equip the Citadel Academy, and then say to taxpaying farmers: Leave our existing institutions alone. Let the favoritism—is a crime, nothing more at these humble places of learning, and agricultural bureau with its board—who and nothing less. Rotation in office is a recommend that they be abolished, are our chosen sone, every man of them cardinal Democratic principle, and the swallowed up by the greet universities, belonging to or aspiring to belong to our neglect to practice it is the cause of etc. aristocratic ring -let this bureau waste \$30,000 a year more-leave our Experiment Stations at Darlington, Columbia and Spartanburg alone. We expect to control votes with them and they must not be touched. Put your hands in your pockets and pay for your Clemson College if you will bave it, and we will vote the An analysis of the vote in the House and

Senate which defeated the consolidation of all our agricultural work shows that population, whereby Charleton has five comes one of the famous men of his day. the board and Department of Agriculture are sustained by the fertilizer manufacturers, the phosphate miners and the State officers, to which it is not entitled. in the country, near to the heart of na-University and Citadel. If a farmer To the zeal and extravagance of this ture. It is these scrong, ambitious voted for its continuance it is because he felt that the South Carolina University would lose something by its abolition. The many south for the south Carolina University cation for every class except farmers, white speaks in high commendation of byterians lived, for they say that Bap-The support of the fertilizer companies | while it neglects the free schools, which | the small colleges, calling them feeders | tists don't die until their is easy to understand. This bureau has are the only chance for an education to of the universities. What though they been their best friend. Year after year thousands of poor children whose fa- are not so sumptuously endowed, and terians; but it is a wonder that any Methwe have been told by Commissioner there bore the brunt in the struggle for have not stately, high salaried profesbelow the guarantees, but nobody has tinued recurrence of horrible lynchings the simple, unconscious dignity of genubeen punished. In fact there is no adewhich we can but attribute to bad laws ine manhood, in the kindly sympathy
quate punishment for selling fraudulent and their inefficient administration. To with his students and nearness to them quate punishment for selling fraudulent and their inefficient administration. To with his students and nearness to them guanos in this State. The bill prepared the impotence of justice to punish crimby the committee of the Farmers' Association for the reorganization of the Board of Agriculture would have secured our farmers against swindling fertilizer dealers, but it was amended to death by the lawvers in the Senate, who are attor neys for the phosphate miners and fertilizer companies; and the men who were elected on the board over the nominees of the farmers' convention were chosen not because they are more loyal to the agricultural interests, or better fitted for the position, but because they are friends of the University and belong or are subservient to our aristocracy-"so called" -and the phosphate miners are too well satisfied with the system of collecting the State royalty to permit a change if they can help it. How wonderfully perfect ordefective is this system is shown by the fact that during the ten years under the same officials not a single indictment has been brought against any one for attempting to swindle the State out of its dues. No wonder Chaarleston is in love with the Agricultural Bureau and cannot bear to see that "existing institution" disturbed.

The recent proposal to sell the State's interest in the phosphate beds is fortunate, because thereby the attention of taxpayers is attracted to this most important matter. The Farmers' Association proposed in 1886 to increase the that we must nominate candidates and royalty as a means of lowering taxes, and we believe this can be safely done masses will understand what they must to the extent of \$100,000.

A legislative committee was appointed to "investigate" and report on the sub- canvass, wide discussion of the issues iect. This was only done to give timewaiting ten months until the market had the truth can show whether they are been manipulated, etc. This committee in favor of the farmers' movement or proceeded to show how well it had been | not, by electing or rejecting our nomichosen "not to do it." There was no nees. honest effort made to get at the real its ability to stand an increase of roy dined," and brought into a suitable Columbia and actually proposed to give this outrageous proposal. What was the abide the result, whether that is for us result? Of course the General Assembly or against us. did not act favorably upon it, but all thought of an increase of royalty was also abandoned, and this was whatthe corporation attorneys, who were there in the interest of their clients and not of their constituents, had been working for. "The goose that lays the golden egg" was not killed-"existing institutions" were not disturbed. Phosphate rock, which had been manipulated down to \$3 40 per ton, advanced in two months after the Legislature adjourned to \$6.00 and has since ruled between \$5.50 and \$7.50 per ton. The golden eggs are still being laid, but not in the State's nestwhether some of them have not gone into pockets which they ought not, is an open question. Now, we want to warn the people that the charter of the Coo-

lege. The next Legislature must act on

the past, to get all they can and keep all about amng the amony honorable, patriotic lawyers of the State, make the selec-RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Legislature which has just adjourned has other sins to answer for, or rather the Senate must be held responsible The people demanded that the Railroad Commissioners should have something to do besides draw their salaries and spend them. We want protection against the greed of the gigantic corporations owned at the North, which regard South Carolina as a lemon to be squeezed, and care nothing for the welfare of our towns, our State or our pen

The railroad laws of 18-made the commission a power to defend the people against imposition. The same egislature which enacted it having been bamboozleed or debauched, at the very next session left it only as a sinecure with fat salaries and no power. We have just seen the disgraceful farce repeated. The law was vastly improved at the session of 1888, but after a year, which has shown the weakness and unfitness of the present incumbents, for they have done very little, the Senate peremptorily refused to make any changes. The Railroad Commissioners now in office have been "tamed" so to speak, by the railroads, and men who have not been so long under their wing might have done something in the interest of the people, but that same Scnate, which has again and again thwarted the people, which refuses to reduce salaries, which fought the Clemson College and yielded at last to necessity only, which is the stronghold of aristocracy with its old, extravagant, non-progressive, im-practicable ideas, which in a word is lominated by Charleston's rich politicians-that Senate resolved to mantain this "existing institution," too, statu

Of all the taxes we pay, the pensions to Confederate veterans are submitted to most willingly, and we regret that we cannot increase the pittance they re-ceive. But the continuance of men in office as political pensioners, after their ability or willingness to serve the people s gone-when the interests, and even ights of the people are thereby sacrificed-this pandering to sentiment-this

many ills we suffer. We cannot elaborate the other counts n this indictment. We can only point briefly to the mismanagement of the penitentiary, which is a burden on the State. To the wrong committed against the people of many Counties (strongholds of Democracy) by the failure to State Convention, which chooses our inals who have money. To the failure to the superior of his brother in the unicall a constitutional convention that we South Carolinians and suited to our taxation and giving us better government.

DEMAND FOR A CHANGE. Fellow Democrats, do not all these things cry out for a change? Is it not opportune, when there is no national election, for the common people who redeemed the State from Radical rule to take charge of it? Can we afford to leave it longer in the hands of there who, wedded to ante-bellum patriotism and honor, are running it in the interest of a few families and for the benefit of a selfish ring of politicians. As real Democrats and white men, those who here renew our pledge to make the fight inside the Democratic party and abide the re sult, we call upen every true Carolinian, of all classes and callings, to help us purify and reform the Democratic party, and give us a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. If we control the State Democratic Convention, a Legislature in sympathy will naturally follow; failing to do this we risk losing all we have gained, and have no hope of any change for the better. The logic of events and past experience show do to bring about the change we so desire. Such course will cause an active

We therefore issue this call for a confacts as to the profits of the business and vention of those Democrats who sympathize with our views and purposes, as alty; and after it had been "wined and herein set forth, to meet in Columbia, in the House of Representatives, on Thursframe of mind that committee came to dar, the 27th day of March proximo, at 12 o'clock m., to nominate a ticket for the six largest companies a monopoly for every State office, from Governor down, a less annual rental than the State was to be put in the field for ratification or then receiving. Only one Senator, to rejection by the next Democratic State whom all honor is due, dissented from Convention, and we pledge ourselves to

presented, and the people thus learning

Each County will send as many delegates as it sends to the State Convention, and we suggest that a mass meeting or convention be called in each County to elect delegates on salesday in

March. By order of the executive committee of the Farmers' Association of South G. W. SHELL, Pres't, Carolina,

and ex-officio Ch'm. A Sad Experience in Arkansas. sheville Citisen. A sad case, neeling immediate assistance, has come to our notice of two young men, one eighteen, the other twenty, who reached town last evening in a most destitute condition, having walked from Arkansas to this point, being twenty-one days on the They are the people, and they must road from Memphis here. One of rule. The membership is steadily insaid, of a Radical Legislature—expires them had during that time a severe creasing, and its field of usefulness in 1891. This company, which has case of pneumonia from which he is steadily broadening, Our reports from case of pneumonia from which he is grown fabulously rich, claims to have just recovering. It seems they left a perpetual contract, with exclusive their home in Wayne county, N. C., right to mine in Coosaw River, and some time ago with their parents and pay only one dollar per ton for the privi two younger sizters and a small brother for Arkansas. Soon after their arthis question, and the next Attorney rival, their parents died, leaving them stroyed or starved, so that it cannot do General may have to test these claims without resources. Some friends sent the great work it is expected to accomin court. The whole question of phos the younger children home and the phate management or mismanagement brothers started to walk the long dismust be settled. Can the taxpayers tance; being unable to raise the money

TALMAGE'S PILGRIMAGE.

The Noted Divine Tell of His Trip to the Holy Land.

PARIS, Jan. 21 .- Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. has quite recovered from the attack of influenza which seized him here and isin excellent health and spirits. When called on him the American Minster's carriage was waiting to convey the ciergyman's family to the Bois de Boulonge. He was entertained at dinner on Wednesday night by White-

"I am in Paris," said Mr. Talmage, for the first time since 1885, but never before during this winter was Paris so charming, and I regret that I must sail on the Aurania on the 25th to resume my duties.

"I have returned from the most enjoyable trip of my life. I have been all over the Holy Land and into parts of Italy, Rome for instance, which I had not seen before, although I have been abroad many times. Every place in Palestine has had great interest for me. Just before I reached Bethlehem and Jerusalem I could not sleep. I was as excited as a boy, for it was the realization of a life dream. "At Jericho I met an American, whose name I have forgotten, who asked me to baptize him in the River we assembled together on the banks of the great river. I was clad in the stormy Jordan's banks stand," which my daughter had copied from a hymn book. After this the emersion was performed and we disbanded.

"My trip was replete with Biblical interest. I feel doubly repaid for it. Every book in the Bible seemed to speak more forcibly and I could trace all the important places in Bible history in every journey made."

Our Small Colleges.

Mr. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," says an excellent word for our hundreds of small colleges. Some of our own people are inclined to sneet

Mr. Bryce says they get hold of a multitude of poor men who could never go to one of the great universities at a distance from their home. They thus fill the country with a learning, not of the times the spark in the breast of the always those who were born and grown niversity. The strong piniened numan the erring, the poor, the unhappy, and Long may they wave!

An Engine's Remarkable Record. A Philadelphia inventor named engine continuously for one week over the Philadelphia Division of the Reading Railroad without changing the fire in the furnace, and that nothing of the kind was ever attempted or accomplished before. The invention, t is believed, will revolutionize the old time methods used in firing loco. motives if the railroad companies adopt it, and inventor Reagan's performances are the talk of every engineer on the road. By using a patent shaking grate the unheard-of record was made of running a locomotive drawing heavy freight trains for 136 hours, including long steps on the road, which the engineers dread on account of the way their fires clog, it often requiring thirty-five or forty minutes to renew them in order to proceed. Mr. Reagan stuck to the engine throughout the week of experiment, scarcely sleeping. All the food he got was what the engineers gave him and a few ovsters secured during a short stop in Philadelphia. "The mageitude of the undertaking," says Mr. Reagan, 'was such that every one doubted the ability to make one trip. The quality of the coal was even below the ordinary used by the road. The test was made as severe as possible, and the victory is more signal on that account. Beaides the fast gain in time there is equally as much saved in fuel. After the first fire was lit I did not burn a piece of wood as big a match stick, and it usually takes one-quarter of a cord to start the furnace after the fire begins to clog and a cleaning out becomes necessary."

The Success of the Alliance. Atlanta Journal. The farmers are deriving grea benefit from the Alliance. It has saved them in Georgia alone \$200,000 in a single year on the purchase of fertilizers. It has lowered the cost of almost every article they use, food, clothing, farm implements, wagons, buggies and even the few luxuries that Georgia farmers have been able to enjoy. It has taught the farmers the use of the most powerful weapon in the struggles of peace or war-co-opera-tion. Divided, they were the easy prey of the monopolists and trusts; but united in a phalanx 4,000,000 strong, with one wing resting on the shores of Maine, the other on the Pacific coast, the farmers have become a power. the South Carolina Alliance are particularly encouraging. The order is making rapid progress in that State, and has, as the Georgia Alliance, a settled policy of uplifting the people and protecting them from the designs of the monopolies and trusts: The Alliance has a good work before it. It has accomplished much, but it has nately for the people, it has the cour- and he was put down 46 in Latin. "Well and several German laborers fatally shows that the ring—the South Carolina and to allow any out true men to go to the and several definal labelets laterly to defray their expension. The buildings caught fire university, Citadel, Agricultural the Senate, or elect a corporation lawyer ses. It is proposed to raise an amount age and the ability to wage war such the Senate, or elect a corporation lawyer ses. It is proposed to raise an amount age and the ability to wage war such the Senate, or elect a corporation lawyer ses. It is proposed to raise an amount age and the ability to wage war such professor. If his blood lacks oxygen how and were totally destroyed.

OLDTIME DOCTORS WHO BLED THEIR PATIENTS TO

CURE THEM.

And the Modern Dectors Who Bleed Their Patients' Pockets and Sometimes Kill Them--Arp's Reminiscences. There is an awill mystery about these

doctors. They know so much that common people don't know. When I was a child I had profound reverence for afterwards that it was not a donic but them. Our family doctor was a threehundred-pounder, and was gruff and short in his speech, and not very fond of | quill in the other darkey's mouth, and children. And yet he seemed to have a great many hid out somewhere, and was always giving them away. Whenever a new child came into the family or the neighborhood it was said that the him what was the matter, and the doctor brought it. I used to wonder where he kept them. I asked my moth- and the Dr. said something about an er once, and she said, "in Heaven may-be," and this increased my veneration. come the wrong day, and belonged to Our big, fat doctor had a shop-we didn't call it an office-and I used to peep in at the door sometimes and look at his little bottles on the shelves. I ten minutes and smile. Next I was was sent there once for some licorice invited into the dissecting room-root and some cinnamon bark. There Yes, I was invited, and the big fat, was a mysterious box standing up in the Jordan. So one fine Sunday morning, corner, a long narrow box about big opened the door, but I didn't go in. when the sun shone gloriously bright, enough to hold an old-fashioned clock— I saw enough, and one whiff of the a grandfather's clock-and the door was odoriferous atmosphere satisfied me, open a little and I saw an awful thing and I departed those coasts. The white robes of an Arab shiek. A in there, a skeleton suspended from a young doctors laughed at me tumulsmall crowd of interested people screw in the skull. There were dark tuously. There were ten tables in stood about me, some of whom were cavernous holes for the eyes, and a hole there, and a cadaver on every table, Americans, who sang together "On for the nose, and there were jaws with and some of them were split in two, teeth in them and they looked fierce and and some dismembered, and there malicious. I had a little primer at were arms and legs hanging about on home, and it had pictures in it. One the walls, and from some all the

was a picture of a skeleton with a scythe in his hand and I had learned the lines:

"Time cuts down all,

"Time cuts down all, Both great and small."

and I thought I had discovered where this old rascal was kept hid. He was n that box. It was a long time before recovered from those childish superstitions. One time I had a long spell of fever, and that old doctor bled me till I fainted, and he wouldn't let me have any water, and when I got delirious I thought that he had that skeleton on his back, and I was to be cut down with a scythe blade. He bled me several times-five little scars are on my arm yet. Bleeding was a big thing then. Mark Harding says his arms are just tattooed with scars. I reckon they bled more in Mark's day than in mine, for the older a man is the more scars he bas; taxpayers, even while engaged in he highest, to be sure, but still higher than and Mark says he has got forty. I can public works which might benefit the the public schools. They strike oftentell how old a man is by his scars. Mark says that "bleeding was a good thing country youth that kindles in later times and ought not to have been abolished. to such a love of scientific pursuits and That these modern doctors are always reapportion representation according to original investigation that the youth bepopulation, whereby Charleton has five comes one of the famous men of his day. son. Well, if the blood is poisoned, votes in the House and ten votes in the Our great men in all fields are nearly why not take it out? Bleed a man until he can hardly wag, and let new blood form that is not poisoned." But we lived-blood or no blood-

and predestination saves the Presby-

odists were ever raised in these phleboto-Butler that the guanos inspected were our redemption in 1876. To the con- sors? In the true love of learning, in my days. We never had any medicine except castor oil and calomel, and epsom salts and jalap, and number six and sheep saffron tea, and some jawbreaking tooth pullers that were made just like these crowbar hooks that you turn over a log with at a sawmill. There were may have an organic law framed by sympathy that draws near to the weak, some patent medicines, like paregoric and Bateman's drops, and Godfroy's corwants, thereby lessening the burden of bears them up and at length sends them | dial and opedeldock that were kept in into the world as men in their turn is the store, and they were good, too. But better than the ability to write a whole the noble science has made progress, Greek play and put in the accents cor- and I like it because it offers such a rectly. We have in the United States slim chance for a fool. We've got a now 345 colleges, mostly small ones. boy studying medicine, and are hopeful of him-of course we are. His mother thinks he will be a great surgeon, for he is the seventh son, and when he was a lad our peacock got his leg broke, and James Reagan claims to have run un I was about to kill him to put the poor thing out of misery, but Ralph beggod me to give the bird to him; and he made some splints out of a big cane and fixed him up in a swing, and he got well; and another time he sewed up a bad cut on one of our mules; and he just loved to pick out splinters or get a cinder out of your eye, and so we consented to his being a doctor, and he is attending lectures in Atlanta, and the other day I called to see him at the college. It was a kind of recess when I got there. I was introduced to Dr. Kendrick, and he was mighty kind and said they were just about to perform on a clinik, and invited me in. I thought that it was some kind of electric machine, but when I got in the room there were 125 young doctors sitting all around on tiers of seats that got higher and higher so that all of them could look down on the little circular pit at the bottom-a little pit about ten feet across and looped like it was built to fight chickens in. I heard that the boys did fight chickens there, on the sly, sometimes. The clinik was a revolving table that had a cot on it, and was placed in the middle of the pit. Dr. Kendrick went in first and I followed along with a sick white man and two sick darkies. All of a sudden the young doctors commenced cheering and so I took a cheer and sat down. didn't know whether they were cheering the professor or the sick men. I rose for ward and took another cheer and they cheered again. The professor then introduced me to the audience and I came cheered again and again and I took my cheer. After this little episode was darkies what was the matter with him

a mass of glycogen associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment-the hepatic diastace. The mere crushing between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested, without other help, by its own diastace. The oyster in the uncooked state, are merely warmed, is, in fact, self-digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking, to a perpendicular attitude, and they for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested like over the professor asked one of the any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers .- Hall's Journal of and he said he didn't have breath enough Health -he was short of breath, he couldn't walk ten steps and his heart went like a kittle drum. So the professor thumped on him and put his ear to his left little, a lad fifteen years old, has been breast and began to ask the young docarrested at Beaver Dam, Union County tor's questions about diseases of the charged with burglary, and the little heart, and they seemed to know right feilow (he is small for his age) confessed smart. One said the heart had two to having raided "a few houses," with beats to the bar, and another said the pistol and bowie-kuife in hand. arrested, these two articles were found neart had two oracles and two ventriloquists, and another said the reason the on his person, as was also a bunch of arkey was short of breath was because false keys. Johnny had recently been he didn't have enough of it, and another on a visit to Stanly County, and while said the valves were out of order, and there the residence and store of David another thought that the clavicles of the Foreman was burglarized and some \$200 n cash disappeared. Johnny confessed sternum were contracted, but a knowing young man said there was not enough that he made the raid. He is now in oxygen in his blood. I noticed that igil at Albemarle. The lad is an orphan when a young man hesitated and got and on this account much sympathy is things mixed, the professor was very expressed for him, He comes from a kind and belped him along just like good family. Dr. Waddell used to help us boys along in Latin when we were in college. Quidam is a pronoun, is it not Mr. Jones?" "Yes, sir." "Well, quidem is what? an adverb, is it not?" "Yes, sir; gines and boiler houses of the Mount

yes, sir. Quidam is an pronoun and

quidem is an adverb." "Correct, Mr. pieces this morning by the explosion

lonez." And Mr. Jones thought he had of our of the boilers. Firemen Mum

done wonders until his report came out ley, of Archibald, was instantly killed,

can oxygen be supplied?" "Give him a tonic, sir," said a young man with a bad cold, an iron donic." Then the THE TERRIBLE FATE OF FIVE book-keeper wrote a prescription. Good gracious, thought I, has that RAILROAD LABORERS.

darkey got to eat a whole donic. A

donic is a lump of iron as big as a wa-

ter pail. But maybe he is not to eat

it, but is to handle it. Maybe he is to

dig in the mines. It does make a man

strong to dig up denics in the mines

It is like swinging a pair of dumbbells

to get strong. But our boy told me

a tonic. I wish that I knew as much

about the human frame as Dr. Ken-

drick knows, He put a little glass

when he took it out and looked at it,

he told the young doctors all about his

disease and how it came and what

must be done for him; and then he

began on the white man and asked

man pulled up the leg of his pants

and showed an awful case of big leg,

come the wrong day, and belonged to

Dr. Westmoreland's clinik. Poor fel-

low, thought I, you are gone up. Dr. Westmoreland will cut that leg off in

spare ribs, just like you see at a hog

killing time. And all this is to teach

the doctors anatomy, and it is all right.

wrapped up in his pocket, and wanted

to tell his mother all about its anato-

my. For a minute she didn't under-

stand what it was, and asked him in

amazement if he had got to chewing

tobacco. He said, "Why no; this is

rose forward and then backward and

was more indignant than when I had

that mole in the sugar dish. Ralph

had to leave the room and hide out

the ear, and she wouldn't let him eat

dinner until he had washed his hands

with lye soap and cologne two or three

times. But still she is proud of that

boy, and tells how he used to speak a

speech, and say: "Friends, Romans,

countrymen; lend me your ears." "Lit-tle did I think," said she, "that he

would some day go about cutting them

A New Era Agriculture.

There are hints that a revolution is

about to come in agriculture through

the discovery that the free nitrogen of

the atmosphere is absorbed and "fixed"

by the soil itself under suitable condi-

tions. Plants need phosphoric acid

potash and nitrogen. The first two

are in reach, but the third has been

supposed to be elusive. It has been

the general teaching that the nitrogen

of the atmosphere plays no part in vegetation. Now M. Berthelot and

others affirm that it does. They have

demonstrated, they say, that the free

nitrogen of the atmosphere is "fixed"

and made available as a fertilizer "by

the co-operation of mineral matter and

fact explains, it is said, why it is "(1)

that spade husbandry is much more

productive than plowing; (2) that land

can be enriched by simply plowing

under its own product, and (3) that

summer following, with frequent stir-

ring, actually enriches the soil." Pul-

verization of the soil increases, it

seems, its capacity to absorb nitrogen.

The method of centrifugal tillage now

being developed in the West supplies,

it is claimed, an ideal modus operandi

for the new fertilization. It pulverizes

the soil and aerates it in the manipu-

lation, and then confines a mass of air

in its midst for the slower process of

absorption and digestion by earth and

Raw Oysters Self-Digestive.

"Forthergill on Indigestion," in speaking of the oyster being exten hab-

tually and by reference in the raw or

uncocked state says: "It is interesting

to kdow that there is a sound physi-

ological reason at the bottom of this

preference. The fawn-colored mass

which constitutes the dainty of the oys-

ter is its liver, and this is little less than

A Youthful Burgiar.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 25 .- Johnny

Fultal Beiler Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 22.-The en-

Jessup Coal Company, were blown to

plants .- Baltimore Sun.

The

of living organisms in the soil."

off from dead negroes."

Cigarette Carelessiy Handled Explodes a sharge. Kills Five Men and Wounds a

plosion in Wilkes county, yesterday, in which five men were killed and a dozen wounded. A squad of railroad and others on board the vessel the hands were working on an extension condition of the colony of American of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, in the lower portion of that county. They were preparing to nake a heavy blast, which was expected to a heavy blast, which was expected to tear up a big rock in a twenty foot from the United States has proved a out. A tremendous hole had been driven in the rock, and two kegs of dynamite had been packed into it. George Hendly a laborer, was pre-

paring to adjust the fuse, at the same ime smoking a cigarette from which a; spark accidentally dropped in and fired off the powder. It was all done in an instant and no one kad time to escape. The explosion roared like a dozen cannons and not only burst up

black janitor who steals all the stiffs Five unfortunate workmen were sent whirling into the air, riding on large pieces of the broken rock. Among the flying earth, a dozen others were knocked about and partially buried under the falling dirt.

When the smoke of the blast cleared away it was found that five had been tilled, as follows: George Hendly Samuel Culls, Thomas Emery, Joseph Falls and Eugene Moore. Twelve others were more or less wounded but only three very seriously.

THEY MADE IT WARM FOR HIM.

The Tough Experience of a Claiman for Georgia Lands. Atlanta Journal. and if a man has any genius at all it

does look like he ought to know how The Journal has already published to treat a disease, and what to do for every wound that humanity is liable the fact that Western men are lay ng claim to large tracts of land in Camden County, and had gone there to loto. Those 125 doctors seem to be in earnest, and some of them will make cate their property.

heir mark. Our boy came home the Mr. Peck, one of the claimants, has

returned from his jaunt. He was she has had a hard time of it. She has other day and had a darkey's ear seen by a Brunswick Times reporter been down twice with the fever, and last night, and the old gentleman "as her little piri has been ill with it too." looking exceedingly wan and parties I saw Mrs. Huebler, a handsome, inlooking exceedingly wan and Dare When questioned about his trip to tellectual looking lady, accompanied by a little golden-haired girl about 7 "Oh, never let me hear the name of

not tobacco, this is a darkey's ear. She amden again. I feel as if I had esaged a most horrible death and if I ve to board the train tonight and de safely out of Southern Georgia I shali feel exceedingly thankful and greatly relieved." "Why, did you have a tough experi-

ence in Camden?" questioned the reporter.

"Tough doesn't express it. Why man, if I had even intimated that I father. had come to claim my land those pecple would have cut me up and fed me of the colony? I think the colonists to the hogs. You don't know how would all like to return here if they bitter they feel against anybody who could. They are too lazy to work; visits the county with even the shad- they are agreed and independent. Nor ow of a claim. They have been troubled so much they suspect strangers the first time they lay eyes on them." "What did they do to you when you

went over." "Well, it was like this: Mr. Brown and I reached Camden about noon last Monday. In the meantime I showed Mr. Brown my claims to about 58,900 acres in the County, and I told him I expected him to point out those lands and resurvey them. We took dinner with a good old substantial farmer, and induced him to go along with us. Pretty soon he discove ed what we were up to and the old fellow got too wrathy to see. He immediately left us and carried the news to several neighbors, and in less time than an hour Mr. Brown and I were surrounded by at least a half dozen citizens, and one of them, wanted to sleep, no matter where; wear no clothes know who I was and what I had come

"I gave him my name and told him I had merely come to find some land, which I owned in the county, and that I intended to sell my claim as soon as a survey could be made. No sooner did I finish making this explanation than the spokesman for the country some day, but the average crowd cried out: 'That's a brother to old Primrose, who came here about forty years ago to cheat us out of house and home.' I insisted that they were mistaken and that I intended them no harm. At that juncture the crowd drew off to one side and held a whispered consultation. Pretty soon they came back and told me it wasn't healthy for me in Camden and advised me to take the nearest route out of the

County limits. "And you took their advice?" "Well, I thought they meant every word of it, and I made haste to take the first boat for Brunswick. I tell you, it won't do to fool with these Camden County people. I wouldn't go back there for half the County."

surveyor?" saw him. They thought he was in tribes. league with me to defraud them, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if he pays ets, fiannel shirts and knee breeches, the penalty with his neck."

A Split in the W. C. T. U. PHILADELPHIA, January 24 .- At last here is a break in the ranks of the could all speak English, and Deema, Women's Christian Temperance Union the eldest lad, 15 years old, who had of Pennsylvania, and the secoders have been Lamed Benjamin Payne at the formed an independent organization. Pission, said his father was chief of The split was determined upon at a con- the tribe to v hich he belonged. The ference of the body today. The break other bots were Frank Payne, 13 was brought about by the frequent en-years; Gioser Haven, 8, and Harold

Union.

When

ercises the President's address was read, ford averso. Brooklyn, who was telewhich began by stating that "differences of opinion in methods of work and the best manner of accomplishing practical valle. Their baggage consists of two results have, during the last fewyears in this State, grown rapidly, and are now so conspicuous that harmonious co-operation, among those who have sincerely? and conscientiously differed, is manifestly impossible. An actual separation eems to be a practical, wise necessii if the labors of very many good women are to be continued and used effectively

against the common enemy." Mrs. Shepard presented the Secretary's report, which spoke in bitter terms of partisan methods. It charged that the operations of the politicians were

concealed behind it. Mrs Weeks offered a resolution that the meeting proceed to organize a nonzectarian and nonpartisan Women's agreed to. A committee on constitu-

cabinet are free traders.

tion was appointed.

MERICAN NEGROES IN AFRICA

tain and Fever, Whiskey and Indelence rom the New York Herald.

The tight little bark Liberia has ar rived at the Empire Stores, Brooklyn, after an excellent passage of thirty-five avs from Liberia, Africa. There are n board some American colonists who CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan., 23.—News are glad to return, and a cargo which received here today of a fatal ex- includes palm oil, coffee and hides, and an assortment of parrots, monkeys and snakes. According to the accounts of Mate Matterson, of the bark, failure. Mr. Matterson said:
"There is scarcely a single American

negro in Liberia that is not longing to return to the United States, but with the exceptions, they will never have the means to do so. As a rule all who can are leaving. The scheme is a mistake. They are all right so long as the Enigration Society feeds them, which it does for six months. During this line they sleep and eat and enjoy themthe big rock but also tore up fifteen selves, but when thrown on their own feet of the deep cut.

Five unfortunate workmen were They live on potato peelings, banana skins-on anything, in fact-and their laziness is beyond description.

"There is no currency in the country. There are all the forms of government-President, Senate and so on-but that is all. The fact is the negro will not work. All work is done by the coast natives, or Kroo men, who are hardy and industrious. TOO LAZY TO WORK.

"The country is fertile if it receives any care; the missionaries grow very fair coffee, bananas and sweet potatoes, and rice and cassada grow freely if the ground is only scratched, but the American negroes won't scratch it. It rains for half the year in torrents, and then the heat sends up poisonous fever. However, most of the whites who go there help the fever nobly by drinking liquor, which is fatal when taken in excess. Mrs. Dr. Huebler is in the cabin. Her husband, a missionary, died there last October Poor lady years old. Her pale face bore sad tesimon; to her Liberian experiences. Mrs. Muebler said:

We belong to Springfield, Ohio. My husbard was a physician and a missionary. He went to Liberia about wo years ago, and I joined him there as year. My husband died of fever in October, and my little girl and mysell have been ill nearly all the time, and I am now returning home to my

What do I think of the prospects do they seem to stand the climate any botter than the whites. I believe the regroes who settled in Basau, a litle way in the interior, have nearly all

HOW THE NATIVES LIVE.

Missionary David A. Day has a school and farm called the Muhlenberg Mission. This is about thirty. twom lesupthe St. Paul's River, where sorie eight or nine native children are ied and taught. The Kroos are inteligent. They wear no clothes usually; when they come to the mission they must do so as a necessary condi-tion. They are wonderfully sharp at bargaining, and you cannot get an egg from them for less than two cents. Those tribes which live in the bush are different from the Kroos. They eat when they can get it, lie down and un diy have any houses, and you would wonder what they want money for-but they do, just the same.

"There are no cattle of any kind, ior do I think cattle would live there. The heat is intense after the fearful rains, and then comes the fever. Africa. bowever, I believe, will be a great American negro will not succeed there. There are a few families, however, hat have done well." A Mrs. Massey and her son were on

board the vessel. They are returning to South Carolina. They have been three years in Liberia and have had enough of it. "Nearly all who are there would follow their example if they only had the means," said Mrs. Huebler, "but they never will."

BOYS SENT HERE FOR EDUCATION. Four black-eyed and very dark-skinned little natives of Africa were taken to Castle Garden from the Liberia yesterday by Inspectors Whitlock and Eichler. They were sent here en route to Nashville, Tenn., where they "What became of Mr. Brown, the are to be educated by Mrs. Sharp, a Methodist missionary, who has spent "He was in jeopardy when I last some years among various African The boys were dressed in neat jack-

woollen stockings and leather gaiters. Three of them wore wollen campaign caps, on two of which appeared the words "Barrison and Morton." The third was a "Cleveland" cap. They dorsement of the Prohibition party and Wood, 10 Benjamin said they were its methods by a number of the members | not related to one another, but repreof the Women's Christian Temperance sented three different tribes. He showle ta letter from Mrs. Sharp addressed Immediately after the devotional ex- to Mrs. E. M. Dodge, No. 1,345 Bedwill see that the boys ars sent to Nashtrucks, or chests, and two hand bags. They expect to return to Africa when

their education is complete. He Can't be Too Careful. "I hear Harrison won't invite Reed and Rusk to the White House at the same tima.

"Why not?" "They say he's afraid the Prohibi-conets would jump on him for having for, and Jerry at a White House reception."

-A report is now current on what is regarded as trustworthy authority, that the Prince of Wales is to revisit the Prives of Wales, and perhaps his Christian Temperance Union. This was son, Prince George. The journey, it is said, will be taken by advice of his physicians for the benefit of his health and will include New York State and -All the ministers of the new Spanish | Canada. The party will travel incog-