

## IT WAS A QUIET AND ORDERLY MEETING AT DONNALDS.

### Opening of the Campaign in the State.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

#### The Candidates Were Numerous and the Issues Were Few.

The political meeting at Donalds on Saturday was attended by a large crowd, probably two thousand persons, and by nearly every candidate for State, Congressional and Senatorial offices. The regular State campaign did not open until Tuesday, the opening meetings of which were held at Columbia and Charleston. The meeting at Donalds was a prelude, a kind of dress parade, so to speak, which had been arranged for the convenience of the people in the corners of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens and Greenwood counties. It was attended by a larger crowd probably than any other meeting this summer, and for that reason was a most important one.

All of the candidates for Governor, four of the candidates for the United States Senate, all the Congressional candidates in the 3rd district, and a great many of the candidates for the minor State offices were on hand. The crowd was a good natured one, and the day passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. A barbecue was given by private persons and a very creditable colored brass band from Laurens County furnished music for the occasion. The principal interest seems to be centered in the speeches of the candidates for Governor.

Col. Talbot was the first speaker. He declared that this gathering reminded him of some of the old Alliance camp-meetings. He declared that a candidate for any office, particularly that of Governor, ought to first examine himself and see if he has the manhood to fill the place. He stated his opposition to the use of money in elections. He declared that he is a candidate on his record and on his merits, and is opposed to political intrigues and the use of money in elections.

It will be a sad day when wealth will be an embargo on those who aspire to office. He deplored the fact that the campaigns are becoming so expensive, for this will eventuate in injury to the poor man. He opposed the trusts. We need statutory laws which will put a restraint on the combinations of capital. He wants to see factories built, where public schools should be given protection, we don't want a new political school to be brought in with capital. There should be no conflicts between the corporations and the people, between labor and capital. It is impossible for a small amount of capital to compass large enterprises, and there should be restrictions on the combinations of capital.

The betterment of our public roads is no longer a local matter, but a national question. The government is making inquiry into the methods of building roads. The towns and the country should be divided in nothing, and in building better public roads there would be particularly united. It would require some taxation, but one dollar spent would mean ten dollars in return in benefits.

He next touched upon the question of education. He is in favor of all of the schools and colleges. He would not take one brick out of a single college and would rejoice if there were more. But he wants to see a better public school system. This system should be so reformed and built up that a good English education can be given every white child. He would like to see the common school made the highway leading up from the poor man's door to the highest offices in the land. There are two races and one must dominate the other. The ballot and the spelling book must be taken away from the negro. Let the negro go to the fields where he belongs; let him pay his teachers as he does his preachers, and let the white man's taxes go to educating the white man's children. Col. Talbot was listened to very attentively. He told some jokes, but not as many as usual as his time was short.

Capt. Heyward was introduced as a "prominent planter of Colleton County." He commented on the presence of so many ladies. They should take an interest in the affairs of the commonwealth. The housewife does more to control the destinies of a nation than does the platform of any party. Some might inquire why does he aspire to the office of Governor? He said there were a variety of reasons which he might give, but like the little negro who gave his reason for being a Republican, he is in the race because he wants the office.

He is running on his own merits. If he can't get it on his merits he would like to see the office given to a better man. He would not attack or refer unkindly to any of his competitors. He wanted to see South Carolina prosper agriculturally, commercially and industrially. The past year has been the hardest the farmers have had to deal with, and all prosperity depends on the success of the farmer. Appropriation of public money should be done most carefully and judiciously under such circumstances.

The dispensary law has been the issue for years, but it has been settled. He did not know whether or not the dispensary would be an issue, but he favored the law as the best solution of the liquor problem, and should it be his good fortune to be elected Governor he would seek to do his duty and to enforce the law.

The main question confronting the people now is education. A Republic like ours must look for its welfare to the enlightenment of its people. The school house is today the best factory for producing true citizenship. It is mandatory upon the General Assembly to provide for the common schools, while it is left to the law makers' discretion what to do with the colleges. He favors the State colleges, but the conditions there seem satisfactory now and the conditions in the common schools are not satisfactory. He wants to see the people thoroughly aroused on the subject of the common schools.

He spoke in opposition to the trusts.

28th July, and Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Kinston and Bentonville, besides many other of the smaller fights.

When he had entered Congress in 1886, the district having been represented by negroes, there was a total neglect of the interests of the people. His first work was to make a personal examination of the navigable rivers, with a view to have them improved by the government. River and harbor improvements are of great benefit to farmers, as it enables them to get their produce to market quickly and cheaply, as river transportation is cheaper than railroad. Winyah bay was soon opened up, and the benefit was felt over half the State. The improvement has extended higher and higher, and the good work is being felt everywhere. If he was sent to the Senate he would devote special attention to river improvements, of which he had done a special study and to which he had given years of work, and give his best efforts towards doing for the State what he had been doing for his district.

The forest reserve bill in the House of Representatives he had supported because he thought it would be of vital benefit to the people in preventing freshets, regulating rainfall and preventing the cutting and washing away of land. Much of the most valuable land in the State was not planted because the freshets rendered it impossible, and the freshets had increased to an alarming extent since the mountain forests had been cut away. He said this was the most important measure and should be strongly taken up.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill, the next speaker, said he liked a promising man—of some kind. But the candidates who had preceded him had promised everything, and he had been disappointed. He declared that he would not be a candidate for any office, but he would do his duty as a citizen. He said he had no objection to the invitation to deliver the sword if Roosevelt had been a King. He has no apology to offer to anybody for having withdrawn the invitation, but he would deliver the sword if Roosevelt had been a King.

Heretofore Col. Tillman has always claimed that he withdrew the invitation to President Roosevelt, "at the request of subscribers to the Jenkins fund," but on this occasion he assumed full responsibility for his action, and did not say anything about any "subscribers" or any one else having asked him to take the step. Tillman's reference to the sword incident was not altogether unfavorably received, but the other parts of his speech were disappointing and damaging, and, on the whole, he made an unfavorable impression on the crowd and ready to make a demonstration in his favor, but his speech was so lame and futile that he could not do so.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Latimer was the first of the candidates for the Senate. His first speech, an Alliance speech, had been made in Donalds he said. He had been sent to Congress to represent the principles advocated by the Alliance, and he is now aspiring for higher honors on his record in Congress.

He said that he had no attack to make upon any one, but he had heard that there were candidates who would assail him. In regard to national politics, he declared his opposition to the ship subsidy. He thought the marine candidates who were being urged to be amended, but he stigmatized the ship subsidy as a steal.

In reference to the free delivery, he cited the results of his efforts to the end that no Congressional district in the South has more free delivery carriers. He denied that he had been partial to Anderson County. When he went to Congress he got 25,000 packages of seed, and now through his own efforts he is getting 14,000 packages for his district, or 100,000 additional for the whole State. He had also gotten more agricultural bulletins for his constituents. His record in Congress had not been that of a contented man, but he had been saved to the last in order to hold the crowd. He told how the government had bought from the effect kingdom of Spain the Philippine islands, 7,000 of whose people worship our God. They say we are trying to Christianize them. Can a corpse be Christianized? Herod gave orders for all under two years of age to be killed, and Gen. Jacob Smith issued orders for all over ten years to be killed. With biting sarcasm Col. Johnstone denounced this kind of method for spreading Christianity. He denounced the proposed ship subsidy as an effort to direct attention from the proposed isthmian canal. He declared that if a ship subsidy is granted it will not help a single southern Atlantic port, while the isthmian canal would build up all ports from New Orleans to Norfolk.

He deplored the fact that the trend of affairs is toward a monarchy and away from a government of the people, as shown by Roosevelt's inauguration as compared with Jefferson's Democratic procedure.

He painted a glowing picture of the progress of the South in the past twenty-five years and called this the future seat of power in the United States.

He closed amid cheers and thus closed a peaceful and pleasant meeting.

AN OLD MONEY ORDER.—The postoffice department is in a quandary as to what to do with a money order which has been presented by Representative Landis. The order was made in April, 1820, by Asa Baker, at Mooresville, Ind., and made payable to Robert Martin. The amount is \$15. Recently an heir of Martin presented the order to Postmaster Charles Smith, of Westfield, Ind., for collection. The postoffice at Mooresville is no longer in existence, which accounts for the order being presented to Westfield, the nearest office. Postmaster Smith did not know what to do with the order, and had it sent to Representative Landis. When he presented it to the postoffice officials they were very much surprised. They said they did not know the money order system was inaugurated at such an early date. The order appears to be genuine and the officials have taken it up for consideration and will try to find some way to pay the claim.

It would be impossible, he said, at a meeting like this, to discuss public issues now pending. That was for the campaign, and the platform of the party especially framed in the State convention with a view to this election, and the candidates were pledged to sustain it, and there could, therefore, be no difference between them. For himself, Col. Elliott said, he endorsed each and every plank in it.

He thought it proper he should tell something of himself and he then reviewed his war record, his services on Gov. Pickens' staff, in the attack on Sumter, in the battle of Manassas, campaigns on the Peninsula, Seven Days' fight, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and in Vicksburg as adjutant general to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and in battle of Baker's Creek, Harrisburg,

## THE APPALACHIAN RESERVE.

### SENATOR DEPEW'S SPEECH.

The Preservation of Our Forests Has Been Too Long Neglected.

The Senate bill for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve," which had been heartily commended to the consideration of Congress, was under consideration in the Senate when Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, a member of the committee in charge of the bill, made a strong and argumentative speech in behalf of the plan. He said that the results of an investigation by the committee were so convincing and satisfactory that legislation seemed to be imperative, and then he continued as follows:

Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts of forests to the United States that the important question of their preservation has been neglected to a shocking extent. The attacks of the settlers upon the woods for clearings and a home have been indiscriminate and wasteful in the extreme. The settlers are not to blame, nor are the lumbermen. The destruction which has been going on with such frightfully increasing rapidity during the last fifty years is due to a lack of that government supervision in the interest of the whole people which can only come from education and experience. The lumberman wishes to realize at once upon his purchase, and as a rule vast fortunes are made in deforesting the land. Railroad men run into the woods, all the appliances of modern inventions and machinery are at work, and this magnificent inheritance is being squandered with a rapidity which is full of peril for the future.

Intelligent conservation of the forests of the country is the highest evidence of its civilization. The climate, the soil, the productive capacity of the farm, the quantity of the rainfall and the beneficial flow of the streams are all dependent upon the science of forestry. We have wisely set apart already in the West 41 national reserves—about 46,000,000 acres. One of them is already paying expenses and yielding a slight revenue.

The experience of the other countries of the world is of great value in this connection. Forestry has been practiced in Germany for over a century. Except for this wise and thoughtful care by the government, the fatherland would be wholly unable to sustain its crowded population. Twenty-six per cent. of the land of that country is in forests, of which the government owns two-thirds. We have left to our country only 26 per cent. of our territory in woods. Germany has special schools of forestry for the education of her youth in this science. The young forester is taught all that books and lectures can give, and then is placed in a course of from three to seven years in the practical application of his work on personal study upon the ground. In that way he becomes better fitted for his career. The government not only cares for its own forests, but it brings under its supervision, laws, and rules those of private owners.

In France 17 per cent. of the country is in the forest, of which the government owns one-fifth. The ruin caused by floods and by the drying up of streams from deforesting the mountain sides led one of the ablest statesmen of France, Colbert, during the reign of Louis XIV, to prepare and put in force a code of forest laws. Under this code, as perfected, all the forests in France, whether owned by the government by companies, or by individuals, are under the direct supervision and control of the department of agriculture.

The same is true in Italy, in Switzerland, and in Austria. European governments are going still further in the line of forest preservation. The Italian government found that deforestation by floods which have ravaged valley farms were being destroyed by the floods which in the rainy season poured down from their deforested mountain slopes. They came to the conclusion that it would be true economy for Italy to reforest these hills. They have arranged for the expenditures of \$12,000,000, and his reforms are made in Italy and \$50 an acre in France. Notwithstanding this large expenditure, it will be a half century before the full benefit of the reforestation can be felt. It will be many generations before the soil in the woods will have acquired that quality of absorption and retention of the water which makes it both a reservoir and a protector for the farms below. The proposition before us is not to reforest at \$24 an acre, as in Italy, or at \$60 an acre, as in France, but at an expense of about \$2 an acre to preserve the forests which have been forming for over a thousand years in trees and soil. Scientific forestry in Germany, France, and Italy gathers an annual crop from the trees which have reached the point where they are commercially valuable and can be cut, not only without injury to, but on the contrary, for the benefit of the whole forest, from \$1 to \$5 an acre per year net, after paying all the expenses of their care.

There are many villages in Germany which pay all their taxes from the revenue derived annually from forests which they own, while other communities which sold or deforested their common lands have poor lands and are pauperized by their burdens.

Switzerland presents for our mountain regions a remarkable illustration of the necessity as well as of the benefit of forest culture. The Swiss discovered centuries ago that with the deforesting of their steep mountain sides

after every rainfall the soil was washed down into the valleys and ran off in the streams and that their country was likely to become a desert. They were the pioneers in this industry of industries. As early as the beginning of 1300 they had a complete system of forest preservation and control. In the six hundred years of which they have had the records they have brought their system to such perfection that the Swiss forests not only are the salvation of Swiss agriculture, both on the hillsides and in the valleys, but they yield net to the government \$8 per acre a year. It is a form of revenue which is not subject to accidents, but can be realized upon with absolute certainty under all circumstances. Forests under such conditions are a perpetual and increasing mine of wealth to the government on the one hand and to the people on the other in their influence upon farms and harvests and upon industries.

While 46,000,000 acres of land have been reserved to the West, there has been nothing done in the East. The country had a superb property, unique in every way, unequalled for richness and rarity and for the value of its product, in the redwood forests of the Pacific slope. Through carelessness and the greed of the lumbermen, the simple Congress yielded to the demands of the speculator, who under that homestead plea, which is properly so attractive to the American, secured the enactment of laws by which any settler could secure 160 acres in these forests of priceless value. Then came the harvest of the lumbermen. Each of their employes staked out 160 acres. The sailors upon the vessels that carried off their lumber were induced to make claims for their 160 acres each, and the land was then transferred to the lumber companies, until, for a mere song, this magnificent inheritance of the people fell into the hands of different corporations who are mercilessly destroying the timber.

Negligence of this kind on the part of Congress becomes almost a crime. Those wonderful woods should have been preserved, not for speculators and bogus settlers, but for the whole people of the country. They would, under scientific management, have been for all time to come a self-supporting and revenue producing property. They would have been the source of supplies of wood for all purposes for the inhabitants of the Pacific coast. They would have been additions to the rural scenery, which in every State and country, when attractive, helps culture and civilization. They would have been the home of game, where sportsmen could have found health and pleasure. But, instead, the land will become an arid waste, the streams will dry up, and the country will lose not only its beauty, but its fertility, and there will be inflicted a serious and permanent damage upon a vast region which otherwise would have remained always full of happy homes and cultivated farms.

The Appalachian forest reserve as proposed in the pending measure is about 150 miles in length of varying breadth. It is from 400 to 600 feet above the sea, runs through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The slopes of these mountains are very steep, varying from 20 at the lowest to 40. The waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are the tributaries of these important rivers: The James, the Roanoke, the Catawba, the Savannah, the New (Kaawba), the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yadkin, the Chatahoochee, the Broad, the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Duck, the Clinch, the Hiwassee, the Holston. The region affected by these streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on the other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country in the United States. The timber in this forest is all hard wood, and is the largest body of hard wood on the North American continent. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing, on account of its location, the woods which can be grown in temperate, semitropical, and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interior of tree roots and humus, of grass and leavara, there has been created an enormous sponge for the absorption, retention, and distribution of the rainfall.

The rainfall in this region is greater than in any other part of the United States except the North Pacific coast. It ranges from 60 to 100 inches a year. The average for one time during the past year was 30 inches. Where the forests are intact the water finds its way through this thick and porous soil, goes into the crevices of the rocks and into the gulches and forms springs and rivulets. Nature, always beneficent in her operation, so arranges this vast collection of the rainy season that during the rest of the year it flows out naturally and equally through the rivulets into the streams and through the streams into the rivers, and waters the fertilizes half a dozen States.

The results of an attack upon this fortress, created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people, is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly populated and fertile country. They kill, they carry off their property, they burn and they destroy, but after the war the survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the ruin has disappeared. In its place there are again cities, villages, and happy people. But the lumberman selects a tract of hard-wood forests upon the Appalachian mountains. The trees, young and old, big and little, surrender to the ax and the saw. Then the soil is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant harvests in its primeval richness. For about three years he gathers a remunerative and satisfactory harvest, but he sees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear. At the end of three years he can no longer plant crops, but for two years

more, if lucky, he may be able to graze his stock. At the end of five years the rains and floods have washed clean the mountain sides, have left nothing but the bare rocks, have reduced his farm to a desert, and created a ruin which can never be repaired.

But time is not all. That farm has gone down with the torrents, which have been formed by the cutting off of the protecting woods, into the streams below. It has caused them to spread over the farms of the valleys and plateaus. It has turned these peaceful waters into roaring floods, which have plowed deep and destructive gullies through fertile fields and across grassy plains. One freshet in the Catawba river last spring, occasioned wholly by the deforesting of the mountains, swept away a million and a half dollars' worth of farms, buildings, and stock. The damage done by the freshets of last year alone, in the large territory fed by the streams and rivers, which came from these mountains, was estimated at over \$18,000,000.

This destruction can not be repeated many years without turning into a desert the fairest portion of our country. This process of destruction is constantly enlarging because of encroachment of the forests on account of the growing scarcity of hard wood. The lumbermen are running light railways so as to reach the heights of the mountains, which are four or five hundred years of age, and many of them 7 feet in diameter and from 140 to 160 feet high, are falling in increasing numbers, and the invasion of the pitiless and ruthless invasion of the ax and the saw. In ten years the destruction will be complete, the forests will be practically gone, the protecting soil will have been washed off the hillsides, and the newspapers will be filled with reports of the sales of disaster to populations, to farms, to villages, to manufacturing enterprises, occasioned by unusual and extraordinary rains and the torrents which have been formed by them and flowed down through the valleys.

It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000,000 horsepower which can be utilized. This means a saving of \$30,000,000 a year in coal alone, which would otherwise have to be used for the generation of that amount of power for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equally all the year round, because of the nature of the sponge which forms and retains the water, would create an incalculable amount of electrical power. With the successful demonstrations which have been made in California and Niagara Falls of the assistance to which this energy can be transferred, the future of these streams, kept in their original condition, the future of these States can not be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements necessary for transportation, for light and heat, for manufactures and mining, in a very large section of the United States.

The proposition in the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, at an expense not exceeding \$10,000,000, to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1 50 to \$2 an acre. The owners, as I am informed, would rather offer them to the government than to the lumber or other corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the States to undertake this work. Nor is it possible to protect the Hudson and Mohawk, had been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year. This is possible because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region the land can not be bought by the State. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing, on account of its location, the woods which can be grown in temperate, semitropical, and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interior of tree roots and humus, of grass and leavara, there has been created an enormous sponge for the absorption, retention, and distribution of the rainfall.

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the cottage of the poor man and the home and outbuildings of the farmer to the highly polished woods whose artistic grainings, the ornaments of the rich, this wise provision of nature is our necessity. We can only keep these hard woods, which every year are becoming scarcer and more costly, within reasonable reach of the demands of the people by the government entering upon this process of scientific forestry. Instead of this 150 miles of hard-wood forests being destroyed, as they will be in ten years unless measures are taken for their preservation, they would under this scheme last forever, and yield annually a harvest for the use of the people. A few corporations or individuals may accumulate in a short time large fortunes by deforesting, but these will disappear in a generation or two, but wise ownership, preservation, and administration by the government will give employment, property, industries, and homes to multitudes for all time.

To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the government of the United States. It should be done by the government because it interests many States and in a large way the people of the whole country. It preserves the hard-wood forests and their product for future generations. It keeps upon the hillsides and mountain slopes those whose influence upon climate, soil, and rainfall is most beneficial to a vast territory. It prevents mountain torrents, which will in time, as the destruction of the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert. It conserves for manufacturing purposes that enormous water power which will be utilized for a multitude of industries which will give employment to thousands and add enormously to the wealth of the country. Instead of being an expense and a drain—and it would be the best expense which the government could make if that was necessary—it will be one of those beneficent improvements which will be seen everywhere, and at the same time be self-sustaining and a source of everlasting revenue to the government.

It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000,000 horsepower which can be utilized. This means a saving of \$30,000,000 a year in coal alone, which would otherwise have to be used for the generation of that amount of power for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equally all the year round, because of the nature of the sponge which forms and retains the water, would create an incalculable amount of electrical power. With the successful demonstrations which have been made in California and Niagara Falls of the assistance to which this energy can be transferred, the future of these streams, kept in their original condition, the future of these States can not be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements necessary for transportation, for light and heat, for manufactures and mining, in a very large section of the United States.

The proposition in the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, at an expense not exceeding \$10,000,000, to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1 50 to \$2 an acre. The owners, as I am informed, would rather offer them to the government than to the lumber or other corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the States to undertake this work. Nor is it possible to protect the Hudson and Mohawk, had been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year. This is possible because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region the land can not be bought by the State. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing, on account of its location, the woods which can be grown in temperate, semitropical, and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interior of tree roots and humus, of grass and leavara, there has been created an enormous sponge for the absorption, retention, and distribution of the rainfall.

The results of an attack upon this fortress, created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people, is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly populated and fertile country. They kill, they carry off their property, they burn and they destroy, but after the war the survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the ruin has disappeared. In its place there are again cities, villages, and happy people. But the lumberman selects a tract of hard-wood forests upon the Appalachian mountains. The trees, young and old, big and little, surrender to the ax and the saw. Then the soil is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant harvests in its primeval richness. For about three years he gathers a remunerative and satisfactory harvest, but he sees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear. At the end of three years he can no longer plant crops, but for two years

more, if lucky, he may be able to graze his stock. At the end of five years the rains and floods have washed clean the mountain sides, have left nothing but the bare rocks, have reduced his farm to a desert, and created a ruin which can never be repaired.

But time is not all. That farm has gone down with the torrents, which have been formed by the cutting off of the protecting woods, into the streams below. It has caused them to spread over the farms of the valleys and plateaus. It has turned these peaceful waters into roaring floods, which have plowed deep and destructive gullies through fertile fields and across grassy plains. One freshet in the Catawba river last spring, occasioned wholly by the deforesting of the mountains, swept away a million and a half dollars' worth of farms, buildings, and stock. The damage done by the freshets of last year alone, in the large territory fed by the streams and rivers, which came from these mountains, was estimated at over \$18,000,000.

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