POPE LEO OBJECTS TO THEIR BEING SEPARATE IN AMERICA.

An Encyclical that will not Commend his Holiness to the Lovers of Religious Lib-

Washington, Feb. 2.-The text of the encyclical of Pope Leo to the Church in America is given to the thousand words in length and opens

as follows: To our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII, Pope-Venerable Brethren, Health tion. Accordingly, as you are well and Apostolic Benediction: We tra- aware, we have done this. By this verse in spirit and thought the wide action, as we have elsewhere intimatexpanse of ocean, and, although we led, we have wished, first of all, to cerhave at other times addressed you in tify that in our judgment and affecwriting-chiefly when we directed en- tion America occupies the same place cyclical letters to the Bishops of the and rights asother States, be they ever Catholic world-yet, have we now re- so mighty and imperial. In addition solved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing. of some assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you. To this we apply ourself with the utmost zeal and care because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and

Christianity. Not long ago, when your noble nation, as was fitting, celebrated, with grateful recollection and manifestation of joy, the completion of the fourth century since the discovery of America, we, too, commemorated together with you that most auspicious event, sharing in your rejoicings with equal good will. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. It was our wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

HOW "THE CHURCH" ASSISTED AT THE BIRTH OF AMERICA.

Not without good reason did we take part in your celebration. For when America was as yet a new-born babe, uttering in its cradle its first feeble cries, the Church took it to her bosom and motherly embrace. Columbus, as in the clergy discipline and due reverwe have elsewhere expressly shown, sought as the primary fruit of his voyages and labors to open a pathway for the Christian faith into new lands and new seas. Keeping this thought constantly in view his first solicitude, wherever he disembarked, was to plant upon the shore the sacred em- in the diligent administration of his blem of the cross. Wherefore, like as the ark of Noah surmounting the overflowing waters bore the seed of Israel together with the remnants of the human race, even thus did the barks launched by Columbus upon the ocean carry into regions beyond the seas, as well the germs of mighty States, the principles of the Catholic religion. That your Republic is progressing and developing by giant strides is patent to all; and this holds good in religious matters also. For even as your cities in the course of one century, have made a marvellous increase in wealth and power, so do we behold the Church, from scant and slender beginnings, grown with rapidly to be great and exceeding flourishing. THANKS FOR LIBERTY, BUT WOULD PRE-

FER POWER. The main factor, no doubt, in bringing things into this happy state were the ordinances and decrees of your synods, especially of those which in convened and more recent times were confirmed by the authority of the Apostolic See. But, moreover, (a fact which it gives pleasure to acknowledge,) thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well ordered Republic. For the Church amongst you, unopposed by the Constitution and Government of your nation, fettered by no hostile legislation, pro-tected against violence by the common laws and impartiality of the tribunals, is free to live and act without hindrance. Yet, though all this is true, it would be very erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desira-ble status of the Church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for State and Church to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced. The fact that Catholicity with you is in good condition, nay, is even enjoying a prosperous growth, is by all means to be attributed to the fecundity with which God has endowed His Church, in virtue of which, unless men or circumstances interfere, she spontaneously expands and propagates herself; but she would bring more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority.

WORKING TO ESTABLISH CATHLICITY. For our part we have left nothing ndone, so far as circumstances pernitted to preserve and more solidly establish among you the Cetholic religion. With this intent we have, as you are well aware, turned our attention to two special objects, first, the advancement of learning; second, to perfecting methods in the management of Church affairs.

"WE" ESTABLISHED A UNIVERSITY. By a letter, therefore, dated the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, directed to you, venerable brethance, the frequent use of the sacraren, we established at Washington, your capital city-esteemed by a majority of you a very proper seat for the higher studies-a university for the instruction of your men desirous of pursuing advanced courses. In anannouncing this matter to our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in consistory, we expressed the wish that it should be regarded as the fixed law of the university to unite erudition and learning with soundness of faith and imbue its students, not less with religion than with scientific culture. To the Bishops of the United States we entrusted the task of establishing a suitable course of studies and of supervising the discipline of the students, and we conferred the office and authority of chancellor, as it is called, upon the Archbishop of Baltimore. And, by Divine favor, a quite happy beginning was made. For without any delay. whilst you were celebrating the hundredth anniversity of the establish ment of your ecclesiastical hierarchy under the brightest auspices, in the presence of our delegate the Divinity classes were opened. From that time onwards we know the theological science has been imparted by the dili gence of eminent men, the r. nown of whose talents and learning receives a fitting crown in their recognized loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. men and especically of the Bishops.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME. are regarded as suspicious and dan-We wish now, venerable brethren, to commend to the generosity of your people the college, which our predecessor, Pius IX, founded in this city for the ecclesiastical training of joung men from North America, which we took care to place upon a firm basis by a letter dated the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1884. We can make this appeal the more confidently because the results obtained from this institution have by no means belied appoint either priests or upright laythe expectations commonly enter-

he convocation of a third Plenary Council of Baltimore. Subsequently. when the Archbishops, at our invitation, had come to Rome, we diligently inquired from them what they deemed most conducive to the common good. We finally, and after mature deliberation, ratified by apostolic authority the decrees of the prelates assembled at Baltimore.

had concluded its labors the duty still public. It is a document of about six remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This we perceive, could scarcey be done in a more fitting manner than through the establishment by the Apostolic See of an American legato this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the Apostolic See.

The power of the press as an agency realous with the priests to instruct desire, to discharge their duty well. hops, the clergy and the people.

THE DO NOTHING SENATE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

of the world.

SOLID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

rors of judgment. As rational men

our one duty is to search diligently,

to reason together, and thus finding,

With indignation exhausted and

ings sobered and disposed to grapple

How shall these delegates be elected

uncture in our affairs is more critical

than seems to be fully appreciated.

There is a method which will leave

the wound will heat on first inten-

might mistakenly interefere with na-

ture's work, keep the wound a run-

NEITHER FACTION SHOULD BE RECOG-

NIZED.

The plan of prorating delegates be

tween the Conservatives and the Re-

formers was naturally the first to be

step towards the discovery of one less

crude. Such discussion and approval

cultivate and further disseminate that

spirit of unity which has been slowly

growing among us. But let us not

county should select its delegates as

this Convention go down in history as

one in which delegates acted as Till-manites and Anti-Tillmanites. Let

us not push an artificial and personal

division to a result so belittling to the

State. Let there not be parties, and

consequent caucusses and drove-like

voting. Let each member be free to

the others with expectation of win-

ning, with no recognized impassable

gulf between-no lurking prevailing

suspicion that every proposition is a Trojan horse. If the Constitution be

the product of such a Convention it

will be an enduring monument of shame to our State. Let men stand

not on past, but on living issues, not

tional agreement, with one agreed

premise on which all appeals may be

ased-supreme loyalty to South Car-

olina. Thus only can the Convention

be a deliberative body or afford to suc-

ceeding generations an honorable and

dignified example of patriotism, as a

Convention in which men met as

counsels no party affiliation, but the

Not only is the presence in the Con

PEOPLE.

NO PLACE FOR FACTIONS.

tie of South Carolinians.

then go ahead.

path to the welfare of us all.

the single gold standard. I wish to bond by this Government for the purgold standard.

Mr. Cullom-I would like to hear from the Senator whether the Finance Committee is likely to arrive at an agreement on any policy which would produce more money for the use of

Mr. Vest-It would be proper that the chairman of the committee should answer that question, but in his absence I venture to remark that I don't hink there is the slightest possibility of the Finance Committee of the Senate agreeing upon any bill to be reported the good results which will flow from to this body. As to legislation to meet deficiencies, that question is not now, in view of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, one of any importance. The Secretary of the Treasury stated to me day before vesterday that he needs no legislation to meet any deficiency, and that

no deficiencies exist. Mr. Sherman-A member of the Fithem, there is among us a growing nance Committee said the contest wheconsciousness of the groundlessness of ther this country should be on a standcontinued formal division, and a ard of silver or on a standard of gold could not be longer avoided. That yearning for unity. To this desired was the question which looked in the result the near approach of the Conmated it above, that America seems distance. He had hoped that for the stitutional Convention has contributed no little, and the renewed fraternizing present session at least it would not have to be taken up. Every man in the country who was familiar with the mation in the election of delegates to that Convention and in the conduct of financial conditions felt that it was these on its floor where many a cournecessary to extend to the Governtesy can be shown by chivalric genment some relief under present circumstances, and yet Senators were told that they should give no relief whatever except with the adoption of a promoters of unity have suggested a plan, but the task is more delicate, the measure for the free coinage of silver.

He believed that the adoption of the system of free coinage of silver would degrade the nation among the financial people of the world, among the business men of the world, and among the laboring people of the world. It would do so more than any other measure that could be devised. If, therefore, the choice lay between a gold stand ard which was the highest and best, and which was the standard of all the civilized and Christian nations of Eu rope, while the other standard had een rejected over and over again.

and gold ought to be mainabroad and as a basis of our commercial and business relations at home, sion for the free coinage of silver. We know that measure would be rejected; and therefore it is not insisted upon, so as to prevent any relief being extended to the people of the United States in their distress.

"The best thing, therefore for the Senate to do is to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of this question and to take it up itself and give the necessary

relief to the country.
"Mr. Hill said there seemed to be a dispute as to what this Congress was on personal or factional, but on rarequired to do to meet the public expectation. In the public mind there was an impression affirmative legislation was some to meet the present deficiencies in the revenue of the Government and that Congress, unmindful of its duties, was refusing to give the necessary relief to tide the Treasury over the emergency. It was for the purpose of meeting the alleged deficiencies that various bills had been intro duced. Mr. Sherman had said that th revenues should be increased and Mr. Test had said semi-officially that no such legislation was required but that it was desired that we should settle the currency question. Mr. Hill continued that the first duty of the Senate s to ascertain what was wanted by the Administration and the Treasury Department, whether it wanted temporary relief or some elaborate legislation involing a change in the currency and financial system of the country. Mr. Vest interrupted Mr. Hill to state that the President in his message said there was no deficiency, but a surplus, but that it was not in gold. Mr. Hill replied that there were those who thought the President's message took a rather cheerful view of the condition of the condition of the finances. However, he called attention to the fact ing. sity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a the Treasury suggested a deficiency of

the reason that he believed that the

ged with high indignation that scorns reconciliation, meet at the sick bed of their mother, mingle their tears and

prayers, and are friends forever more. part. No explanation, no adjustment of past A COMPROMISE OF INDIVIDUAL OPIN

differences; only a solemn recognition IONS. in the private sanctuary of each soul. or the nothingness of a petty pride put upon us by one hundred and sixty and resentment when compared with men, and must be largely a compro the immutable bonds fixed by Nature mise of the individual opinions of this small number. The character of -the awful responsibilities of living. the Constitution would be as uncer-In voting for the Constitutional Contain as the turn of a die were delegates rention I cherished the hope that the selected with regard simply to their solemn duty of Constitution-making personal prominence and worth. But as long as we do not depa; t from our would prove the means of reuniting theory of representative government our distracted people, as a foreign war we shall run no such risk. If all the calls all Frenchmen to but one love men of a county with the prerequisite and but oue duty. Are South Caroqualifications of character, to be true linians less loyal? Blood is thicker to their trust and intelligence, to be competent to carry out their purposes. than water, and though, in this comare urged to go before the people as mercial age, fellow-citizenship has candidates and present their views ceased to mean blood-relationship and backed by every bulwark of truth the sentiment of patriotism is growing they can bring to their support, instructing the people in the principles weak, yet no other people have a of government and becoming themmore "national" character and spirit selves instructed by the new thoughts than South Carolinians, for none have which debate develops, the minds of the opposing candidates, of the people a more pronounced agreement of and of the press will all be stimulated minds and of interest, which is the and the result will be that any one condition that is the efficient cause hundred and sixty of all these candiand rational basis of harmony and dates in the State could then make a patriotism. Hence South Carolina has better Constitution than they could have made without this friction which always stood as a unit, guarding generates thought. But the one hunzealously her interest against the rest ired and sixty elected (if reason is permitted to rule) will unquestionably nake the best possible Constitution for South Carolina in this last decade Though of late her citizens have of the nineteenth century. been arrayed in two hostile factions,

A CONSENSUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

They will be the exponents of the consensus of South Carolina thought as to South Carolina needs and pur poses. What they agree upon wil prove to have been the resultant of the various intellectual and moral forces of South Carolina-the high-water mark of her governmental development at this time. And we must remember that no State should have a Constitution for which she is not by nternal evolution prepared. More Utopia, like Locke's Institutes of Gevernment, would be a dismal failure. That government is best which is the product of the genius of its people.

In illustration of the justness of these principles, consider the disposition of many to incorporate into Constitutions matters of mere legislation. All legislation is experimental and iable to early repeal or modification. What folly it would be to one hundred and sixty men, whose opinions on this head had not been thoroughly sifted, the power to embody in the Constitution statutory laws which would be almost as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians Proper discussion before the people should result in a general acceptance of the only safe rule, which is to put in the Constitution only fundamental principles and policies on which all to agree, leaving the people ample power to deal through the Legislature with any problems that may arise. Matters of legislation should be left for future political and legislative forensic contests, as physical, social, is the absorbing problem. Patriotic intellectual and moral conditions shall

If such a canvass and such an election as above indicated can be held. then the Constitution will be the pronature to take its course, whereupon duct of the best thought . of the State vindicated as such before the calm tions, and there is a method which reason of the people. In such a canvass present divisions would be oblitning sore and possibly make of it a erated and new and temporary alignlasting scar. A blunder here would ments would be made, as should be be a crime. Be sure we are right, and the case if debate is not a mockery. But such a canvass is impossible un less we can keep off both evil and ill advised quack remedies. Fortunately we have at hand the means of doing this-the primary provided for State officers by the new Democratic Constitution. By requiring of the candithought of, and, therefore, is but a date an oath that he is not put forward by any faction or cliques it forces him to stand on his merits and as it has received have done much to the merits of his views, and leaves the voter to exercise his free choice. This amendment of the party Constitution is worthy of admiration, for it is a beguile ourselves into believing that a long step towards perfecting popular

A PRIMARY SHOULD BE HELD. The State executive committee should provide for the nomination of delegates to the Convention by a primary held in all the counties on the same day after a canvass, and pledges similar to those required of State canspeak to the reason and conscience of vassers by the new Democratic Constitution

The distinguished patriots who comvention they have called can concen-

STRONG AND SIGNIFICANT.

meaning. I am not prepared to say that in 1860 the South fought for mere slavery and for no principle and the results of forcible violation of consti tutional limitation have ripened into right, that we owe any moral obligation to the war amendments to the South Carolinians, knowing in their United States Constitution, that "pros perous and successful crime shall be called virtue." John J. McMahan. Columbia, S. C., January 25, 1895.

rention of Conservatives to represent STATE Superintendent of Education their faction and of Reformers to rep-Mayfield, who is the secretary of the resent their faction essentially wrong board of trustees of the Winthrop Nor as well as calculated to keep our peomal College is now daily receiving ap ole in opposing camps, but to elect plications from professors and teach elegates on such a basis of mathematers in all parts of the country for post ical division is to count for naught the tions as members of the faculty of the personal preferences of the individual college. The election of the faculty roter and the views of the intended does not take place until July next The superintendent, however, is to b delegate on the vital questions that may or should come before the Conelected on February 19. vention. Let us not "forestall the will

of the people," "convert the primary THE American Farmer says Argen into a mere machine to register the tina threatens to do to our cotton crop will of the bosses," or in any way curwhat she has done to wheat. She has tail the opportunity for free and efan immense area of the finest kind of fective use of the ballot. The time has cotton land, and in Italy has an al passed when a Conservative or a Remost exhaustless reservoir of chear former is willing to lesave it to leadlabor to draw from. Our cotton plant ing men of his faction to do his thinkers cannot begin too early to look squarely at this alarming prospect. SHOULD NOT BE PASSED UPON BY THE

that the Constitution should be refer the victim of merciless political attacks red back to the people for approval when he was President. General Gates advocate the selection of the Constituonce alluded to him as that "dark, de tion makers by the free and untramsigning, sordid, ambitious, vain country should be put aright on the melled individual suffrage of the peoproud, arrogant and vindictive knave. subject so that the Administration ple after the fullest public discussion Political denunciation seems, to have Congress fairly with the Administra- ever the delegates be selected, so deli- grown decidedly tame in these later cate a work, necessarily a compromise vears.

of many views, confaining possibilities THE COLDIERO OF THE SUN, Along the margin of the world-

> They could the mora him high and steep. And not the nothing gut Of the reason enought, e night Then to ally rush into the fray These arrates of the sight and day, Swiftly area ming arrows go, White builting winds their warnings blow.

Farther and farther down the west. With golden spear an i gleaming lance The cohorts of the day advance.

A FORSAKEN DUTY.

o-morrow. Lou."

"Why not, Tom?"

Carlin's check. "I want to go down to Jimtown tonorrow on business. I'm going to take the morning train."

you ask any questions," he answered gruffly. The girl at the other side of the room came to her brother's side and laid a hand on his shoulder.

sadly. "Afraid of what?"

lead you into trouble. You are going to Jimtown with them-I know it. Oh, Tom, don't go. For my sake, Tom." She placed an arm around his neck and looked pleadingly into his eyes. He hesitated a moment and then started to his feet, throwing her from "Don't make a fool of yourself, Lou.

I'm going to Bismarck in the morning and that settles it."

"Well, Jimtown, then." "You ought to be here, Tom, attend-

ing to business. Don't you know that Henry Gordon is going north to-morrow morning with fifteen thousand dollars for the bank at Sykeston?"

more fool he for not taking the train and going around by way of Jimtown instead of carrying that amount of money across country." "The money must be in the hands of the bank by to-morrow afternoon," re-

turned the girl. "If he goes by train, via Jimtown, he won't reach Sykeston before midnight" "Well, it's none of my affair," muttered Tom: "I wonder who I can get to

He started forward impetuously. "No, no, Lou-not you!" he cried. "Not you, anyone but you! Promise 'me you won't run the stage!"

She drew herself up a trifle sternly. are needed most, it devolves upon me, who love you and care for your reputation, to step into your shoes and do the work you fail to perform. I shall run

the stage!" He turned his back to her and walked toward the door. There he paused, the spirit of good striving new-made grave in the distance. within his breast to overcome the spirit of evil. But the strife was in vain. He faced her once more with a cruel laugh.

"I see through your scheme, Lou. You're setting your cap at this Gordon
-you're afraid he'll get into trouble with that fifteen thousand dollars of his-ha, ha, ha! That talk about your brother is all very fine, but it won't wash. I'm off for Jimtown, anyway. Good-by, Lou!"

Waiting for no parting word from his pale-faced sister, Tom Carlin passed

apon the door of the little "shack" where Tom Carlin, the stage-driver. and his sister lived. The knock was twice repeated before

it was answered. Lou at once threw open the door, and when she saw who the caller was would

then, noticing her red and downcast eyes, he would have said something further but stopped himself with an effort that was almost a sigh. "Pardon me for calling at this unseemly hour, Lou, but I wished to talk

me cowardly, Lou; it is not my own money, you know-I should feel differently if it were otherwise." "There is not the slightest danger,

Henry." she replied. "Tom is not here, so I will answer for him." "Thank you," he returned. "You have reassured me, but--"

"But what?" she asked. "Nothing," he returned, catching her hands and looking wistfully into her face. "I shall have something to tell you, Lou, when I come back from

Skyeston. "Tell me now." Smiling, he shook his head. Bringing her hand quickly to his lips he kissed it, .eaving her at once with an abrupt

'good night."

"All aboard for Sykeston!" It was a woman's voice that spoke the words as four norses came dashing up to the Dawson house drager a louse river stage.

short, astounded. "Where's Tom, Lou?" he asked. "Jimtown," she answered, briefly. Gordon's face became grave.

"When did he go?" "On this morning's train." "The three o'clock train?"

this station. I was at the depot when Lou Carlin reeled in her seat and almost fell to the ground.

Gordon leaped up beside her. "You are ill." he exclaimed. "No," she answered, resolutely, recovering herself with an effort. "Surely you are not going to drive

the stage:

lying at her feet. turned Gordon, with a shade of anxiety

"Nonsense!" she cried, with a forced

"I'm going to ride out here with you."

And then, with a crack of militard nershief wheels, the start Gord to was reservited Savas Los Sheway tonk gof he brath a and wentering where he had gone i'n a ta Jimtowa. At Shormater's ranch a halt was

She drew thek and looked at him with wond ring eyes. Then a halfsneer embel her lip. She Ind been deceived in Gordon. He was a coword!

"Certainly." she replied, in a distant voice: "you bear the risk of placing this in my hands?"

voice was ill-concealed. He understood it and turned away his head. The stage drew near the rocky coteaux which they were to cross.

Barely had they entered the pass when three masked men stepped from behind a bowlder. They had guns in their hands. "Halt!" cried one of them, in a

hoarse voice. One of his companions sprang to the horses' heads. "What do you want?" cried Lou Carlin, with a white face.

"We want a word with that man beside you." Then for the first time Lou noticed A that the two robbers had covered Gordon with their guns. Quick as a flash she stooped down,

picked up the ride at her feet and brought it to her shoulder, aiming at PAYMENT. the form of the man nearest her. "For God's sake, Lou!" exclaimed Gordon, "be careful!"

With a quick movement he struck the weapon from her hands. At that instant there came the sound of two reports, blending as one.

A shot was fired at Gerdon just as passenger fired from the couch. Gordon Yell from his seat, dropping

like a log by the rendside. With a cry of caguish Lou Carlin leaped down beside him. As she stooped over she heard her own name called. The voice was familiar to her ears.

One of the robbers staggering about on the prairie and clutching at the air sank to the glound. "My God!" cried Lou.

Leaping forward, she tore the mask from the robber's face, then started back wildly and dropped senseless be side him. It was her brother Tom. ..

Henry Gordon was not killed, although for days he lingered at the confines of the grave.

He was delirious and in his wild talk he told, over and over again, his suspicions of Tom Carlin-how he had seen him associating with desperate men-how he knew, or feared he was planning to rob the stage-that he had given the money to Lou, knowing that she would be safe from molestation at her brother's hands. Lou, wan and sorrowful, sat beside

him and nursed him back to life. Her eyes were first to meet his when he once more looked out upon the world, and her quivering hands brushed his forehead as she asked if he would not soon be well. "Yes, Lou," he answered; "and Tom?"

Slowly she drew back the curtain, and pointed off over the prairie to a Tears fell fast from her ey was no need of words.

"Forgive him. Henry, forgive him!" she said, brokenly, falling to her knees beside the bed. "Freely, freely, God knows!" he mur-

mured, kissing her brow. Then he spoke other words in a whisper and she returned his kiss and laid her head beside his.-Chicago

Sensible Farmers. The farmers of Abbeville County recently adopted the following preamble and resolutions at a public meet-"Whereas, we, the farmers of Abbe-

ville county in convention assembled, fully realizing the financial depression which is paralyzing all the industries of the country and especially laying its blighting touch upon agriculture "the art of all arts, the science of al science, the life of all life," do earn estly appeal for the co-operation of al farmers in the adoption of such measures as may avert impending bankruptcy and ruin. Instead of the cheerful song of contentment and happi ness which should bless the home of the American farmer, we find agricul ture, the basis of all national prosperi ty, languishing and dving, while the universal wail of hard times and suffering is heard all over the land.

That this anomalous condition of affairs should exist during seasons of abundant harvest is evidently the re sult of corrupt financial legislation in the interests of capitalists.

While we are powerless to remedy the evil, save through legislation, yet it becomes us as husbandmen and pat riotic citizens, who cherish the love of home and country, to adopt such meas ures in our agricultural pursuits as may enable us to meet the emergency now confronting us. Therefore be it Resolved 1st. That the excessive area heretofore devoted to the produc tion of cotton be greatly decreased. and instead of making it the principa crop increase the acreage of corn, se as to make it supply the demands of the farmers.

Resolved 2nd. That farmers devote more attention to the production of sorghum, potatoes, peas, hay and other food crops.

Resolved 3rd. Instead of having ou

meat houses in St. Louis and Chicago let us erect them upon our own prem ises and fill them with home produc Resolved 4th. That the excessive

use of commercial fertilizers be discon tinued and when purchased, it be ipon the cotton option basis. Resolved 5th. That the railroad

commissioners take immediate steps to have a reduction on all freight for fertilizers at the rate of 40 per cent. or all through freight and 50 per cent on local freight. Resolved 6th. That we encourage erection of cotton factories and al

other enterprises in our midst, which will employ labor and utilize the raw products of the land. Resolved 7th. We pledge ourselves

to carry out the foregoing resolutions and call upon the farmers of South Carolina to unite in doing likewise. Resolved 7th. That the press of the State be requested to give publicity to these resolutions.

A careful calculation as to the fin ancial loss inflicted by the late cold snap in Florida places it at \$7,000,000. This is assuming that the orange trees are not killed, and takes into account the loss of but half of the orange crop of 5,000,000 boxes, as well as of lem ons, limes, pineapple plants and the vast quantities of tropical vegetables that are raised in Florida for the early market in the North, and which are about all killed. It was the most exlaugh. "All aboard, Henry! We're pensive frost that ever visited that late now."



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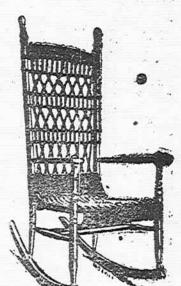
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COLUMBIA, S.C .

erty in the United States.

A PAPAL LEGATE IN THE UNITED STATES. But when the Council of Baltimore

NOT TO ANTAGONIZE THE BISHOPS. But how unjust and base would be he suspicion. should it anywhere exst, that the powers conferred on the

egate are an obstacle to the authoriies of the Bishops. Sacred to us, more than to any other, are the rights of those "whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God." That these rights should remain intact in every nation, in every part of the globe, we both desire, and ought to desire the more so since the lignity of the individual Bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman Pontiff that any measure which benefits the one nessarily protects the other. Therefore, since it is the office and function of an Aposto-

lic legate, with whatsoever powers he may be vested, to execute mandates nd interpret the will of the Pontiff who sends him, from his being of any detriment to an ordinary power of the Bishops, he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength. His authority will possese no slight weight for preserving in the multitude a submissive spirit ence for the Bishops; and in the Bishops, mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And, since this union, so salutary and desirable, consists mainly in harmony of thought and action he will no doubt bring it to pass that each one of you shall persevere dioeesan affairs: that one shall not impede another in matters of government; that one shall not pry into the counsels and conduct of another; finally, more, with disagreements eradi cated and mutual esteem maintained. you may all work together with combinded energies to promote the glory of the American Church and the general welfare. It is difficult to estimate this concord of the Bishops. Our own people will receive edification, and the orce of example will have its effect on

ance to the ranks of the Catholic episcopate. Another consideration claims our earnest attention.

those without, who will be persuaded

by this argument alone that the Divine

postolate has descended by inherit-

THE CARDINAL DOCTRINE OF SUBMISSION AND OBEDIENCE. All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourselves have with pleasure intidestined for greater things. Now it is our wish that the Catholic Church should not only share in, but help to bring about, this prospective great-We deem it right and proper ness. that she should, by aviling herself of the opportunities daily presented to her, keep equal step with the Republic in the march of improvement, at the same time striving to the utmost, by her virtue and her institutions, to aid in the rapid growth of the States. Now she will attain both these objects the more easily and abundantly in proporion to the degree in which the future shall find her constitution perfected But what is the meaning of the legation of which we are speaking, or what is its ultimate aim except to bring it about that the constitution of the Church shall be strengthened, her discipline better fortified? Wherefore we ardently desire that the truth shall sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics, namely, that they can in no better way safe-guard their individual interest and the common

good than by yielding a hearty subnission and obedience to the Church. SOUND DOCTRINE ON MARRIAGE. The encyclical then affirms the

Christian dogma of the unity and indissolubility of marriage, and renews condemnation of divorce. As regards civil affairs, those of the lergy who are occupied with the instruction of the multitude are enjoined to treat plainly the topic of the duties of the citizens, so that all may understand and feel the necessity, in politi cal life, of conscientiousness, self-re straint and integrity; for that information be lawful in public which is unlawful in private affairs. In like manner let the priests be persistent in keeping before the minds of the people the enactments of the Third Council of Baltimore, particularly those

which inculcate the virtue of temper-

ments, and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the Republic. A WARNING AGAINST SOCIETIES. Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. And we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests, a right acknowledged by the Church and unopposed by nature. But it is very important to take need with whom they are to associate, else, whilst seeking aids for the improvement of their condition, they may be imperiling far weightier in terests. The most effectual precaution against this peril is to determine with themselves at no time or in any matter to be parties to the viola of justice. Any society fore, which is ruled by therefore. and serviley obeys, persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion, is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests, as well as individuals, as of the community; beneficial it cannot be. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm, to shun not only those associations which have been orenly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but those also which in the opinion of intelligent

gerous. CATHOLICS SHOULD ASSOCIATE WITH CATHOLICS.

Nay, rather, unless forced by necescourse which will be very conducive to ten million dollars. The Senate should ne safeguarding of their faith. As have it definitely determined whether presidents of societies thus formed any temporary fiscal legirlation was among themselves, it would be well to wanted or something more radical, for men of weight and character; guided by whose counsel, they should endea-The love which we cherish towards vor peacefully to adopt and carry into might deal fairly with Congress and and interchange of opinions. Howthe Catholics of your nation moved us effect such messures as may seem adlikewise to turn our attention at the vantageous to their interest, keeping tion.

very beginning of our Pontificate to in view the rules laid down by us in our encyclical Rerum Novarum. Let them however, never allow this to escape their memory, but whilst it is proper and desirous to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duy; and that these are very important duties, not to touch what belongs to another, to allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which you witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently admonish you that America too is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. This state of the times, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the tranquility of the Commonwealth, and for this purpose to obey

the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity or justice permits. A WORD TO THE PRESS. or good or evil, and its value, in aidng the clergy in their work of elevatng mankind, is acknowledged, and journalists are enjoined to be equally admonish, strengthen and urge the people on to the pursuit of virtue, and to the faithful observance, amid so many occasions of stumbling, of their duties towards the Church. Let Catholic writers, therefore, bear impressed on their minds our teachings and yours on this point, and let them resolve that their entire method of writing shall be thereby guided, if they indeed desire, as they ought to Solicitude is expressed for the welfare of dissenters, and Indians and negroes, and the encyclical closes with the appostolic benediction to the Bis-

sav for one that never never in a time of peace, will I voteto issue one pose of securing gold in order that the country may remain on a single

"But," Mr. Sherman continued, "I have always believed and I still believe that both silver tianed as the circulation of this country-gold as the highest measure of value in all our commercial relations and silver to be used to the largest pos sible extent, so long as it does not demonetize gold. I am of that belief now; but, I am bound to say that the Committee on Finance is utterly helpless to agree upon this vast question We are quite divided upon it. We are not allowed to propose a measure to this Senate, which all can approve of unless there is attached to it a provi-

LET US HAVE PEACE. A PATRIOTIC APPEAL TO THE PEO-

PLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

of which experience alone can prove Let the White Men of the State Get Toif it must be referred back to the peogether and Stand Together as They did To the Editor of the News and Courier: Brothers, embittered and estran-

the good or evil, could hardly meet the approval of the people in every detail before it had been tested in operation; and hence, were it the most perfect of Constitutions, the costs of making it would probably be wasted ple. But if accepted it must be as it comes from the Convention, without adding to or taking from. If, therefore, the people are to have their say in regard to their Constitution it should be not after the work is done but before; the delegates should nowhere be named by meetings, for in these the average citizen takes no

The Constitution must be made and

yet while their passions were inflamed and their understandings convinced THOUGHT. as they cannot be again inflamed and convinced against each other, all attempts to bring them to open party division have nevertheless failed. The verdict is unmistakable. In their angriest moments the great body of our people have clung to the semblance funity. . They would not cross the Rubicon. And why should they? Could we know where lies the path to the highest welfare of our State who would follow another path? If we go different ways we are lagging in the race. All our honest differences are due to want of information and to er-

> MERE LEGISLATION SHOULD BE EXCLU DED.

shoulder to shoulder pursue the true passions now cooled, with understandrationally with the causes of the distressing conditions that are now upon us, with a wider range of view now than when, five-mile post below in our ascent of this century, we formulated opinions and went to battle upon agree, and are confident of continuing

> unfold. PUT CANDIDATES ON OATH.

government. Now of all times do we Conservatives and Reformers. Let not need its beneficial operation.

> pose the party doubtless contemplate such a canvass, and they and the Con-

> trate in its behalf the moral forces of the State. . If I seem to regard the Democratic party as "the people," that is my

THE New York Advertiser is re-Especially should those who insist ninded that General Washington was

fucied. Until in the of battle drawn. They reach the boundaries of dawn. They cross the seas and rivers deep.

Strive us he will, the night is pressed

Thus, daily, is the battle won By the brave sol liers of the sun.

-Frank D. Sherman, in Harper's Weekly.

But It Was Well Cared for by a Brave Girl. "I won't be able to drive the stage

A faint tinge of color flew to Tom "What business?"

"That's my affair, Lou, and don't "I'm afraid, Tom," she murmured,

"Afraid that those rough men you have been taking up with lately will

"I thought it was to Jimtown."

"Of course I know it," replied Tom, a strange glitter in his eye. "The

run the stage for me?" "I will, Tom."

His words were wild; his looks plead-"If you forsake your duty when you

out of the house. Half an hour afterward a knock fell

have given the world had her eyes held fewer traces of tears recently shed. "Come in, Henry." she said. A young man with a handsome, reso lute face stepped into the room and caught her hand. "Good-evening, Lou," said he, and

with Tom. Is he here?" She shook her head mutely. "There are two or three desperatelooking strangers in town, and I came to ask your brother if he thought there would be any danger in my taking that money north to-morrow. Do not think

He paused.

Four passengers came out of the hosi, among them Henry Gordon. Seeng Lou Carlin on the box he stopped

"Yes." "No passengers took that train from it pulled out."

"Sarely I am!" she replied, with compressed lips. "That looks like business, loesn't it?" She pointed to a Winchester rifle "But you are not well enough," re-

made for d naer. As they over more started on their journey Gordon dr. w from his breast pocket a package of bills. "Lon." said he, quietly, "will you take charge of this?"

A cream of tartar paking powder. "Rish!"

He said no more. The taunt in her est United States Government Food Re-

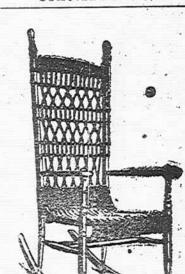
106 Wall St., N. Y.

DELAYED

CLAIM.

Such is the record of the :

Numbers of Beneficiaries Testify to its Promptuess and Soundness.



Broad Street, Augusta Sa

horz at al, contie and single gear. oner mile, Saw Mills,

Gins and Presses.