

The Abbeville Messenger.

VOL. 2.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1886.

NO. 37.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Spirit of the State Press.

[Edgefield Chronicle.]

Everything considered the convention was a grand success, and much good will evidently result from their meeting and exchanging ideas of farming. We will be glad to see the day when their fondest hopes will be realized.

[Spartanburg Herald.]

As far as exemption from State and county taxes for factories is concerned, the people have spoken and the matter is settled, but we would like to see a law passed giving to any town or city the right to vote a rebate of all town or city taxes for a limited period to any manufacturing enterprise seeking a plant in their midst.

[Edgefield Monitor.]

The great mass of the Democratic voters are with the President in sympathy and sentiment, who, for the sake of the party and the success of his Administration, can well afford to disregard the arrogant dictation and offensive self-sufficiency of the political bosses who, to satisfy the promptings of personal ambition and greed for the spoils, would hurl the party and the country down to a common ruin.

[Aiken Recorder.]

After all the blowing of horns that has been made the whole affair has turned out to be nothing more than a glorification meeting of the admirers of Capt. B. R. Tillman, the so-called Agricultural Moses of South Carolina. Our people are not prepared for increase of taxation at this time, and Mr. Tillman will find that when the action of his convention is subjected to the calm light of reason and common sense many of his favorite plans will be repudiated.

[Spartanburg Herald.]

They have, however, adopted wise measures which will make the farmers a powerful factor in the control of the State. They have arranged for a perfect and permanent organization of those interested in agriculture. They have shown that they have grievances and know what they are. They have appointed a strong committee to wait on the Legislature of the State, and demand the redress of these grievances. Such a demand backed by such an organization will exert a powerful influence.

[Seneca Free Press.]

Let us not place an unmerited blame upon those who have served us honestly, faithfully and well; and if we should decide to place others in office in their stead, let our injunction be to the incoming officers that they imitate their predecessors in the discharge of their duties, and to point them to the financial centres of our land and to the capitalist to know where South Carolina stands in the financial list and who placed her there. The deserved answer will be South Carolina's officials have made her South Carolina again.

[Orangeburg Times and Democrat.]

Let the farmer who is farming 1,000 acres, with a mortgage on it, sell 500 of them and pay out. Let the man who is running 200 acres sell 100 or 150, if necessary, to act him free, and so on down. Then with fifty acres unencumbered, and owing no man anything, let him raise his own corn, potatoes and bacon. Let him raise what he requires to live on, and let him live on what he makes. This advice, if followed, would make the farmers of South Carolina masters of the situation in less than five years, and put them on the high road to prosperity and wealth.

[Laurens Advertiser.]

The great convention has assembled, and no one can doubt but that good will result. There is enough conversation to hold in check all who are radical in their views. We do not object to farmers discussing politics, but they may talk from now until doomsday and their farms will not be more productive. The greatest good that this convention could have accomplished would be to arouse the farmers to organize clubs for the discussion of improved methods of agriculture. It is gratifying to the friends as well as the opponents to see the good that is likely to result from this first meeting.

[Columbia Record.]

As the proposition to have a State college for girls comes from the convention, it is coupled with a condition, that of abolishing the Citadel, which is like-

ly to defeat it. Let those who are really in earnest about educating the girls join with us in advocating their free admission as students in the South Carolina College. This would incur no additional expense, except perhaps the employment of one or two matrons or female professors, and could be put into operation at once, without the delay incident to the organization of an entirely new and separate institution.

[Watchman and Southron.]

We in South Carolina have every reason to be satisfied with the President's actions, politically. The Republican officials, who, even when competent, were utterly distasteful to our people because of their political afflictions, have for the most part been removed, and we have our own people in office; and yet we see an occasional State paper carping at the President and attacking his policy. Mr. Cleveland is trying to give us an honest Government. He is acting intelligently and with a well defined purpose in view, and deserves the active sympathy and support of every friend to good and honest government.

[Colleton Press.]

It seems that the sentiment of the farmers in this gathering favored the abolition of the State Military Institution in Charleston. Is it necessary to abolish one institution in order to raise another? That would be moving as far backward in one direction as forward in the other. We are at peace with the world now, but in case of war shouldn't South Carolina be prepared to furnish her share of educated soldiers? We believe the farmers will obtain their college, and it should, and no doubt will be, made an institution of which the State shall be proud, but she should be equally proud of her military institution, and the glory of the one will be dimmed if built on the ruins of the other.

[Barnwell Sentinel.]

The Farmers' Convention has shown an amount of wisdom in many of its utterances that was unlooked for; its members have called a spade a spade, and directed the knife wherever it discovered sores gnawing at the vitals of agriculturists in the State. It has made such recommendations as in the wisdom of its members are believed to be necessary for their welfare and they are no doubt perfectly willing that they shall be judged of by the voters. It is but the beginning of a beginning where the end is not seen, but if dissatisfaction should arise among those whose views do not correspond with Mr. Tillman and his followers, and harsh comment should result, it is clearly established that no harm shall come to the State.

[Newberry Observer.]

Whenever anything is said about the present State administration, or a new deal is suggested, immediately some "in" jumps up with a formidable array of figures to show how much better they have done than the Radicals did. Now, if anybody had proposed to go back to a Radical administration there would be some sense in that. The "new deal" does not contemplate anything of the sort, only a change of Democrats for Democrats. If the "ins" can prove that they are the only Democrats who can properly administer the affairs of the State, let them do it. That will be an argument to the purpose. A comparison with Radical administrations is a subterfuge and an insult to the intelligence of the people.

[Newberry Herald and News.]

We have read several communications which have appeared in the papers published in this Congressional district, advocating the primary plan for nominating candidates for Congress, and find that there is a strong sentiment among the people to nominate all officers—State county, judicial and Congressional—by this plan. We believe that it would give better satisfaction than the convention, but it will be necessary to amend the constitution of the Democratic party of the State before we can vote directly for the nomination of candidates for State, Congressional or judicial offices, and this cannot be done until the State Convention meets. The counties may elect delegates to the convention by primary, but this will necessitate the calling of a county convention to determine whether the primary or the convention plan shall be adopted in selecting delegates to the State, Congressional and judicial conventions.

[Keowee Courier.]

If the towns of New England find it profitable of industrial growth to exempt from taxation, for a limited period, manufacturing enterprises, how much more should we of the South see it. New England is the home of manufacturers. Their profit is seen of all men. They are the wealth of the State, while with us they need encouragement. It is true these exemptions are granted by towns, but in the South, the country with its timber and water-powers is naturally the place to locate. The exemption law in this State, now repealed, did much good and has added greatly to our wealth. Its existence added not a dollar to our taxes, while it added to our taxes, while it added to our wealth, now becoming and to become a source of revenue to the State. Instead of adding to our taxes it reduced them by stimulating other enterprises building up towns about the factories and giving employment and bread to many families.

Choice Sentiments of the Northern Press about Jeff. Davis.

[Boston Advertiser Rep.]

The Southern newspapers which use Jeff. Davis as a chip on their shoulders, will, by and by, let us hope, see the foolishness of it.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Jefferson Davis has made his threatened speech, and the stars still shine, the world revolves and no ominous portent starts from the sky. Even a field-glass reveals no body of Confederate marching on to Washington; and a common flag floats from Northern arsenals and Southern forts. The way of the Bourbon may be easy to tread, but it leads through lonely fields. Let us have peace.

[Providence Journal, Rep.]

Is this mourning for the "Lost Cause"? It is not mourning at all, but rather an outburst of joy and thanksgiving such as the South has not had in a full score of years. It is not sorrow for the past so much as pride and exultation in the present. At the North there will be a difference of opinion as to the taste displayed in selecting the occasion for this remarkable celebration, but the occasion is of secondary importance. Under the old flag, with expressions of heartiest loyalty to the Union and the Government, the present greets the past with a significant hail and farewell. So we choose to the Alabama episode, and so regarding it we fear nothing more serious than that the festivities of the week will reduce some of the newspaper organs to a pitiable state of uncertainty as to the exact date of the close of hostilities "between the States."

[Hartford Courant, Rep.]

But we do not believe the great body of our countrymen of the Southern States regret that the flag which flies over their heads to-day, which flew over Mr. Davis' head while he uttered the words we have quoted, is the flag of the Stars and Stripes. We do not believe that they regret that they are to-day citizens of the United States--of the great undivided and, please God, indivisible Republic, stretching from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf. We do not believe they would, if they could, give up their share in the glorious heritage of American--the great traditions, the mighty life, the inconceivable splendor of the common country. The men who gathered at Montgomery Wednesday are sorry that the Potomac and the Ohio are not to-day the boundary between two unfriendly nations, guarded by double lines of forts and custom-houses, with two costly standing armies back of them! We don't believe a word of it.

WHAT HE SAYS FOR HIMSELF.

Mr. Jefferson Davis left Savannah, Ga. Saturday, for home. When the train stopped at Homerville some one in the crowd cried, "We are proud of the man who always did his duty." Mr. Davis answered, "I always tried to do my duty and if the people of the South think I did my duty I am satisfied, and I don't care what Yankees say. I have nothing to ask from them, not even a pardon, for he who seeks a pardon must profess a repentance. I have not repented. The only thing I am sorry for is that we did not succeed. If a Yankee comes South and behaves himself we are glad to have him."

"The Wreckers."

The following strong words from Congressman Nowood of Georgia will awaken hearty sympathy in more than one direction in this country:

*** Whenever these wreckers fix their basilisk eyes on a corporation, its fate is sealed. A pliant board is elected or an existing board is bribed; all profits are put into betterments; no dividends are declared; the stock at once declines; the wreckers fabricate and circulate damaging rumors; the small holders--the poor widows and orphans dependent on those dividends--are forced to sell; are "squeezed out; the stock is further depressed by every forced sale; then the bonds decline, and the wreckers, like the jackal hid in the bushes watching the lion die, steal out and buy the bonds, and when a majority is secured, the only remaining step is a judicial process to sweep the stockholders away. And thus the producers are robbed and labor loses its just reward. If these wreckers had never appeared, billions of useless and idle wealth would be in the hands of those who produced it, and this people would be the happiest on earth.

These are the men who have conspired and combined their hundreds of millions to oppress the laborers and they are responsible for the counter combinations of laborers to resist that oppression and to maintain the dignity of labor. The strikers are a protest against the heartless oppression of combined capital. They are the only hopeful sign of deliverance from the wreckers, and I hail it with a feeling of relief. The issue is joined at last, and the contest is between the wreckers and strikers. My sympathies are with the strikers when they keep within the law. Public sympathy will support them so long as they are prudent and peaceful and respect the law, and within the law I bid them God speed in their struggle with the wreckers.

They should not feel discouraged. They are gaining ground. Public sympathy for them is stronger than in 1876 during the strike at Pittsburgh. They should not appeal to Congress for assistance. This is not the place to seek relief, even if Congress had the power to give it. It is to be found in the big heart of this mighty people; in lawful combinations and the use of lawful measures to oppose the tyranny of this vast aggregation of money in a few hands, by educating the people to heap scorn and contempt on the men who, through gluttonous greed for millions more, are grinding the poor to death; by taking care to be represented in every Legislature by pure, just and able men; by retiring to private life every representative and office-holder who, with no income but his salary, acquires wealth while in office; by cultivating a patriotism that embraces all sections in a common brotherhood and destroy forever all unkind feeling and sentiment engendered by the war, and by refusing at all times to make wealth the test of qualification for office, or to permit it to buy its way to office and to power.

The Southern Hotel Clerk.

"I've been travelling down South," said a drummer, "and I tell you we find some queer folks down there. The Southern hotel clerk breaks me all up. What some of them don't know would run a district school. A few weeks ago I was in the Kimball House in Atlanta, and, as I put my name on the register, I says to the clerk:

"Any Chicago people here?"
"No," says he, "there are a number of Northern people here, but nobody from Chicago. There's a real nice young Northern fellow here, though, from close by Chicago. Would you like to meet him. His name is Wilson, and you may know him."
"Where is he from?"
"Bangor, Maine."--Chicago Herald.

In conversation with a prominent planter of the Fourth District, we learn of a new and novel way to kill crows. The gentleman's plan is to catch one of the birds, tie it to your body and walk through the field with your gun cocked and finger on the trigger. The cries of the bird will cause others of its tribe to flock around you, and they can then be easily shot. This method of exterminating these pests is not patented, and those who are so disposed are at liberty to try it.--Dawson (Ga.) Journal.

The Crops in the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8.--The State Department of Agriculture has received 214 special reports from county and township correspondents regarding the condition of the crops, etc., of the average date May 1, and furnishes the following summary of these reports for publication:

The Spring has been cold and generally unfavorable, retarding farming operations. During March cold weather and high winds prevailed. April was more favorable and farm work progressed rapidly during the month. Rain was general throughout the State at the close of the month greatly benefiting all growing crops.

COTTON.

Notwithstanding unfavorable seasons, it is estimated that 81 per cent. of the cotton crop has been planted May 1. Thirty-one per cent. of the crop is "up," against 34 per cent. at the same time last year. The general condition of the crop is not so good as last year, but an improvement is reported since the rains in the latter part of April. The reports indicate a decrease of 3 per cent. in the area cultivated below the acreage of 1885. The use of commercial fertilizers on cotton has been decreased 12 per cent., and 34 per cent. of the crop has been fertilized with home-made manures.

CORN.

Correspondents report that corn lands have been better prepared and better fertilized than usual. A large acreage of the land originally sown in small grain has been replanted in corn. These lands were fertilized, and with ordinarily favorable seasons, will produce good crops. The acreage will be increased 3 per cent. over last year. The general condition of the crop is reported at 95. The stand compared to an average stand is 91. Fifty-five per cent. of the entire crop has been fertilized, 54 per cent. of this with home-made manures of cotton seed.

WHEAT.

An improvement is noted in the condition of wheat since the April rains, but it is less promising than last year, when an unusually short crop was harvested. The condition is reported at 80, against 86 on the first of May, 1886.

OATS.

A large part of the crop of Fall sown oats was destroyed by the severe Winter weather. The condition of Spring oats is reported at 72, against 73 last year, when the same conditions prevailed as during the present season, owing to the scarcity of seed of the red rust-proof oats, which has proven the surest variety in this State. Other varieties were extensively used, and it is feared that the yield will not be satisfactory even with favorable seasons.

REMARKS.

Less supplies will be purchased this year than last, less commercial fertilizers have been used, farm stock is in good condition, fruit crop is promising, and lands have been well prepared for crops.

Four Nuisances.

"Four Men Who Are Nuisances," was the subject last evening of the Rev. David Willis, Jr., of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church. "We, as people of to-day," said Mr. Willis, "are suffering because of Jonahs--nuisances. The degradation of the homes of the republic, the apparent depression of the life of society, the decay of our business life are all traceable more or less to certain nuisances. Casting our first lot, as in the text, the first nuisance we fall upon is the idle man, and let me here say the man who preaches on idleness has at least one great consolation--he is preaching to a very large audience. The burning question of the day is not more work, but more wages. Idleness is a nuisance, inasmuch as it is an unjust tax of honest industry. The second nuisance, is the liar. He creates distrust and distrust destroys affection and confidence between man and man. The third nuisance is the demagogue. In some miserable corner he preaches his abominable doctrine of theft, violence, dynamite and murder. The fourth nuisance is the professional sport. He is a nuisance of the most pronounced type. He lies abed all day to go forth to gather in harvest at night. He seduces innocence, leads astray the unwary, inveigles the verdant countryman and lays desolate the home of the widow and orphan.

Hog Meat.

Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken has written a letter to the Abbeville Press and Banner concerning the frightful death of a negro, who was consumed by worms consequent upon eating diseased pork. Mr. Aiken enters into a discussion of the internal hog question, explains the nature of trichinosis, and then comes to the nub of the question thus:

I dare say, that nine-tenths of your readers will before Saturday night breakfast or dine on northwestern bacon or hams. Are they sure that there are no trichinae in any of this meat? Let them beware, for there is scarcely a week that the papers do not announce the death of one or more members of a family in our northwestern states from eating this infected meat.

The moral I would draw from this would be, that our people should grow their own hog meat, for beyond a doubt this infected meat showed itself in a diseased live hog. A three months old Essex pig can be grown with less labor, care and expense than a brood of chickens, and contains twice the amount of wholesome, delicious food.

The writer goes a long bow shot beyond Mr. Aiken, and advises the avoidance of hog meat in all of its shapes and forms. It is pernicious diet, whethmade at home or abroad. Col. Tom Howard says he never saw a hog that had a healthy liver, and the Jews, the true, practical hygienists of all ages, sensibly and savingly, avoid this dread-flesh. One year's experience in this matter has convinced us that total abstinence from swine food is essential to perfect or nearly perfect health. One of Dr. Milburn's receipts for the preservation of his phenomenal vigor of body and mind is to touch, taste and handle not the unclean beast.

Moved to Tears.

"John!"
"Yes, dear."
"Do you remember coming home last night and asking me to throw you an assorted lot of key-holes out of the window, so that you might find one large and steady enough to get your latch-key in?"

"Yes, dear."
"And do you remember the night before how you asked me to come down and hold the stone steps still enough for you to step on?"

"Yes, dear."
"And the night before that, how you tried to jump in the bed as it passed your corner of the room?"

"Yes, dear."
"And still another night, when you carefully explained to me that no man was intoxicated as long as he could lie down without holding on, and then attempted to go to bed on a perpendicular wall?"

"Yes, dear."
"John, do you realize that you have come home sober but two nights in the past week?"

"Have I, dear?"
"That's all, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, too. The idea of a man of your age-- But, John--why, you're crying. There, there, dear, I didn't mean to be too severe. After all, you did come home sober two nights."

"Yes that's what makes me feel so bad."
And then the meeting adjourned.--Chicago Rambler.

An Agonizing Scene in the Senate.

"Why are you going so fast?" asked Senator Payne as Senator Hoar brushed hastily by him at the door of the cloak room."

"Senator Blair is about to speak," replied the Judge in more of a panic than is usual with him.

"Take my arm! take my arm, then, and help me out!" cried Senator Payne, excitedly. "Don't leave an old man in the lurch!"--Washington Hatchet.

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