Two Journeys.

"I go on a journey far away,"
She said—she stooped and kissed me then,
"Over the ocean for many a day—
Good bye," and she kissed me once again.
But only a few short months had fled
When again I answered my wife's kiss:
"I could not tarry away," she said:
"There is never a land as fair as this."

Again I stood by my dear wife's side.
"I go on a journey, sweet, to-day;
Over the river the boatmen glide—
Good-bye: I shall linger long away."
"Ah, she will come back soon, I know,"
I said, as she stooped for the parting kiss;
She cannot tarry, she told me so:
There is never a land so fair as this."

But many a month and many a year
Have flown since my darling went away,
Will she never come back to meet me here?
Has she found the region of perfect day?
Over the ocean she went and came;
Over the river, and lingers there!
Oh, pallid boatman! call my name—
Show me the region so wonderous fair.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Serious Mistakes Made by the United States Government

IN REFERENCE TO THE MATTER

It is the Problem of the Ages, and Not to be Settled in a Decade or a Century.

The following is the first section of an open letter from Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, formerly of this State, to Mr. James Bryce, a member of the English Parliament. The second section will be published next week. The letter is well worth reading:

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., No. 56 Portland Place, London, England—My Dear Mr. Bryce: I think you will understand, after our conversation last summer, with what increased interest I have re-read and pondered your great philosophic—for less than that I cannot call it—Oxford Romanes lecture on "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind." The United States are undoubtedly the theatre of one of the most notable exhibitions which history anywhere presents of this problem; for here about 8,000,000 of the black race, almost wholly African, are placed alongside of, intermixed with, about 17,000,000 of the white race, chiefly Teutonic. This population is disposed over the territory of fifteen States of the Union, though more than one-half of the whole number of negroes are found in six of these States; in two States the number of negroes largely exceeding that of the white race; and in the State of South Carolina the ratio of negroes to whites being as 3 to 2; in Mississippi as 7 to 5, and in Louisiana as 8 to 9.

ONLY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

this entire mass of negroes, or their immediate ancestors, were chattel slaves. To the original, well defined characteristics of both races have thus been added all the peculiar influences, and habitudes, and results which chattel slavery, in its modern meaning, produces. Pride of race and the habit of domination, on the part of the white race, stand over against the consciousness of race inferiority and the habit of submission, on the part of the negro race.

Here, in its briefest statement, are presented the factors of a problem whose complexity and difficulty have never before been equalled. I wonder if your study, so much wider than mine, has found its parallel. Mine certainly has not.

The sudden, catastrophic transition of this mass of negroes from slavery to freedom was marked by one special peculiarity which is not often or sufficiently considered; I mean the fact that the transition was to no appreciable extent effected by the enslaved race itself. Here again my study does not disclose another instance anywhere of the emancipation from chattel slavery of a people or race without exertion on the part of the enslaved people or race. Usually this has been the chief force in the struggle. But till the close of our war of secession, till the actual and complete triumph of the armies of the Union, the negro race of the United States, which was in slavery, lifted no single hand, struck no single blow, for its own freedom. The significance of this fact is tremendous as an indication of character and capacity.

ANOTHER PECULIAR FEATURE

or element of this problem is the fact that the masters here did not consent voluntarily in any degree to the emancipation of the slaves. It was strictly forced upon them at the point of the bayonet and without any pecuniary compensation. This, too, is a fact of great significance as determining the temper and attitude of the master race at the outset of what we call our negro proplem.

Before I go farther let me point out how largely almost strictly, artificial, or man-made, are the elements of this problem in the United States. Neither nature nor providence, to use our common terms, has placed the negro race and the white race in the close contact in which they now live here. The negro has been forcibly transplanted by the white race from his native land to our shores, from the wild freedom of the land of his origin to the slavery of this country. So, too, as I have already remarked, his emancipation has come not from his own natural efforts or struggles, but wholly from the intervention and force of a people dissociated from him in locality and alien to his habits, his peculiar character and his characteristic impulses and passions. Again, the negro here has had political rights thrust upon him without his demand for them, without his knowledge or appreciation of them, and without the least preliminary training or experience in using them. Contrast all these with the relations of any other backward race with an advanced one, in any other land or age, and the peculiarity of the problem here will be seen; and not only its peculiarity, but its complexity and difficulty.

A PROBLEM OF THE AGES.

Now let me quote a few lines from the conclusion of your Romanes lecture:

"I have sought," you say, "to call your attention to a great secular process in the history of the world, a process the steps in which are reckoned by centuries and whose magnitude transcends the political or commercial questions which claim our thoughts from day to day. It is a problem which has now entered a critical phase, and we see opening before us a long vista in which there appear possibilities of an immeuse increse in the productive powers of the earth and man, possbilities also of trouble and strife between races now being brought into closer and more general contact. As always, elements of peril are balanced by elements of hope. The sentiment of race pride, the keenness of race-rivalry, have been intensified. But the sense of a common humanity has grown stronger. When we think of the problems now being raised by the contact of races, clouds seem to hang heavy on the horizon of the future; yet light streams in when we remember that the spirit in which civilized States are preparing to meet those problems is higher and purer than it was when, four centuries ago, a great outward movement of the European nations began."

In this I find the philosophic and the Christian spirit. Dealing with a secular process, how weak and spiritless is our anxiety, our discouragement, or our despair, because in less than four decades our peculiar problen here in the United States is still open and unsolved! How poor and shallow the insight that fails to take note of the essential factors of the problem and beats aimless about in the factuous expectation that a secular problem will yield to treatment which is not founded upon calm study of all the essential conditions, or which is swayed by the miserable exigencies of temporary personal and political ambitions and desires!

I, for one, can have no controversy with anyone who does come to the consideration of this problem in the United States in what I call

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

If anything is clear to me it is that we owe duties, high and solemn duties, to the negro race in our country. I trust that I am not unduly sentimental in my sympathy and effection for that race. Their lot at best is a hard one. Heaven forbid that I should add to its burdens! Still more do I trust that I am not forgetful that if Christianity, if religion, teaches any great and universal lesson it is that we are bond—and the more bound as the distance between our race and that race seems wider and wider in respect of education or original capacity or present moral or physical condition—to feel and act constantly in the spirit of a genuine belief in the brotherhood of all men and the common fatherhood of God. Contempt or neglect or hatred towards the negro can have no place in a Christian man's heart or conduct. How to treat him for his own best good, by what influences to elevate him, by what arts to inspire the race with ambition to become good men and women and hence good citizens, how to obliterate all differences except such as are ineradicable, how to exhibit towards him and teach others, all men, how to exhibit towards him, the virtues of justice, forbearance, sympathy, helpfulness; these are the certain and indisputable claims of our common humanity. In my thinking, speaking and writing on this theme I try to carry such thoughts in my mind and heart at all times. It is the least of my misgivings that I may be charged with inconsistency. I hope I am somewhat wiser on all subjects—this among the rest—than I was thirty or forty years ago.

Regarding our negro problem in this spirit, I find myself forced by my

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION

to say that perhaps our first practical aim should be to undo, so far as possible, what we have heretofore done for the negro since his emancipation; namely, the inspiring in him the hope or dream of sharing with the white race here a social or political equality; for whoever will lay aside wishes and fancies and look only at realities will see that these things are impossibilities within any measurable range of time, if ever. I assume as a certainty that what you call "the blending of races," by intermarriage, cannot take place between the negro and the white race of this country. I go further and say that such intermixture is as undesirable as it is impossible. It would be the degradation of the white race, but not the elevation of the negro race. In your Romanes lecture, after discussing "the method of fusion of two races into one through intermarriage," you remark that "this method is not always applicable. Were physical repulsion, usually grounded on difference of color, exists, sometimes where a sentimental repulsion grounded on difference of faith, exists, the two races will not mix their blood, but remain confronting one another as distinct and unfriendly bodies;" and you point out the inevitable results of this attitude on your pages 29-39, pages which I wish all our people might read.

THERE ARE THOSE WHO DENY

the fact and the verity of the existence of this physical repulsion on the part of the white race here towards our negro race. I have some eminent and wise acquaintances who regard the assertion of such replusion as a pretence. I suppose each idividual on this point must be allowed to speak for himself. Speaking for myself I freely acknowledge the repulsion; and speaking from my observation of others I feel no doubt that this repulsion may be truly described as a natural and well-nigh universal feeling, a feeling so deeply implanted, so strongly felt by the vast majority of the white race here that it is simply quixotic to attempt to preach it down or to essentially lessen its force. It is, therefore, a fact to be reckoned with, not denied or overlooked.

Starting with this fact, we find next that a tremendous effort has been made here to establish political equality between the two races, an effort which resulted directly in shocking and unbearable misgovernment wherever the negro race predominated. This in turn inevitably aroused the fierce antagonism and hate of the white race. In the desperate struggle of the white race to throw off its political bondage to the negro, violence and fraud in their many forms resulted. The triumph of the white race in this struggle left the relations of the two races embittered to a high degree. Generations will be needed to overcome completely the exacerbations and animosities which are the direct fruit of the attempt to establish by force of law a political equality between the two races.

Thus we see that our negro problem has not only been artificially created in the first instance, but that it has been artificially intensified, made dangerous to the peace of the country and destructive of good relations between the two races.

But this is not all nor the worst.

A NAMELESS CRIME,

widely prevalent, has come to heat the thrice-hot antagonisms which other causes had aroused and has covered with ghastly horrors, not only our South, but a great part of our North. Of this phase of the problem I shall not shrink from speaking with perfect plainness, for I know it is hopeless to think of removing or abating the crime of lynching until the crime which has called it into vogue shall cease or be abated. I do not wonder, nor will anyone who will really make the case his own wonder, that lynching prevails at our South as a method of punishment or revenge for the crime of criminal assault by negroes on white women. I think it entirely safe to say that under like circumstances it would prevail to a like extent in any part of our country, or in any Anglo-Saxon community. Theoretically I would say with Abraham Lincoln, "There is no crime so bad that lynching for it is not worse;" but, practically, I come very near to saying that I do not blame the South for resorting to lynching for this crime.

And this terrible remedy has been attended and followed by the usual consequences of any resort to lawless methods. In the first place, it has not been deterrent from the crime in question. In the next place, it has accumulated horrors such as do not occur in any other part of the whole civilized world—the burning of human beings at the stake—not alone, be it remembered, at the South, but in several of our Middle Western States, and even in John Brown's Kansas. Finally, lynching has been extended to be the frequent punishment for other crimes or alleged crimes. The depraved part of society sometimes resort to it for excitement or for personal revenge.

What are we to say and do about all this?

MY ANSWER IS, STOP THE CRIME

which originally set this dreadful train of horrors in motion. But who can do this? My answer is, the negro race alone. If half the energy and thought and money that is now wasted in pulpits and politics and schools were devoted to one grand, overwhelming crusade against the crime which first caused lynchings, the monstrous thing could be stamped out. Without this, it is as idle to preach and pray against lynching as it would be to blow one's breath against a gale of wind. But I know of no special or strenuous efforts on the part of the negro race or its chief leaders, or of those of the white race, who are considered or consider themselves the negro's special champion, to extirpate this crime. Hampton, Tuskegee, the Ogden Educational Trust, the American Missionary Society, all are alike silent, so far as I know, or engage in no special efforts to root out this foul crime, the direct cause of so much woe to both races. There is in the whole range of the problem under discussion no duty so imperative, none so neglected, as that of focussing effort, to the neglect, if need be, of all else, on the arousing of all else, on the arousing of the negro race itself to the necessity of extirpating this one form of crime. If all the agencies now working for the negro race were turned to this single end for the next decade more could be done to forward the negro's welfare than all that Hampton or Tuskegee or all the other educational and religious appliances have done or can ever do. I marvel that no great voice proclaims this duty; that no great agency is directed solely to this work. In the tumult and din of discussion scarcely a note is heard calling attention to this most necessary, this absolutely indispensable, of all remedies or efforts.

WHAT NOW DO WE SEE?

We see a race problem, in its origin artificially complicated and intensified by rash and vain attempts to lift a backward or inferior race—inferior certainly in present attainments—into equality of social privileges and standing and of political power with a race long accustomed to rule the backward race and filled with what at least we must recognized as fierce prejudices and apparently unconquerable repugnance to equality of any kind between the two races. We see further these relations and long-standing feelings aggravated to the pitch of madness and frenzy which overrides all law, in a natural and uncontrollable exaperation at the prevalence of a crime which no community of our race would tolerate or give over to orderly punishment by the usual methods of the law.

I shall here venture to ask anyone to point out error, or mistake, or misstatement in this summation of the conditions of the race problem which States at the present time.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION

As Adopted in State Convention at Columbia Last May.

ARTICLE I. There shall be one or more Democratic clubs organized in each township or ward, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title, "The —— Democratic Club," and shall elect a president and one or more vice presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary and a treasurer, and shall have the following working committees, of not less than three members each, viz: A committee on registration, an executive committee, and such other committees as to each club may seem expedient.

ARTICLE II. The meetings of the club shall be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the club or invited speaker deliver an address at each meeting, if practicable. The clubs shall meet on the fourth Saturday in April and the county convention on the first Monday in May, respectively, of each election year: Provided, That the County Executive Committee may name any other day within the same week for such club meeting by giving at least two weeks notice by advertisement in county papers; And provided, further, That in case any club shall fail to reorganize on the day fixed for reorganization, the County Executive Committee may fix a day for such club to meet for reorganization by giving two weeks notice as provided in this article. Each county shall be entitled to as many delegates in the State Convention as double the number of its members in the General Assembly.

ARTICLE III. The president, or five members, shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club, and at such extra meeting, one-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV. The clubs in each county shall be held together and operate under the control of a County Executive Committee, which shall consist of one member from each club, to be elected by the respective clubs. The Executive Committee, when elected, shall appoint its own officers (except the chairman who shall be elected by the County Convention) who shall not necessarily be members of said committee, but a vacancy in the membership of the committee shall be filled by the club, through the loss of whose member by death, resignation or otherwise the vacancy occurs: Provided, That in case the office of Chairman of the County Executive Committe shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, the committee shall have power to fill the vacancy by electing a chairman to serve until the organization of the next regular County Convention: And provided, further, That any officer so elected who is not a member of the committee shall not be entitled to a vote on any question except the chairman, and then only in case of a tie vote. The tenure of office of the executive committee shall be until the first Monday in May of each election year, at which time the County Convention shall be called together to reorganize the party. Every presidential election year County Conventions shall be called by the County Executive Committee to meet on the first Monday in May, which shall elect delegates to a State Convention called for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to elect the member to the National Democratic Executive Committee from this State. The State Convention shall be called by the State Executive Committee to meet every presidential election year on the third Wednesday in May, and every State election year, and County and State Conventions shall meet on the first Monday in May and the third Wednesday in May respectively.

ARTICLE V. County Democratic Conventions shall be composed of delegates elected by the several local clubs, one delegate for every twenty-five members, and one delegate for a majority fraction thereof, with the right to each County Convention to enlarge or diminish the representation according to circumstances. The County Conventions shall be called together by the chairman of the respective Executive Committees under such rule, not inconsistent with the Constitution nor with the rules adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee, as each county may adopt, and when assembled shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. Any County Convention may permit or recognize the formation of a new club or clubs by a majority of its members. In all cities with a population of 5,000 and over there may be two clubs in each ward; they shall be organized in obedience to this Constitution, as are the clubs elsewhere in this State, and in organizing said clubs, they shall have representation in the County Conventions respectively as said Convention shall declare in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI. For the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and all other State officers, including Solicitors in the respective Circuits, and Congressmen in their respective districts and United States Senators, and all county officers, except Magistrates and Masters, and Supervisors of Registration, a direct primary election shall be held on the last Tuesday in August of each election year, and a second and third primary each two weeks successively thereafter if necessary: Provided, That County Executive Committee of any county shall be at liberty to order a primary election for Magistrates and Masters, but not for members of the County Board of Control of the Dispensaries nor for County Dispensers. At this election only Democratic white voters who have been residents of the State twelve months and the county sixty days preceding the next general election, and such negroes as voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, and as have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since, to be shown by the certificate of ten white Democratic voters, who will pledge themselves to support the nominees of such elections, may vote: Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote except his name be enrolled on the particular club list at which he offers to vote, at least five days before the first election, which club shall have a separate polling place for primary elections; except in the County of Charleston the voter's name must be on the particular club list at which he offers to vote at least sixty (60) days before the primary election; and the County Executive Committee is authorized to designate the number of polling places in that county: Provided, further, That in Charleston County the candidates for Congress, Solicitor and county offices shall file their pledges and pay their assessments within the time fixed by the County Executive Committee.

The club rolls of the party shall constitute the registry list and shall be open to inspection by any member of the party, and the election under this clause shall be held and regulated under the Act of the General Assembly of this State, approved December 22, 1888, and any subsequent Acts of the Legislature of this State. The State Executive Committee shall meet on the Friday after each primary, or such other time as may be designated by the chairman to canvass the vote and declare the result as to all State officers, Congressmen and United States Senators. All contests for all nominations at primary elections shall be heard first by the County Executive Committee of the county in which such irregularities may have occurred, and may be reviewed by the State Executive Committee, whose action shall be final: Provided, That no vote shall be counted for any candidate who does not file with the Chairman of the State Executive Committe, or with the respective Chairmen of the County Executive Committees, a pledge in writing that he will abide the result of such primary and support the nominees thereof, and that he is not, nor will he become, the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nomination, and each candidate for the United States Senate and for the United States House of Representatives shall file an additional pledge that he will support the political principles and policies of the party during the term of office for which he may be elected, and work in accord with his Democratic associates in Congress on all party questions: Provided, further, That no candidate shall be declared nominated unless he receives a majority of the votes cast for the office for which he is a candidate: Provided, That the pledge of such candidate shall be filed on or before 12 o'clock meridian of the day preceding the day fixed by the County Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee for the first campaign meeting of the County or State respectively.

ARTICLE VII. The officers of the State Convention shall be a president, vice president from each Congressional District, two secretaries and a treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII. The State Executive Committee shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected by the County Convention on the first Monday in May of each election year. When elected said executive committee shall choose its own officers, not necessarily members thereof, prior to said elections: Provided, That any officer so elected who is not a member of the committee shall not be entitled to a vote on any question, except the chairman, and then only in case of a tie vote. The State Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the chairman or any five members, and at such time and place as he or they may appoint. The members of the National Democratic Executive Committe from South Carolina shall be elected by the May State Convention in 1896, and every four years thereafter, and when elected shall be ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee. Vacancies on said Executive Committee by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the respective County Executive Committees. The State Executive Committee is charged with the execution and direction of the policy of the party in this State, subject to this Constitution, the principles declared in the platform of principles, and such instruction, by resolution or otherwise, as a State Convention may from time to time adopt, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and shall continue in office for two years from the time of election or until their successors have been elected. The committee shall nominate presidential electors, and if any vacancy occur in the State ticket of electors or of the member of the National Executive Committee, by death, resignation or other cause, the committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy; all by a majority of the whole committee.

ARTICLE. IX. The vote in the respective counties for all of the State officers, Congressmen and United States Senator shall be transmitted by the Chairman of the respective County Excutive Committees to the Chairman of the State Executive Commitee as early as practicable after each primary, who shall proceed to canvass the vote and declare the result.

ARTICLE X. When the State Convention assembles it shall be called to order by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. A temporary chairman shall be nominated and elected by the Convention, and after its organization the Convention shall proceed immediately to the election of permanent officers and to the transaction of business. When the business has concluded it shall adjourn sine die.

ARTICLE XI. Before the election in 1902, and each election thereafter, except as herein provided, the State Democratic Executive Committee shall appoint and arrange for two campaign meetings to be held in each county, not less than two weeks apart one of which meetings shall be addressed only by candidates for State offices, and the other only by candidates for United States Senator, United States House of Representatives and Circuit Solicitors. In addition to such campaign meetings the County Chairman of the respective Congressional Districts and Judical Circuits shall, when there is more than one candidate for either of said offices, arrange for and appoint separate campaign meetings for their respective districts or judicial circuits the time and place of such meetings to be published in each county, at which only the candidates for said offices shall be invited to address the people: Provided. That in any year in which no candidate for United States Senator is to be voted for, the State Executive Committee may dispense with the second campaign meeting it is authorized to appoint under this article.

ARTICLE XII. It shall be the duty of each County Executive Committee to appoint meetings in their respective counties to be addresied by the candidats for the General Assembly and for different county offices, all of whom except Magistrates, Masters and Supervisors of Registration, shall be elected by primaries on the last Tuesday in Augusta of each election year under the same rules and regulations hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE XIII. Each county delegation to a State Convention shall have power to fill any vacancy therein.

ARTICLE XIV. This Constitution may be amended or altered at the regular May Convention of the State or at any convention called specifically for that pupose, the call for which shall specify the changes to be made.

ARTICLE XV. Any county failing or refusing to organize under the provisions of this Constitution shall not have representation in the State Democratic Convention.

WILIE JONES,
Chair. State Dem. Ex Com.
JAMES T. PARK,
Secretary.

Killed by a Train.

The North correspondent to the State says an unknown mulatto negro was struck by northbound freight No. 4 on the Seaboard Air Line railway Tuesday afternoon about 3.30 o'clock and instantly killed. The dead man was about 40 years of age and is thought by a resident witness to be named Jesse Williams, which name, however, is faintly recalled. From the coroner's inquest, held by Magistrate W. A. Johnson, it seems that the negro got off of Tuesday's mid-day passenger train and was considerably under the influence of whiskey. After lounging around the depot awhile he went off down the railroad and was seated on the north end of North Edisto trestle about two miles south of that place where he met his death as stated. Evidently he was drunk or asleep or both. *

Killed a Policeman.

J. W. Brown, a member of the Charlotte, N. C., police force, was killed by Paul Biggers, a 16-year-old white boy Tuesday. Biggers had been arrested for violating a city ordinance and after the hearing the boy passed the officer and laughed or sneered at him. Brown gave chase and laid hold of Biggers, who struck him in the stomach with his fist. The officer thereupon knocked the boy senseless with his club. A large crowd gathered and threats against the officer were made but the crowd was kept back and the boy taken to the police station. Brown was taken ill shortly afterward as a result of the blow struck by Biggers and died a few hours later. Biggers was released on $1,000 bond. *

DAVID Seely, aged 70, of Michigan, has married seven women—one maid and six widows. He passed under a dozen aliases and has served one sentence of four years for bigamy. His regular business was to marry women who had property and then get possession of the property.

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN.

Crude Thoughts as They Fall from the Editorial Pen.

[A column dedicated to tired mothers as they join the Home Circle at evening tide.]

THE WIFE.

All day, like some sweet bird, content to sing
In its small cage, she moveth to and fro—
And ever and anon will upward spring
To her sweet lips, fresh from the font below,
The murmur'd melody of pleasant thought,
Unconscious utter'd gentle-toned and low
Light household duties evermore inwrought
With placid fancies of one trusting heart
That lives but in her smile and turns
From life's cold seeming at the busy mart,
With tenderness, that heavenward ever yearns
To be refresh'd where one pure altar burns.
Shut out from hence the mockery of life,
Thus liveth she content, the meek, fond, trusting wife.

* * *

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced he lacks principle: a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices. He that does a base thing in zeal for his friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

* * *

The most trifling actions that effect a man's credit are to be regarded The sound of your hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table or hears your voice at a saloon when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.

* * *

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post, which after the first or second blow can be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven in up to the head, the pinchers cannot take hold to draw it out, which can only be done by the destruction of the wood. You may be ever so pure, you cannot associate with bad companions without falling into bad order. From impure air we take diseases; from bad company vice and imperfection.

* * *

Our habits are formed under the moulding power of home. The tender twig is there bent, the spirit shaped, principles implanted, and the whole character is formed until it becomes a habit. Goodness or evil are there "resolved into necessity." Who does not feel this influence of home upon all his habits of life? The gray haired father, who wails in his second infancy, feels the traces of his childhood home in his desires and habits.

* * *

Beautiful lives have blossomed in the darkest places, as pure white lilies full of fragrance on the slimy, stagnant waters. No possession is so productive of real influence as a cultivated intellect. Wealth, birth and official station may and do secure to their possessors an external, superficial courtesy; but they never did command the reverence of the heart. It is only to the man of large and noble soul, to him who blends a cultivated mind with an upright heart, that men yield the tribute of deep and genuine respect.

* * *

Parents do wrong in keeping their children hanging around home in idleness and sheltered and enervated by parental indulgence. The eagle does better. It stirs up its nest when the young eagles are able to fly. They are compelled to shift for themselves for the old eagle literally turns them out and at the same time tears all the down and feathers from the nest. 'Tis this rude and rough experience that makes the king of birds so fearless in his fight and so expert in his pursuit of prey. It is a misfortune to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth. Riches often hang like a millstone about the necks of ambitious young people.

* * *

With many of us our parents have lived their alloted time of three score years and ten, but if we still have them in the family circle how highly we should appreciate them. The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blessings upon the valley and the mountains, but soon the sweet spring comes and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of tottering age. There is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay. Its single flakes fell unnoticed, but now they are drilled there. We shall see it increase until the summons is heard to come up higher. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and rest. It is but a temporal crown which shall fall at the gates of paradise, to be replaced by a brighter and better.

* * *

AFFECTIONS OF HOME.

If ever household affections and loves are gracious things, they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and the proud to home, may be forged on earth, but those which link the poor man to his humble hearth, are of the true metal, and bear the stamp of heaven. The man of high descent may love the halls and lands of his inheritance as a part of himself, as trophies of his birth and power; the poor man's attachment to the tenement he holds, which strangers have held before, and may tomorrow occupy again, has a worthier root, struck deep into a purer soil. His household gods of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver, gold or precious stones; he has no property but in the affections of his own heart: and when they endear bare floor and walls, despite of toil and scanty meals, that man has his love of home from God, and his rude hut becomes a solemn place.

* * *

LESSONS IN NATURE.

Men of gross character find no beauty in nature. LeSage, Smollet and writers of the present day who offer to the world minute pictures of what is coarse and impure never take their readers into the refreshing atmosphere of field or mountain—their scenes are laid in the tap room, the prison, the drawing room, or on the foul pavement of city streets. How different the works of the great and noble in literature, Scott, Spencer, Chaucer, Milton Goethe, Wordsworth! Their writings are full of the beauty of nature the charm of fragrant flowers, the inspiration of mountains, 'rivers that move in majesty,' the splendor of sunsets, froests clouds and sea.

If a man will purify his soul let him turn to the beauties of nature. Let us teach our children to dwell upon the lovliness of the changing seasons, to look "through nature up to nature's God," and the firmament showeth His handiwork." The truths of religion are taught by nature. The goodly heritage of man is his that he may learn the beauty of goodness, that he may know that beauty is truth and truth is beauty. Nature teaches him reverence. The mystery of the deep-woods still his pervisities, widens his horizon, chastens his conceit, softens his asperities, teaches him modesty gentleness and piety. We know

That nature never did betray
The heart that loved her, 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life, to lead

From joy to joy: for she can so inform
The mind that is within us, so impress
With quietness and beauty, and so feed
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
Rash judgements, nor the sneers of selfish men,

Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
The dreary intercourse of daily life,
Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
Is full of blessings.

Let us teach our children to be lovers of the meadows, the woods, the mountains, of the beautiful earth Sudents of all her moods, knowing that nature will be to them as to Wordsworth, the anchor of the purest thoughts, the nurse, the guide, the guardian of the heart, the very soul of the moral being.

NEW ENEMY OF COTTON.

Report of a Fungus Growth on the Weed in this State.

The Columbia Record says reports have been received from Greenville and Laurens county of a sort of blight which is destroying the cotton to a considerable extent. The blight appears to be a sort of rust, attacking the young leaves and causing them in a few days to turn brown and die. Section Director Bauer when asked about the new enemy said that it was probably a sort of fungus growth which is a sort of blight. There has been little so far in this state except in the sea island districts several years ago and when it was found that it was contagious and it was killed out by letting the ground alone for a few seasons. While he had not received enough information about it to speak authoritatively he did not think it would do much damage now, that the crop was so far advanced. Here is what the Greenville Newssays of it:

"Cotton plants in the fields extending along the Augusta road, from this city almost as far as Princeton, in Laurens county, have been attacked by some kind of blight which resembles rust, but which appears to be far more pernicious and baneful in its effects, than either rust or what is usually known as blight. In fact none of the planters, familiar with the various diseases to which the cotton plant in this section is heir, has the least idea what this new enemy can be. It attacks the tender leaves, and in a few days they turn brown, wilt and die. The boll is not attcked and the new scourge is evidently not the celebrated and greatly dreaded weevil. First, small spots appear on the under side of the leaf. They grow thicker rapidly, as though innumerable little insects were feeding on the surface, and soon the entire leaf is brown and dead. It is not devoured by the insect, or whatever the cause of the destruction may be, but seem rather to be poisoned. "Several farmers were in the city Wednesday from the affected area, and one of them exhibited two stalks of cotton which had been attacked by the pest. Many of the leaves were dead and others were becoming yellow and brown. The loss of the leaves was beginning to tell on the bolls and the plant generally which had been greatly injured in the process of development."

The Times and Democrat reported this disease as having appeared in Orangeburg County several weeks ago, and expressed an opinion that it was what is called the "wilt."

THE CITADEL SCHOLARSHIP.

Qualification of the Candidates for Scholarship Passed Upon.

The Columbia State says few young men were rejected Tuesday by the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military academy, which met in the office of Gov. Heyward to pass upon the applications of the candidates for the beneficary scholarships at the institution. There are each year a number of applicants for the scholarships and the qualifications of each must be passed upon before they are allowed to stand the competitive examinations. If a boy is able to educate himself or be educated by his parents it is seldom that he is given a beneficiary scholarship.

Tuesday Col. C. S. Gadsden, the chairman of the board, the governor, Gen. John. D. Frost, Maj. J. J. Lucas of Society Hill and Superintendent of Education Martin were present. Those absent were Messrs. E. M. Blythe of Greenville, W. W. Lewis of Yorkville, Orlando Sheppard of Edgefield and the legislative members of the board.

The examinations this year will be held an August 26 by the county boards of education. There are 84 applicants for 19 vacancies as follows:

	Vacancies.	Applicants.
Abbeville	2	8
Anderson	1	8
Colleton	1	4
Cherokee	1	3
Darlington	1	3
Edgefield	1	2
Horry	1	2
Kershaw	1	1
Lee	1	2
Lancaster	1	4
Marion	1	9
Orangeburg	2	14
Pickens	1	3
Richland	1	11
Spartanburg	1	3
Sumter	1	4
Saluda	1	3

To Cotton Outlook.

The State says the average condition of cotton on July 25, as reported to the department of agriculture, was 91.6, or 12 points higher than at the same time last year. What is also significant is that the condition of the crop in Texas is 91—the same as in South Carolina. Considering the increased average, the prospect for a large crop is very strong. The portion of the crop first marketed will bring excellent prices—that is, excellent from the viewpoint of two or three seasons ago when 10-cent cotton was the farmer's highest ambition. Unless the spinners buy sparingly and the product is rushed to the market there is no reason for prices to fall seriously, even with a 12,000,000 bale crop. There will be use for all the cotton made.

A bride of ten days eloped in New York the other day with the groom's best man. The husband is now suing the best man for $25,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections and is suing the wife for a divorce.

THE men who are guilty of the foul murder at Eutawville should be punished to the full extent of the law.

TO GO TO MANASSAS.

Col. Herbert Issues Orders Governing Preparation for Trip.

The Second regiment of State militia will leave this State on the 2nd of September for Manassas. The provisional regiment will be commanded by Col. D. O. Herbert of Orangeburg and will consist of eight companies from his own regiment and four from the Third regiment. Orders for the First regiment have not yet been issued.

Col. Herbert has issued the following general order governing the preparations for the trip:

"Par. I—The Second regiment of infantry (S. C. V. T.), provisional, will leave home stations for the Manassas, Va., encampment and manoeuvres on September 2nd, 1904, and the organization will be as follows, viz:

"First—The field officers and the entire regimental staff of the Second regiment will be expected to go.

"Second—The company organization will be as follows, viz: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M of the Second regiment, S. C. V. T., and Companies G and H of the Third regiment, S. C. V. T.

"Par. II—Officers and men will wear the khaki service uniform complete in all particulars, and they will go fully armed and equipped. Company commanders will see that men are fully uniformed, and will at once take steps to get any missing parts of uniforms, such as regulation chevrons, hat bands, cross rifles, etc., which they will have to order from some uniform house.

"Par. III—No ammunition of any kind whatever will be carried by the troops. Baggage will not be allowed to exceed the field allowance as fixed by the United States army regulations; and captains will at once see that all arms and accoutrements are in proper condition. Care should be taken that all men have stout, easy and comfortable shoes suitable for marching.

"Par. IV—Company commanders will push the drilling in extended order until all officers and men are proficient in this drill. This is of utmost importance and must be attended to at once.

"Par. V—This regiment will be a portion of the second division, or the "Brown army," and the service uniform alone will be worn while on duty.

"Par. VI—The officers of the field and staff will carry their horses with them from their home stations.

"Par. VII—Each company must carry at least 40 men besides officers, and captains will see that each man carries a bedtick or sack. Straw will be issued at camp."

Further detailed instructions will be issued later.

RUSSIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

The Fearful Death of the Emperor Alexander.

The record of recent assassinations in Russia is a remarkable one. On March 13, 1881, Emperor Alexander II was slain in a manner similar to that of Minister Plehve. On April 16 1902, M. Sipiaginne, the predecessor of M. Plehve, was assassinated by a student named Balmaschoff. A little more than a month ago, on June 16, Gen. Bobrekoft was killed by a Finish patriot.

Emperor Alexander had escaped repeated attempts on his life, in one of which the guard room of the Winter palace was blown up before he was finally assassinated. He had attended a ceremony in honor of a Russians regiment on Sunday, and was returning to his palace in a sleigh after luncheon at the home of a relative. As he was passing by the Catherine canal a nihilist threw a bomb which exploded behind the vehicle and killed two Cossacks. The emperor alighted and was speaking to the bomb thrower when a second missils exploded at his feet and tore off both of the legs of the emperor below the knees and injured him in other ways. Several persons were killed outright, and the bomb thrower was injured in a manner similar to the emperor. So many of the emperor's escort were hurt that it was some time before aid was given to him, and then he was driven to his palace in a sleigh, his injured legs being held higher than his head, but no further effort to staunch the flow of blood being made. His death followed in a few hours. The man who threw the bomb also died. Four other men and two women were convicted of participation in the crime, and all save one woman were executed, she being imprisoned for life. The Emperor Alexander's assassination was in the same year as that of President Garfield.—New York Tribune.

A Good Substitute.

If elected to the legislature an Anderson county man proposes to introduce a bill providing that negro and white convicts shall not be allowed to work together. The State offers as a substitute a bill prohibiting white woman and girls, who are not convicts, from working in the fields with negro men; also prohibiting white women and girls, not convicts, from cooking for and serving meals to negro farm laborers. Let us consider the woman who should be shielded but who are not shielded by their men, before we give a thought to the sensitiveness of the white criminal in stripes.

THE growth of the rural mail service is remarkable. There are now 24,500 carriers, on routes averaging 24 miles each. These men daily traverse an aggregate of 588,000 miles. As petitions for new routes are being filed at the rate of 1,000 a month there will probably be 50,000 of these routes when the successor to the president elected this year is chosen—and each day they will travel more than a million miles. The system is costly but we believe the money to be well spent. It brings the great rural populace in closer touch with the world and presents opportunities for civilization and education that otherwise would be impossible.—Sale

A Young Lady Drowned.

Miss Emma Laird, eldest daughter of John Laird, a well known contractor of Aiken, S. C., was drowned in the surf at Sullivan's Island at Charleston Sunday afternoon while attemptimg to save her younger sister. The younger girl was unconscious when brought ashore but was resuscitated after two hours' work. Miss Laird was spending the summer on the island and was very popular and highly esteemed. She was 22 years of age.

A prize fighter can stand up under more hot punches than a booze fighter can.