

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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### Parties Stronger Than Presidents.

No one has a right to say that Mr. Cleveland's administration is already a failure. It is barely a year old. It has the foundation of honesty and good intentions. It commenced work destitute of national experience. It would have been phenomenal if it had escaped mistakes. It has ample time in three years to correct the errors of one year.

But even if it should be a failure, as the Republicans insist it is and will be, it is not true that it would mean inevitable disaster to the Democratic party.

First, because what is on trial is the new departure from, not the old Democracy.

Next, because experience and history teach that parties are stronger than administrations.

Grant's administration was a failure. It had Belknap, Robeson and Williams in the cabinet. It had Babcock in the White House and in the whiskey ring. Its features were impeachments, indictments, jobs and favoritism. Judged only by the work of the administration the Republican party would have been swept away. Yet Hayes received his party support, and although the Democratic majority really elected Mr. Tilden, Hayes received a sufficiently large vote to prompt the successful attempt to count him in.

The administration of Hayes was a failure. It was despicable in its petty dishonesty, meanness and hypocrisy. It was ridiculed, condemned and detested by the Republicans themselves. At its close it consigned the fraudulent President to pitiful obscurity. Yet it did not bring disaster on the party, which was strong enough over to elect such a man as Garfield even a man as pure and unsalable as Hancock.

On the other hand, measured by the standard of Republican Presidents since Lincoln, the Arthur administration was a success in its way. It was by no means brilliant in its accomplishments. But it was safe, conservative and clean, and was an agreeable surprise to the Republicans themselves and to the whole country. It was thought that Dorsey's associate, the eulogist of "soap" in elections, the head of the New York machine ring, would have made a strongly partisan administration controlled by the worst political elements. This opinion was pleasantly disappointed. The Arthur administration satisfied the business men and conservative Democrats, especially of this city.

In fact there never was a President who entered the office under such a cloud of distrust and party unpopularity as Gen. Arthur, and who went out with an indorsement more cheerfully given by all parties.

Yet what followed? The Republican party, under its boldest and most brilliant leader, was defeated by a candidate inexperienced in national affairs and unknown except to local politicians.

No. An administration may add strength or impart weakness to its party beyond doubt. But when it comes to the crucial test a party depends upon itself—upon the ideas and sentiments it stands for, and stands against at the last day of the election.

This is especially true now, because Mr. Cleveland has hardly given the real old-fashioned Democracy a full fair trial. He was nominated to secure Republican votes that no other Democrat seemed able to get. He did receive that Republican support, and is, naturally, to-day looking for it and leaning upon it. This past, present and prospective Republican support has undoubtedly influenced Mr. Cleveland in his course

and policy. If he had called the old leaders of the Democratic party to his councils; if he had made the Nestors of the organization responsible for the course of his administration; if he had been guided by precedent; if he had recognized government by party as the accepted spirit of our system, then indeed it might have been difficult for the party's fortunes and those of the administration to be separated.

But has he done this? Has not Mr. Cleveland made a new departure? Were not indifference to party and independence of its obligations regarded as the starting point and jewels of his administration? While his chosen advisers are honorable, upright men, are they not for the most part as inexperienced in national affairs as himself? While useful and influential as local leaders, did they take into the Cabinet with them national representations? Were Daniel Manning, W. C. Endicott, William C. Whitney and William F. Vilas as well known to the nation as such predecessors as Albert Gallatin, Henry Dearborn, Robert Smith, and Gideon Granger under Jefferson's administration; as William H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, Smith Thompson and Rufus J. Meigs under Monroe; as Louis McLane, Lewis Cass, Levi Woodbury and Amos Kendall under Jackson; as Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft and Cave Johnson under Polk; as James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin and James Campbell under Pierce?

Secretaries Manning, Endicott, Whitney and Vilas have yet to establish their statesmanship and their permanent title to national leadership. They are comparatively young men, capable men, respectable men. But it is no disparagement to them to say that the best known, the oldest and most distinctive elements of the Democratic party at this time have not had a full chance to show what capacity they had for carrying on the government; that now, more than ever, the party must stand independently of any failure or success of the administration, because the best proved brains of the party, because the best proved character of the party, because the best tried methods of the party, because the best traditions of the party, as represented by Thurman, Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, McClellan and Hancock, were not called upon to share or advise in the Administration's policy.

And thus we believe that, no matter how many mistakes the administration may make, when another President is to be elected the considerations we have mentioned will have their due weight, and the election will be decided, not so much by what Mr. Cleveland's administration shall have failed to do, as by what the new candidate of the Democratic party will be and promise, and what from his character, capacity and good faith, he can be trusted to perform.—*New York World, March 4th.*

### Time to Call a Halt.

It is seldom that we give advice to anybody but the farmers, and we are particularly careful not to obstruct our views upon the editorial fraternity as to the conduct of their journals. Perhaps it is because we have been favored with so much advice ourselves that did no good. Then advice is a cheap commodity and most people are furnished with a full stock of it ready for any occasion or subject. We think, however, the time has come when we may venture a few suggestions to our esteemed contemporaries, the News and Courier and the Register, as to the quarrels of the colored churches. Of late there has been too much in their papers about these unseemly wrangles. Too much dignity and importance have been attached to them and too much space devoted to them to the exclusion of more important matters. A man must have a singular taste to read the recital of these troubles day after day, without becoming nauseated. They are not edifying. Their tendency is far from advancing the morals of the people and do not promote mental improvement. Indeed, we can see no good to be derived from such publications. If continued our contemporaries will become as obnoxious to good taste and manners as the Southern Presbyterian when it inflicted upon its readers the odious controversy about "evolution."

We say this much out of kindness to it and leaning upon it. This past, present and prospective Republican support has undoubtedly influenced Mr. Cleveland in his course

## IS THE NEGRO A FAILURE?

MR. MARION McDONALD ANSWERS NO—HIS REASONS FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN HIM.

THE PECULIAR LABOR AND CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—AN EMPHATIC NEGATIVE TO THE QUESTION.

(Marion McDonald in Augusta Chronicle.) SLATE ROCK, COLUMBIA CO., GA., February 27, 1886.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Your letter of the 24th inst. received. You call my attention to the views of Prof. H. C. White, occupying the chair of chemistry and agricultural science at the University of Georgia, as set forth in an address before the State farmers in Columbus, Ga. and in an interview with the Chronicle in Augusta. Prof. White, it appears, has made up his mind that the negro is a failure, and what the South, or Georgia, most needs is an intelligent peasantry—scientific and skilled laborers. In your first question you say: "I would ask you for your opinion about the negro as a laborer, and of the race as a peasantry for the South. Do you believe that we must look for a new class to supply his place on the farm, and are scientific and intensive farming and northern and foreign immigration the best substitutes for the present labor system in the South?"

I answer emphatically I do not, and I base my answer upon fifty years' experience. Prof. White to the contrary, notwithstanding. The negro is lazy, so is the white man; of course, we see honorable exceptions in both races, often in the white race because they have more pride of character and more sense. The negro sees and feels this, hence his willingness to be guided and directed by the white man. It is wrong, I think, to blame the negro for his failure on the farm where the land owner rents to him and turns him loose to shift for himself. He is broken when he begins, and but few white or black men rise. So rare is it, that when one succeeds it is apt to be noised about that somebody has suffered. The negro as a laborer on the farm, since freedom, deserves credit instead of censure. The change from slavery to freedom was very great. It actually killed a good many before they found out that freedom would not do to eat. Then the franchise was extended to them when they were profoundly ignorant of what it meant. But what race, nation or tribe would have behaved as well under similar circumstances? No, sir, the negro is not a failure on the farm. Take any county in Georgia, and where you find the most negroes there you will find the most cotton made, and that is the trouble and has done more to cripple the farming interests than bad labor. I would not be understood to say that our labor system is a good one, but I do say it is the best we can get, and with concert of action among the farmers, could be made the best labor for the South to be had, either from the old or new workers. The negro is easily satisfied. He can stand the hot sun. God Almighty has put a sweat pad upon his head which saves him from sun-stroke, and has given him a constitution in every way suited to the South. Upon the subject of his education, I would say, first educate him to speak the truth and try to teach him that in the great future crime will be punished and virtue rewarded, and that a good character is worth something even in this world. Secondly, educate him in the use of tools, the plow, the hoe, the axe. This, I think, is our duty. When it comes to books let him win his spurs and wear them; a man is always better helped who helps himself. An ecclesiastical politician has said that there are seven millions of negroes here to stay, and most of them uneducated, and will remain so unless they get help. It may be safely said that there are fourteen millions of our own race here to stay, who are uneducated and will remain so unless they get help. I am disposed to stick to our own race and help them if we can help at all, until they get out of the meshes of ignorance, and then, with a better grace and stouter heart, help the negro if he still needs help. I think it was Moses' idea to stick to his own race when he slew the Egyptian, not because Moses had been imposed upon, but because the Egyptian had imposed on one of Moses' race.

Georgia, when it was first settled, was known as and called an asylum for the poor. I would not, if I could, prevent the poor, but honest and industrious emigrant from the North or West or Europe from coming, as long as we have room, but to invite them here to take the place of the negro as laborers, I am opposed to that. What would become of the negro?

How long before (I mean now if the change was made) the farmer would be introduced to a strike? If the negro was to get up a strike it is highly probable that he would be struck; and besides all this, negroes and wage-working whites never did get along well together. In my opinion, it would be unwise to undertake to make the change, with the negro here in sufficient numbers to do the work, especially if his labor was supplemented with the white race, and thus let the white man feel that it is incumbent upon him to see that the labor of the negro is intelligently and industriously directed, until the negro becomes sufficiently skilled to pull through himself. A few are doing that now, and the number is increasing.

In justice to the negro, let me say that for ten years before the war between the States I was engaged in giving lessons in metal—welding and tempering steel, soldering, plating, &c. I also proposed among farmers who owned slaves to take a sprightly man (negro) from the farm, and in ten days teach him to do the most of the plantation work, such as making and pointing plows, ironing hoes, singletrees, screws and taps, &c. For this I charged one hundred dollars—no cure, no pay. I succeeded in at least nine cases out of ten. I often instructed poor white boys in this way, and some rich ones, whose parents wanted to develop their muscle and give them the use of tools. I found the negro almost destitute of inventive genius, but a genius of imitation highly developed. I succeeded better with negroes than with whites; not because they were as smart, but because they were willing and anxious to learn, and not afraid of work. The white man's hands would blister, and it was very rare that I could get one to cure the blister by raising another under the one already formed. I can still show a good many blacksmiths, white and black, instructed as above described, within a day's ride, and some in Augusta, who were slaves, and instructed by me in this county in 1857 and 1858. In conclusion, I would say, give the negro a chance. He has had a hard road to travel since he left his heathen wilds, and although he was enslaved for two centuries or more his contact with the white man and civilization has made the little bunch here worth more than all the balance of negroes put together.

### Three Things Shown

BY THE DISCUSSION OF TILLMAN MOVEMENT—THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ORANGEBURG.

We place before our readers this week a report of the discussion of Tillman movement by the County Agricultural Society, at their meeting on last Saturday. Most persons have read the letters of Mr. Tillman, especially his letter published in the News and Courier some time ago, and are, therefore, familiar with his purposes and the modes he suggests to carry them out. In the absence of a better leader, Mr. Tillman will not refuse to be the farmers' Moses to lead them out of their present troubles, at least until a convention can meet and perfect organization. The discussion of last Saturday and its results seem to settle the following points, so far as the members of that Society are concerned:

1st. The State administration and most of the officers belonging to it have the entire confidence of a very large majority of those present on that occasion.

2d. The movement though favored as a whole or in part by many, will meet with sufficient opposition to make its success exceedingly doubtful. The plans of Mr. Tillman are not generally approved, nor is he the proper man to lead in a movement of such vast importance.

3d. A separate agricultural college does not seem to be needed in South Carolina by the farmers; nor has the South Carolina College as many opposers as our people were led to believe. Its Agricultural Department is deemed, by many, to be sufficient to meet the farmers' needs if properly managed and confined within its legitimate sphere.

It is thought a State Convention will be held in the near future, and in that case our country will be represented so the interests of its farmers may be properly looked after. Further discussion of this question, however, is needed and ought not to end until the farmers of the country are perfectly and permanently organized, and, like other professions, place themselves in a position to defend their varied interests and to make their power felt as a controlling factor in the government of the State. This is natural and it is right, because the agricultural interests of the South is the chief corner stone of our national prosperity.—*Orangeburg Times, 25th.*

## ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS.

NO RADICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAROLINA PEOPLE.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS—ALL TROUBLE LYING IN CHARLESTON—THE CONTENTS OF THE POLITICIANS—RING OUT THE BIRDS.

(Correspondent Augusta Chronicle.) SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 3.—

[Special.]—The able and well timed editorial of the Chronicle of Saturday, the 27th, suggests some thoughts which may not be inopportune just at this particular time. One who, like your correspondent, has lived in different parts of the State, and is thoroughly acquainted with her people, can say with confidence that there is really no radical difference between them; and whatever prejudices that may have existed were largely, if not entirely, destroyed or obliterated by the war. They have the same State pride, and are generally the same straight out, white-supremacy Democrats, though the middle and up country are somewhat more Democratic, properly speaking, requiring every man, as some one says, to "take circumstances as they arise, and stand on his own bottom" instead of relying on the name and fame, or the prestige, as it is called, of some one else. The middle and up country realize that there is a splendid population in Charleston and along the low country who, though so greatly in the minority in their own section as to be of but little assistance to the party, are as patriotic, and as anxious for the progress, advancement, and good government of the State, as any one can be, and therefore as fully deserve recognition and protection. There are gentlemen there, too, such as Col. Wm. Elliott, of Beaufort, who deserve and are capable of properly filling almost any position within the gift of the people.

To show the disposition of the up country, it is only necessary to refer to the August Convention, of 1876, in which, after the straight-out Democracy of the middle and up country had triumphed over the fusionists or Chamberlainites of Charleston, instead of taking everything to themselves, they divided the State positions fairly. Gen. Gary declined the position of Attorney-General in favor of Gen. Connor, who was then the leader of the opposition.

As soon as the Democratic party went into power the Charleston politicians, some of whom were accused of being closely associated with the Radicals, commenced their operations for the direction and control of affairs in the State, both to secure political power and position, and for other purposes, to put it mild, of a more doubtful character. The first contest was over the bond question, in which they triumphed, not by Democratic votes, but by using the Radical negro votes in the Legislature to force the bond compromise, by which the question was relegated to the Supreme Court, which was organized to decide it as they desired. The same parties next organized the educational institutions in the interest of Charleston and Columbia without regard to the laws or the Constitution, and without regard to the interests either of the farmers or the denominational colleges of the State. We find them controlling the State Executive Committee and the State conventions, and refusing to recognize the claims or services of General Gary, though he had conceived and inaugurated the straight-out movement which redeemed the State, and rendered many other invaluable services, both as soldier and citizen. The next triumph of these wily conspirators in seeking their own gain and advancement, as well as the perpetuation of power, was in the great railroad contest, when, within a twelvemonth, for the first time in the history of the State, a South Carolina Legislature went down before the lobby and was forced to virtually repeal a law before it had been tried, and did not have the courage to abolish a commission, whose hands were tied and left worse than useless, because an unnecessary expense to the State.

### A Word to Fools and to Farmers.

SOME PLAIN SPEECH FROM A PLAIN PRACTICAL MAN—TWENTY YEARS OF SAD EXPERIENCE ON ONE SADDLE.—THE MAN WHO BEGS AND THE MAN WHO BUYS HIS BREAD—BOTH ARE SLAVES.

SLATE ROCK, COLUMBIA CO., Feb. 22.—Editors Chronicle: The time is near at hand for planting the crop of 1886. Will last year's experience make any changes for the better? Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. Now, I would ask, in the name of reason and common sense, have we not been fools long enough? No farming community in any age or any country ever got along and did well who depended upon one product. Virginia tried it with tobacco and failed. South America tried it with indigo and failed. The cotton belt tried it with cotton and failed.

THE ALL COTTON PLAN

of farming, if continued much longer, will eat up the plantation, dirt and all. A good deal, of late, is said and written about the inefficiency of labor on the farm; still the farmers stick to cotton, which requires more labor than anything we grow. Cotton will not do to eat. Labor follows sweat and bread, and when the farmer makes cotton to exchange for all the necessities of the farm, which must be hauled a thousand miles, or more at his expense, and often sold on time at one hundred per cent. over first cost, is it strange that the cotton crop fails or is exhausted before all the bills are paid? We have a farmer in the Republic of Columbia as plucky and energetic as can be found anywhere, who has stuck to cotton through evil and good report for sev-

HOW ACCOMPLISHED.

All of these things and the defeat of the census in the last Legislature, were accomplished by the same influences, Charleston and her allies in Columbia and other places, wielding an influence by virtue of her undue representation, and in the bond and railroad matters, by making use of the Radical negro votes in the House and the Senate. The defeat of the census was accomplished more adroitly, by bringing the influence to bear on a small body like the Senate alone,

where some middle and up country Senators allowed themselves to be influenced or duped into acquiescence. Taking everything into consideration, one might safely say that we have been a patient and long suffering people, and it is a wonder that we have not rebelled before this.

RING OUT THE BIRDS.

The masses are nearly always right at heart, and so are the people in South Carolina, both of the up and low country; but they are naturally so loyal and unsuspecting, and they have been manipulated so adroitly, that it has taken them a long time to realize that they were being governed by a big ring, which is supported by smaller rings in the State. It is true that there may not be any regular organization, with a certificate of membership, in these rings, but they exist nevertheless; feel the touch of the elbow, and know upon whom to rely. Look at the national appointments for South Carolina to positions at Washington, abroad and in the State, and it is easy to see who has struck hands, in order to take care of their friends, connections and favorites, some of whom are utterly without merit and little better than political mendicants.

GOV. THOMPSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

No legitimate business known to civilized man can live to pay the credit price for meat and bread and almost everything used upon a farm. Better rub out and begin new, and in case of death, will what we have to the merchant, and recommend our families to mercy. In fact, no man is exactly free who either begs or buys his bread, and when bought at credit prices, he is a slave indeed. It is not surprising that our Southern farmers are slow to catch on to THE CHANGED CONDITION OF LABOR. The change was very great, but still the negro as a wage working people is the best labor we can get. What race of white people would work for thirty or forty cents a day, a peck of meal and three pounds of meat a week, and retire to his cabin at night, happy and contented the year round. If the farmers of Georgia would leave the old rut this spring and plant plenty of everything which can be raised on the farm consumed by man or beast, and then plant enough cotton to keep all hands employed when not engaged with the provision crop; and then resolve that, all, both white and black, who are able to work, must go at it and stick to it until the crop is made and gathered, it would almost raise Georgia farmers from a dead level to a living perpendicular. I believe the old adage is: "A wise man sometimes changes his opinion, a fool never." It would appear that, after

THE NEWS AND COURIER.

Newspapers in this day and time are indispensably necessary to make or mar "the well laid schemes of mice and men," and the able editor of the News and Courier, who may be called the Michaelvelli of South Carolina politics, soon came to the front as the ally of the leading influences in the State, and ere long became a recognized power, as a member of the State and National Executive Committees. At one time, on the railroad question, it seemed disposed to become the champion of the people, but seemed to be a mere sham, as it turned up on the other side at the next session, in its usual role as a "whipper in" for the rings.

This is a simple statement of the general course of affairs in South Carolina, and in my next I will try to show how "a farmers' convention" might somewhat relieve that pressure, and restore the freedom of the people. Yes?

"The mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the Sea; And amidst their hour of strife, I dreamed that Greece might still be free."

But the Rings have called on Dawson, Dawson on the Sea, And Dawson said: "Fiddlele you And you'll tickle me." SPARTAN.

INTENSIVE FARMING,

and although my letter is long, will risk one or two thoughts, and, to begin, let me say that farmers are not agreed upon this subject; for instance, one of my neighbors prepared the land and set out his potato slips; he managed highly and got in the grass generally, and when he went to work out the patch the grass had such a firm hold he found it impossible. He quietly prepared another patch, pulled up the slips and transferred them to patch No. 2. This he called intensive farming. It is said that much is the mother of money, may it not be said that labor is the foundation stone? As labor is now, this is a rolling stone, the bed rock is not steady nor reliable, hence the farmer can hardly risk setting all his eggs in one nest, but had better climb the ladder a round at a time—begin the intensive system on a small scale, and that for cash, depend more upon his own muscles, wrestle on, toil on, and may be after a long, dark night, day may break in full view of the promised land. TRAVELLER.

ANOTHER VIEW.

CALHOUN, GA., Feb. 21. Editors Chronicle: I have read with much interest the interview with Prof. White, published in the Augusta Chronicle. I think his position incontrovertible, his argument unanswerable. A man of observation can't find a word of untruth in what he said in that talk as printed. There are, of course, a few exceptional cases amongst the negroes, but they are "few and far between," and these exceptions are found in the old slave, who had an intelligent; humane master, who worked him sys-

tematically and not mechanically. These negroes are now the most reliable laborers we have, but they are rapidly passing away, and will soon be extinct. The "new issue" negroes are absolutely worthless and irresponsible. They work only as a matter of necessity, and when an opportunity presents they drift into the cities and towns, where they soon become "scabs" on the body politic, furnishing abundant material for the courts, jails and chain gangs. They know no such word as steal—they "take" things and are soon "taken." They are so much driftwood; they are a burden on the courts, the countries and finally the State. They are consumers now where they were formerly producers. I will die with my old slaves, but a day of white peasantry is coming; it must come, and under proper circumspection it will prove a blessing to our Southern country. The negro's days are numbered; colonization or extinction stares them in the face. I will not let a negro of the new edition live on my premises; I supplant the old ones with poor white men peasantry of the American variety.

CHANGED THE SCHEDULE.

Another neighbor tried cotton for two years and declared that he got nothing but the seed. He did most of the work and pulled through until three or four years ago he

CHANGED THE SCHEDULE.

He is now able to declare small dividends every year. All that saved him during the cotton mania was, he ran on cash, and, as he described it, "ent close and squinched his thirst." Another farmer in an adjoining county mortgaged his farm to a merchant to get supplies, at \$6 per acre. He was also a cotton man. In two years he ate up the farm, besides all the cotton he could make, and was badly in debt besides. I speak of these things to show how foolish it is for the farmer to continue the all-cotton plan of farming—which makes the credit system a necessity and then leaves him at the mercy of the merchant, forgetting that there "is policy in war, but no friendship in trading."

What is said about Capt. Lipscomb's Letter.

In reply to a letter from a friend, the Hon. James N. Lipscomb has positively refused to take any part whatever in the farmers' convention under the control or leadership of Mr. B. R. Tillman. Mr. Lipscomb has always taken an active part in anything that would advance the interests of the farmers of the State, but like every wise farmer ought to do, he fails to see things as Mr. Tillman does, and in his own words he says you can count him out of any convention with the "Agricultural Moses" as a leader.—*Winnboro News and Herald, 2nd.*

We cannot but admire Mr. Lipscomb's bold manner, and think he will lose nothing by the plain letter he has written. If there is one thing more than another that we heartily detest in a public man, it is the fear to express honest opinions, lest a few votes be lost thereby. This thing of running with the hare and barking with the hounds may succeed for a while, but the day of retribution will surely come and all deceitfulness certainly be exposed. It requires a man of great moral courage always to express his opinions, boldly and fairly, without any dilatory, but he rises in the scale of moral worth just in proportion as he does so. The writer is not a political admirer of Mr. Lipscomb, but does not hesitate to express his admiration of his course in the Tillman boomerang.—*Abbeville Messenger.*

We publish in another column a letter without signature addressed to Hon. J. N. Lipscomb from some one evidently hearing confidential relations to Mr. Tillman, in which the writer states that Tillman regretted having to "scratch" Secretary Lipscomb and he invites him to join in the movement which the writer thinks will "sweep the State," and be cautious Mr. Lipscomb that unless he does, "I fear you will get left." The whole tenor of the letter indicates that the Tillman agitation is political in its bearings and objects, and that the advancement of agriculture is only used as a plausible excuse for the attempt to array the farmers as a class faction against every other interest in the State. The letter of Col. Lipscomb is a strong, manly and scathing rebuke of all the demagogical clap-trap and should be read by every farmer in the State, and then they should make up their minds whether they are willing to follow the "Hamburg Moses" in his bitter and insulting arraignment of all other professions and occupations.—*Aiken Recorder, 2nd.*

"Score No. 1 for the Agricultural Bureau."

Some of the fertilizer companies are howling because the Agricultural Bureau has placed their goods on the list of frauds. Score No. 1 for the Agricultural Bureau. If the chemical analyses of the goods, as found by the State chemist, are correct, they deserve to be published, and the companies should seek to remedy the same instead of howling when their goods do not come up to the standard.—*Marion Star, 25th.*

King Thebaw has four queens. England has only one, but with her navy revolvers she will take the pot all the same.

"Does your family play ball?" was asked of a little slave. "Me and mother does," he replied. "I bawl and she makes the base hits."