"THE SINS OF THE SENATE."

SENATOR YOUMANS'S REJOINDER TO CAPTAIN TILLMAN

See the first and the first an

miserable failure in the management of officer. Adopted amidst applause." his own farm," I shall draw the record on him. Capt. Tillman's letter, February 2,

1887: "But there is nothing but cheek, brazen and unblushing, in his further miserable failure in the management of my own farm. I have never made any ach confession, and have only said did not feel competent to teach others, and that after seventeen years' hard study I did not know how to farm. Capt. Tillman's speech, April 29, 1886:

"These farmers cry in pitiful chores 'We can't get out! we can't get out!' I have been in that Bastile myself. I have felt the waters rising higher and higher, and looked forward without hope as failure after failure in the cotton crop left nothing with which to even pay terest. I had to sell some land. I claim no inspiration but common sense and that has been burnt into me by getting in debt, renting to negroes, and making cotton on bought food for horses and hands. I still do not know how to farm.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave

When first we practice to deceive. Will the Captain still deny his confession of failure? If so, then who or what was it that did fail? Was it the Government, the board of agriculture or the Senate? Or was it the extravagant, imbecile and incompetent cotton crop that clouded itself in cuttle fish dye and would not gro v, regardless of the fact that the poor farmer had to stint and could not even pay interest? I appeal to the reason of the public if a man whose cotton crop failed year after year so that he could not so that he could not even pay interest and does not yet know how to farm should be placed on the State board of

agriculture? Is such a man a proper personage to commission to travel in other States without limit as to the expenditure of public funds to investigate the practical operations of agricultural colleges? The Bible tells us that he who was faithful over a few things was made ruler over many; but neither Holy Writ nor even reason or common sense tells us that man who has failed in the management of his own planting and does not know how to farm should be placed over the agricultural interest of the State. Confessing the beam in his own eye, he at-

competence repeatedly prefers the same charges against the board of agriculture. Let us investigate the operations of this board and ascertain whether my brass and the commissioner's good liquor have most disqualified me, or his signal success as a farmer has best qualified him to sit in judgment on the merits of the Coosaw Company, resulting, as I

as to assume the championship of the rights and interests of three-fourths of our citizens, and to caution our United States Senators that they must study in the Columbia correspondent of the Capt. Tillman and his followers, the NATION. the "Tillman Catechism" if they desire to hold their seats, should not be so ignorant. Had Capt. Tillman been at that the report of the agricultural burean that they have treated the slaughter of if they desire News and Courier said was very clear "Farmer House" or the "Sinful Senate." all posted on the current topics of the be received as entirely satisfactory to their pet measures in the House, and day, he would have known that he was this Convention. Mr. Dargan moved to the "fine and cry" they have raised over not the man who said he agreed with Henry George as far as he could in his defence of the masses against the classes.

As to my statement (which he positively) "that he is self-confessedly a retain in its service so level-headed an to the position of "tax-eater."

If a failure in the management of officer. Adopted amidst applause."

Mr. Tiliman asks if I have forgotten

Tillman, Mr. Prince, of Anderson, introduced in the same Convention a resolution providing for a committee of ten aversion, and his "damnable lien law lution providing for a committee of ten to examine the books and offices of the and explained the nonconformity of several State departments. This resolution was referred to the committee on two organizations in the following lan tion was referred to the committee on resolutions, and was reported back with guage: "Had either or both of th the following comment by the said com- ganizations represented any considerable mittee: "The committee on rules and contingent of our agricultural popularesolutions beg leave to report that they tion; had there been fewer politicians have carefully considered the resolution submitted by Mr. Prince in reference to the appointment of a committee to investigate and report in reference to State officers, and reflections on said officers for extravagance and maladministration, and we are satisfied that said report or reports are unfounded and un-warranted, and we respectfully recommend that said committee be not appointed. The report of the committee vas adopted without dissent, thus tabling the resolution." We thus see my brass endorsed and Capt. Tillman's charges refuted amid applause and by the unani-mous voice of his own Convention.

Capt. Tillman says I have fulled to point out in what way the farmers are benefitted by the board of agriculture, and do not show where the \$170,000 they have spent has gone, and cannot show any adequate results of its expenditure. I have just replied to Capt. Tillman in the language of his own Convention. will now reply to him in his own language. In section "8" of a series of resolutions introduced into the April Convention, and known as the Tillman resolutions, he styles the doubling of the license tax on fertilizers, which would make the tax fifty cents instead of twenty-five, as it is now, "a small, indirect tax on guanos, which farmers will willingly pay to be guaranteed against fraud." The board of agriculture is giving that very guaranty to the farmers to-day, at twenty-five cents per ton. It would require a very advanced logician, I think, to put any other construction on this language of Capt. Tillman than that the board is rendering a service to the farmers for half the price Capt. Tillman says they are willing to pay. services of the board, however, are not confined to this particular, but among the benefits which the farmers share in

A Review of the Charges of Maladministration in Our State Government—The Board of Agriculture, Etc., Etc.

(From the News and Courier.)

In my article of the Sth ult. I pictured in their own paints everal of the fault-finders with the conservative course of the Senate during its last session, who, when held up to their own and the observation of the public, were so shocked to see themselves as other people saw them that they sought shelter by attempting to convince the public that their short
How First by Reeping the soft were specified with human. Heavy rains cannot become a value of the conservative course of the fault-finders with the conservative course of the Senate during its last session, who, when held up to their own and the observation of the public, were so shocked to see themselves as other people saw them that they sought shelter by attempting to convince the public that their short
The sun rising higher and the converting of the southern Cuttivator.)

After the winter's sleep, typical of death, the resurrection of spring is about to begin. The sun, rising higher and higher in the heavens, is pouring down in higher in the heavens, is pouring down haligher in the heavens, is pouring down in the part of the board in the recovery in our Courts of 5,000 acres of land in the learn of the phosphate territory, valued at 550,000, and the recovery of a judg-ment of the consult of the consultation of the public. Col. J. N. Lips-comb, for four years secretary of State.

In view of charges of extravagance and maladministration against the State Government specifically made by Capt.

Mr. Tillman asks if I have forgotten that some years ago both the Agricultural Society and the State Grange passed resolutions urging the Legislature to abolish the lieu law, which, ac among them and more real honest farmers, there would have been more heed paid to their wishes." Between the caprice of fortune, the "Farmer House" and the "Sinful Senate," the recom mendations of Capt. Tillman's Conventions were shown very little quarter Perhaps by striking out the words 'organizations" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Convention

Captain can find a solution of his trouble very nearly in his own language.

The Scriptures tell us that when the blind lead the blind both fall in the ditch. How, then, can a man who does not know how to farm lead the farmers of the State? Should some of Capt. Tillman's propositions be adopted, the farmers would soon pray to be delivered from their friends. I allude to the doubling of the royalty on river rock and the license tax—measures which would ultimately result in the increase of the tax exclusively paid by farmers from \$25,000 to \$150,000, which, as an indirect tax, Capt. Tillman says, the farmers would have to pay. So far as it alludes to the license tax, though, they would not feel it, as they would a direct tax. Quite a compliment that, to the fraternity, which compares us to foolish children, who would not feel the wounds unless they saw the blood. In conclusion, the farmers have but two grounds of complaint against the Legislature: The application of the license tax exclusively paid by farmers to general State purposes, and that on cotton and provisions in the hands of farmers. These two grievances, I have no doubt, the Legislature will correct at its next session.

L. W. Youmans. Sanders, S. C., March 1, 1887.

The barber's children are little shavers: the upholsterer's are little tackers; the butcher's are young lambs; the carpenter a ment, and playing "leap frog" over his common as citizens, resulting from the are chips from the old block; and the angry own admissions of extravagance and in expenditure of this \$170,000, may be man's are little pets.

MATION,	
Wheat	degrees
Darley	.45
Carden Pea	1 10
Indian Corn	4.6
Scarlet Bean	4.6
Squash	44

ares of the sir each day (say at two clock and at surrise), and strikes an average of all, he can approximate quite closely the average temperature of the upper layer of the surface soil. In many localities the average temperatures of the different months can be learned from observations already made by signal officers and other observers. True, experience has pretty well settled about the right time in each locality when a par-ticular crop should be planted, but seaimperature of the first or second half of March may vary three or four de-grees. An invariable date for planting cannot be fixed, and in lead of the hap hazard way of guessing that "it will do to plant corn," it would be better to learn definitely and accurrtely that the oil was warm enough to bring it up promptly. Farmers use trees as thermometers—plant corn, they say, when the "dogwood blossoms," or when the "poplar leaf is as large as a squirrel's ear. These are useful signs, but why not use the thermometer itself and determine the matter still more definitely Gardeners and florists regulate the tem-ocate of their green-houses by ther-womet why should not a farmer use the same instrument, in his calling, whenever it is practicable? He may not be able to heat the soil, except to a very limited extent, by fermenting manures, but he can find out when the sun has cated it su 'eiently. A good stand of orn is a matter of the first importance; eplanting is very objectionable. Every recaution, therefore, (including attenon to temperature) should be taken to

uniformly.

It was said above a farmer could not warm up his land, but he can do something in the same direction by planting early corn on southern slopes. These warm up sooner than northern slopes, because the sun's heat falls more per-pendicularly upon their surfaces. If a farmer wants a part of his corn crop to mature very early, he can select for it a southern slope, with rather light-textured but dark-colored soil. A loose soil is but dark-colored soil. A loose soil is neighbor's to tea, clapped his hands and called for that water may sink in it freely; a close, wet soil is always cold in to tea, and the trees are all going home?"

ave the crop come up promptly and

slowings at short intervals is the whole secret. Such cultivation, with judicious manuring, will insure cheap corn. But masmuch as the corn crop is more or less liable to be cut off by drought, it is manuring, will insure cheap corn. But inasmuch as the corn crop is more or less liable to be cut off by drought, it is in one's programme more or less of the larger grained sorghums like kaffir corn. These will make fair yields under eir mustanees where corn would utterly iief that for feeding purposes their grain is nearly or quite as good as corn. This is the proper month for top-

dressing grass and grain. A little nitrate of soda—say 50 pounds per acre—in combination with phosphates, will often produce a marked change in their her husband by growth. A yellowish east of the leaves temple, the two nitrogen, and it is this substance which the nitrate of soda supplies. For clover, plaster is the usual top-dressing; 100 pounds per acre will suffice. Sometimes it produces wonderful effects—occasionally no apparent results follow its appli cation-but no one can predict in advance whether it will do good or not. Grass, clover and lucerne may still be own, but it is well to do this in the first half of the month, that the young plants may become well established warm dry weather sets in. Be sure to finish off with the roller that the seed may be well firmed in the soil and may come up and grow off promptly.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Jos. C. Boggs.

A youngster, being driven rapidly in a lose earriage through a woodlawn to

MARY'S SAD FATE.

The Distressing Story of a Little Girl in a Mormon Family. JERICHO VALLEY, Utah, March 9.

the Latter Day Saints. As Ann had many children to comfort her the babe was placed in charge of Jane, a devout Mormon, herself born in the faith.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Sherman proposes starting on his Southern trip this afternoon. It is understood among his close friends that Mr. Mary Lee's parents were from England. Her mother was a delicate little woman, remembered by many here as a tearful and unhappy person. Times were hard with them when they first appeared here, and they grew harder for some reason. We will be a stalkart faith, with reference to Republican prospects in the next Presidential and they graw harder for some reason, dust as her husband was about to take a second wife, evidently against the wishes of the companion of his youth, he was killed in a snow slide, and three months and the control of the companion of his youth, he was slided in a snow slide, and three months are consured in the opinion that Mr. Presidential timber for the Republican party. Pennsylvania has always been party.

But experiment has not succeeded as yet in fixing as definitely the proportion of ingredients in a corn manure as it has in that for cotton. Experiments made at the North throw comparatively little faith for a time, and until she could be Wheat 41 degrees.
Barley 41 and the comparatively little light upon corn-growing at the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and grain crops in the predominance of grass and grain crops in the form r, the softs of the North are much richer is organic nitrogen than those of the South, because from the predominance of grass and bent-light upon corn-growing at the South, because from the predominance of grass and bent-light upon the religit upon th the visitor, and her foster mother, the organized at Sheffield, Ala., to establish ing the plow early and repeating the plowings at short intervals is the whole marred, though growing weaker and c. B. Hargrove, of Rome, Ca., con-

> went up into the mountains some time Bower treasurer. desirable, in making arrangements for an ample supply of provisions, to include in one's programme more or less of the Lord, and at the end of their vigil they were rewarded by seeing a great light and hearing a voice from heaven saying hat Elder Crafty should take Mary Lee to be his wife, and that further delay would be both unseemly and displeasing to the Lord. With this revelation and the further assurance that a spirit had appeared unto Cratty in a vision saying that if Mary Lee would marry him she would receive the requisite affection for for husband by praying for it in the wended their way homes a pretty sure indication of the need of ward and communicated to Jane the result of their prayers and fastings. In the face of such undoubted evidence of the Lord's approval that good woman ould say no more, and taking the girl to one side she advised her to give up her Gentile lover and cling to the hus-band selected for her by God, who had promised his servants that if she did not ove him now the spirit would confer great and surpassing affection upon her t her nuptials.

Mary Lee's own faith was strong, and per inclination to follow the teachings of her religion was great; but it took many hat she had decided to obey the com-When she at last gave her consent there was much joy in Jericho Valley, and a great company was made up to go along with the wedding party to the temple. They were to start by wagons on a Monday morning.

When the sun came up over the mountain range that morning it saw Mary Lee down by the brook, revolver in hand, stone dead. She had risen during she night, and having sought a sceluded spot where she and Bently often met, she had taken her appeal at once to the Judge of all the earth. Her religion shad than in anything we know of,

would not permit her to marry the man of her choice and her womanhood re-volted agr inst the alliance which, according to earthly interpretation, the unseen power had arranged for her.

THE STALWART CANDIDATE.

Sherman the Choice for President -- Significance of His Southern Trip.

Sherman contemplates combining business with pleasure on this trip. The initial conference held here during this

ordered new machinery to double the capacity of their boiler works. A \$250,000 stock company is being

The Mississippi Land, Immigration

Mining and Manufacturing Company has been organized at Durrant, Miss. The authorized capital stock is said to be 81,000,000. The Trowbridge Parniture Company

capital stock \$20,000, has been chartered at Atlanta, Ga., by John Trowbridge, Henry T. Trowbridge, Leonard T. Kendall and George W. Towers,

The Southern Bridge Company, of Birmingham, Ala., are putting in new machinery and will add boiler works and the manufacturing of bolts, nuts,

J. C. Greeley, of Jacksonville, Fla., A. M. Ives, S. C. Thompson, Mr. Drew and others have bought 6,000 acres of

mineral lands, which they will develop.

The Free Delivery Affected.

The failure of the Deficiency Appropriation bill affects the postal service to this extent. There are 179 places at which the free delivery service was to have been established immediately, but now nothing in this direction can be done until the beginning of the next tiscal year, when the regular appropria-tion will be available. In another item it was proposed to appropriate \$100,000 to enable the Postmaster General to in-stitute a thorough examination of the accounts of all fourth class postmasters, which would have necessitated the ap-pointment of several additional postoffice aspectors. This investigation was rendered necessary because numerous frauds have been discovered in the accounts of postmasters whose compensation is de-termined by the number of stamps they

There's more bones to the square inch of