RATING THE RAILROADS.

The State Board of Equalization Announce Assessments which, in Many Cases. Appear to have been Made with a Special View to Forcing Appeals.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, May 11 .- The all-important State railroad board of equalizatained the final basis of the last assessments of railroad property. In a few the railroad authorities were accepted. The larger roads had their figures materially increased, and the Richmond and Danville Road seemed to be par- It would have even been salutary. ticularly unfortunate. The present figures are by no means the ones on 14th of June to hear any appeals.

There were present at to-day's ses-Tindal, Attorney General McLaurin and Comptroller General Ellerbe. In the absence of Treasurer Bates Mr. Tindal was made chairman. The board had returns from all of the railroads, with two exceptions. Judge Cothran, general counsel, and Vice-President A. B. Andrews appeared before the board to show that the Richmond and Danville roads ought not to be assessed as high as last year, and why the returns of the roads as made were correct and equitable.

The board heard the argument, but did not, from their preliminary action, take much heed of it. The arguments were on the same line as those heretofore advanced.

In the tabulated statement below give the mileage of the roads, as given by the companies, the rate of assessper mile as reported by the officers of the roads. The figures, which will be interested in the village store and in an interesting study for many, are:

New reported

	Miles.	Assess- ment.	by com pany
Asheville & Sparb'g	23.5	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000 00
Atlanta & Charlotte		18,000	8,500 0
Bishopville	23	1,(2)	1,000 0
Cumberland Gap		8,001	4,000 00
Carolina Midland		5,(00)	5,000 0
Car. K'ville & West'n	15	1,000	1,000 0
Central of S. C	40	12,000	5,000 0
Three C's	107.2	10,000	4,400 OC
Chas'n'& Savannah	85.25	13,000	6,000 0
Chas. Sum. & North'n		8,00	No ret'rr
Chari'te, Col & Aug	178.9	14,000	8,000 0
Cheraw & Chester	28.6	4,009	2,500 C
Cheraw & Salisbury	11	5,000	5,000 0
Chester & Lenoir		4,000	2,500 0
Col'a & Greenville		10,500	7,000 0
	24.47	10,000	5,000 0
Georget'n & Western.	37	3,000	3,000 00
Georgia Carolina &	٠.	0,000	7.96
Georgia, Carolina & Northern, first	30	10,000	10,000 00
Georgia, Carolina &	100.00	5,000	5,006 00
Northern, remain'g	106 09	5,000	2,500 00
Laurens	259		3,500 00
Manch'r & Augusta	19	5,000	9,784 5
Northeastern	102	4 0 0	1,000 0
Palmetto		10,000	7,500 0
Pt. Royal & Augusta . Pt. Royal & Western		1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.04 (0.00)
Carolina, first	51	10,000	7,000 00
Pt. Royal & Western	2222		
Carolina	159.9	10,000	6,000 0
South-Bound		8,0.0	8,000 00
South Carolina		16,00	13,000 0
Spar. Union & Col	68	5,000	3,500 0
Wil. Chad & Conway	25.25	5,000	2,250 00
Wil. Col & Augusta	114	14,000	6,000
Wilson & Summerton	19	1,798	1,798 0
Blue Ridge	34	5,000	4,000 00
Ashley River	4	13,000	11,000 00
		3,000	2,000 0
(C. & S.)		2,000	2,000 0
Col. New & Laurens	63.5	5,000	5,000 00
	00.0		No ret'ru
So. Ca. Pacific Branchville & Bow'n	20 5	2,000	1,000 0

WHAT WAS DONE LAST YEAR. The board of equalization last year made a preliminary assessment, which was subsequently considerably reduced. In the following table are given the comparative figures, showing the action of the board after hearing argu-

Asheville & Spartb'g\$ 8,000 \$ 8,000 Atlanta & Charlotte 20,000 18,000 Bishopville Railroad 1,500 Car. C. Gap & Chicago 8,000 Caro, K'ville&West'n 10,000 Central of S. Carolina 12,000 Chas. Cin. & Chicago 10,000 10,000 Charl'n & Savannah 18,000 Char. Sum & North'n 8,000 Char. Col. & Augusta 15,000 Cheraw and Salisbury 8,000 5.000 4 000 Chester and Lenoir... 5,000 Col. and Greenville... 15,000 10,500 5,000 Col. Nb'y & Laurens.. 6,000 Florence Railroad 10,000 Georget'n & Western 3,000 3,000 Geo. Caro. & North'n 10,000 10,000 Hartsville Railroad ... 2,500 2.0005,000 Northeastern Railr'd 20,000 17,000 Palmetto Railroad..... 6,000 Pt. R'yal&W. Carol'a 12,000 14,000 10,000 Pt. R'yal&W. Carol'a 12,000 S. Carolina Railway 20,000 S. Union and Colum. 5,000 16,000 Wil. Chadb'n & Con'y 6,000 5,000 Wil. Col. & Augusta 15,000 14,000 Wilson & Summerton 1,798 1,798 Barnwell Railroad 11,000 11,000 Blackv'e N. & Alston 7,500 A CHANCE TO GET A REDUCTION.

The Comptroller General has decided that he will make an abatement for all side-trackage included in the assessment of roads, wherever the abatement is requested. The reduction will be granted upon the returns of last year.

"'Looking Backward' Nearer than

| New York Herald.]

The paternal theory of government is to me odious. The utmost possible liberty to the individua!, and the fullest possible protection to him and his property, is both the "mitation and the duty of governmen

If it may regulate service, which is not a public service, or the compensation for the use of one kind of property which is not devoted to a public use, why may it not, with equal reason, regulate the price of all service and the compensation to be paid for the use of all property? And if so, "Looking Backward" is

nearer than a dream. These significant words lately fell from the lips of a justice of the United And now we bring this to a close, dersed by two other members of that tribunal. They were a protest by Juston So let it pass as other news. tices Brewer, Field and Brown against

Chicago warehouse cases and now reaffirmed in the New York grain elevator cases that a State has the power to regulate the conduct and fix the prices of any business "affected with a public interest."

When this theory of constitutional law was first announced by Chief Justice Waite, its far reaching consequences, its dangerous tendencies and possition met to-day and practically main- ble abuses were widely recognized and commented upon.

If the expression "business affected instances there were reductions, and in with a public interest" had been deseveral cases the returns as made by fined so as to limit its meaning to matters that were in reality of a public nature, the stand taken by the Court would have been tenable and harmless.

Thus railway traffic is clearly public in character. No railway can be built which the State will collect the taxes, or operated without the express conas reductions are very likely to be sent of the people. Every road must made when the board meets on the first get a franchise from the State. This secures to it valuable privileges. sion of the board Secretary of State may be taken without the consent of the owner by payment of its appraised value. The road is a creature of the ness and its changes are subject to leg- than anything else. islative regulation. The same is true of telegraph, telephone and express companies. It is true of ferries.

But elevating grain is not a public business of that kind. The owner receives no franchise or special privilege from the State. He cannot take private property without the consent of the owner. Like the merchant and the manufacturer, he buys his land as best he can and carries on his business without governmental aid.

The majority of the Supreme Court says of it, "the public has an interest in the business," and therefore it is subject to legislative control. But, as Jusment as fixed by the board of equalitice Brewer pertinently asks, What zation to-day, and the value of the road | business is there in which the public | has not an interest? The public is the city mercantile establishment. Every branch of trade and industry appeals to the community for patronage. Every branch is for the accommodation of the community.

If the Legislature may dictate how may be made it may exercise the same arbitrary power in the case of any business. It may limit profits and control markets generally. It may determine the compensation any man may receive for the use of his property or for his personal services.

A power so sweeping cannot be conceded to a Legislature without denying to the individual an inherent and essential right of freedom. Its exercise would be liable to the gravest abuses and wrongs. Let us hope with Justices Brewer, Field and Brown, that the time is not distant when the evils of this doctrine "will become so apparent that the courts will hasten to declare that government can prescribe compensation only when it grants a special privilege, as in the creation of a corporation or when the service which is rendered is a public service or the property is in fact devoted to a public use."

"I Pray You Kick Me, 'Tis a Sure Way to Honor."

[The News and Courier.]

Is it to be an established rule that when anyone says anything unkind or sarcastic about one of Tillman's special followers straightway that follower is to receive special honors?

The question is suggested by the circumstance that the Hon. Robert Aldrich who is still sore from Col. Orr's allusion to his alleged coat tail hanging propensities, has been appointed by Gov. Tillman to sit on the supreme bench, the resignation of that appointment by Speaker Ira B. Jones having been accepted.

The cases in which he is to sit are E. J. Reeder, respondent, vs. Thomas R. Workman, assignee, and E. P. Chalmers, administrator, vs. C. W. Kinard,

Candidacy for congressional honors will hardly vitiate the new appointment. Judge Aldrich might without any impropriety have been selected.

Campaign Poetry.

There is a man of Adam's race, And Edgefield is his dwelling place; And we are told by "Enoree plantation That he wants to rule all creation.

He had his cows all well fed And assessed them at ten per head, But when he sold he showed his folly By selling them for nearly forty.

He went around blowing his horn, That there was room for much reform But when he got into the good stall,

Bedarned if he didn't forget it all. His all absorbing campaign song Was he'd right every wrong, But why he failed no one can tell, Unless he meant to lie like hell.

There is one thing we like first rate, And that is this old gallant State: But all his talk about free pass Sounds like the jackass.

Hurrah, three cheers for John C. Shep pard, He holds his colors like the leopard,

And will not lie or change a spot Like the would-be tyrant despot.

The Sheppard will take care of the sheep, And make no promise he will not keep And as to being the farmers' friend, On him they all can well depend.

The Sub-Treasury.

To The Editor of The Herald and most difficult of solution in the science of government.

A full and accurate knowledge of figures and facts are absolutely necessary to arrive at correct conclusions. The report of the Comptroller of the

Currency shows that on the 25th of September, 1891, there were 3,677 National banks. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was \$677,426,876.25. Their circulation was \$131,323,301.50. To secure their circulation they deposited with the Treasurer \$150,035,600 in registered bonds of the United States government.

The deposits by individuals were \$1,-588,318,681.37. Their loans and discounts were \$2,005,468,205.93.

The above figures and facts show that the bills alone of these banks are se-By virtue of it any private property cured by bonds of the government. Creditors are not secured. These banks like all others established

since the founding of the Bank of En-State. Obligations and duties to the gland in 1694 are based on credit, conpublic are imposed upon it. Its busi- fidence and chance-more on chance

Since the establishment of the present National banking system 29 years ago, 164 National banks have failed with a clear loss to creditors of \$15,459,-

Twenty-five National banks failed last year having a capital stock of \$3,-662,000. On the 31st of August, 1865, the in-

terest bearing obligations of the government were \$2,383,033,315. On the 31st of October, 1891, it was reduced to \$649,650,232.

With the cancellation of the registered bonds of the government the present National banking system will expire. The last of them are due in Under the system of the State banks

in 1841 the total bank capital was \$317,-

642,692. During the year 1841 fifty-five banks failed with an aggregated capital of \$67,036,265 and circulation of \$23.577. In nearly every instance the entire capital of the banks that failed was the business of elevating grain may be lost, yet men advocate going back to carried on and fix the charges that that system. Under the National banking system the bills of the banks

> system of State banks. Both, however, are seriously defective and should be displaced by a better

> A system of State treasuries can be worked up to perfection. They can be made perfectly safe and a blessing to the whole people. From 2 to 3 per cent. is all that can in the aggregate be annually made, and no higher interest should be charged. This the wealth of nations clearly demonstrates. The duty rests on Congress under our constitution of government to provide a uniform National currency for the whole people. It should be issued and advanced on property properly restricted and secured at a low rate of interest or without interest.

If South Carolina should through her legislature ask Congress to order 40,000,000 dollars in legal tenders printed for her and take them out by a deposit of her bond with the United States Treasurer and pay off her State debt and advance the balance to her citizens on their property properly restricted and secured these notes would be based on \$168,000,000 of property and endorsed by the United States, whose wealth is increasing at the rate of \$150,000,000 a month. The security would be perfect. We would then have our distinctive money, which every nation should have. In that event we would not suffer from any diaster that

might befall any other nation. It is estimated that the shrinkage in values in the United States caused by the suspension of Baring Brothers was \$2,600,000,000.

This is one of the results of the pre-

sent financial system. We are too closely allied in our finances with England. To illustrate, sup-

pose there were two mill ponds running parallel without communication. If a log was thrown into one of them it would displace the water where it falls in and every atom of water in that pound would be displaced one atom pond would not be disturbed. It would remain placid.

business at a low rate of interest would be safe depositories for the General

The deposits would not be loaned out as is now done by the banks. They would be held until called for; hence there would be no hazard. All gold and silver would be put into bars and used as commodities, the holders paying all with the products of the mines. There should be no difference.

In 1842 James H. Hammond, a planter of vast erudition was elected Governor of the State. Cotton was selling at 4 cents per pound. In a speech to the people he said, "We are making more cotton than the world wants."

Hammond was mistaken. We were not making more cotton than the world needed. We were making more than the mills then in existence could convert into goods. That is our condition at the States Supreme Court and were in- But it's simply an old man's honest present time. Twenty millions of bales would not supply the wants of the people if there were mills enough to convert them into goods.

the doctrine originally affirmed in the Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The great need is money in ample

National and State Banking System vs. volume to build the mills and oil the spindles.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

A system of State treasuries, as outlined by the writer will furnish it at News: The financial problem is the such rates of interest as will give us tion was called to order at 10 a. m. (11 booming times.

> When our raw material is converted into goods and what we don't need is exported we will be the wealthiest and most powerful, as we are the freest nation in the world.

> For a system of State treasuries to be established and the country filled with joy and plenty the people must be all aglow and take hold by States. The request must go up to Congress from each State. Congress cannot refuse if the matter is properly presented coming from a State.

> If adopted it will prove the safest and most equitable system of finance ever Respectfully,

ELLISON S. KEITT. Enoree Plantation, S. C., April 27th.

What Free Coinage Does.

[Hon. Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, in the May Forum.]

By causing the withdrawal of gold from general citculation "free coinage" would contract the currency about 333 per cent., and be followed, of course, by the cessation of many kinds of business employing labor, and curtailing all industrial enterprises, through which very many men and women would lose their customary employ-

The result of the increased competition for work would reduce the wages paid to those who were fortunate enough to retain employment.

The reduced wages would be paid in money worth (market value) but seventy cents, instead of, as now, 100 cents.

The accumulated savings of the workbanks, building associations, life inwould be cut down nearly one-third. These evils open up a long vista of injustice and of suffering for the worthy attend to the matter. and comparatively helpless masses which may well stagger the honest and enthusiastic but mistaken advocate of fres coinage.

Now, who would be the real suffer-

1. The 4,258,893 who own the \$1,524,are secured and we have a National 844,506 of deposits in savings banks currency. In these respects the system Free coinage would cost them \$457,- one hundred years ago. Isaiah 54: 2. of National banks is superior to the 2. The principal creditors next and

of the government, too, are the 800,000 happy and timely hits. He wanted a pensioners, whose \$157,000,000 of pen- religion with God in it. He deplored sions would be cut down \$47,000,000 in the advancement of materialism and one year, or \$470,000,000 in ten years. 3. Then come the great army of 5,000,-

000 policy holders in life insurance companies, whose \$7,500,000,000 in policies little while longer. would be cut down to \$2,250,000,000. 4. After these the 500,000 men and

women who have invested in building the minutes, several committees were and loan associations. 5. Then come the millions of clergy-

\$175,000,000 a year. 6. Last, but certainly not least, the women and children (in 1580), all of nial movement. whom would, to start with, suffer a large reduction in wages, and then, after getting lower nominal wages, would find their dollar purchase but 70 cents' worth of goods, causing them a loss amounting to the stupendous annual sum of \$1,210,614,720.

EX-SECRETARY VILAS SAYS IT THREAT-ENS THE LAND WITH FINANCIAL

DISASTER.

[The May Forum.] The production and trade of our people extend to very many different articles and objects, to nearly every form, indeed, which man's labor yields; the volume of all is vast, exceeding accurate statistical account, and the currents of business are intertwined and commingled beyond possibility of clear and satisfactory tracing of their mutual relations, so that analysis and just apportionment of effects to each several cause of all the causes that enter for good or ill into the common resultant are unattainable.

The shadow of apprehension is with us now, though that event never beby another. The water in the other fall. For while its exact influence and injury may not be computed, it is certain that the calamity of a currency The State treasuries in addition to revolution has been during some furnishing all the money needed for months brought so imminently to impend over the country that the menace has started fear, alarmed business men and more or less changed their conduct in many transactions; setting them to guard their property by unusual devices and lessening their readiness freely to invest money in any form, either in loans or enterprises of business. The haze in our atmosphere is costs. The products of the fields and not, however, due altogether to the mills should be on the same footing prospect of free coinage. The coinage law as it stands already is alone sufficient to gather portentous clouds in the financial sky. How long will it require under present methods to secure the volume and force of silver adequate to displace gold?

That portentous event has already made its debut, and in repetition of

The following are the famous lines of

John Wesley, giving his idea of how

to make a truly successful life: Do all the good you can. By all the means you can, In all the ways you can, In all the places you can, At all the times you can, To all the people you can, As long as ever you can.

The Southern Baptist Convention.

[Correspondence Herald and News.] ATLANTA, GA., May 5 .- The conveno'clock by our time) by the former President, Judge Harralson, of Alabama, and was opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. W. R. Gwalt-

ney, of North Carolina. He read the 65th Psalm, and asked the audience to rise and sing the Coronation bymn. This they did right heartily, led by Professor D. B. Townes.

Dr. Gwaltney then prayed. The States were then called and the delegates enrolled. Whereupon were found to be present 948 delegates, representing the 1,300,000 white Baptists of the South.

Judge Harralson was again elected President, by acclamation, and Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Governor W. J. Northen of Georgia, Governor J. P. Eagle of Arkausas and Hon. L. L. Foster, of Texas, were elected Vice-Presidents. Drs. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, and O. F. Gregory, of Baltimore, were re-elected Secretaries.

Governor Northen delivered the address of welcome, which was replete with eloquent thought. He said that while there is no union of Church and State with us, yet it is ours to give the State good citizenship and good

Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, responded. Contrary to expectationfor we were anticipating something in his usual vein of humor-his remarks were pathetic and affecting in the extreme. We saw many wet eyes, and heard this speech pronounced the best he ever made.

The courtesies of the floor were extended to the press and the people of Atlanta and Georgia.

In the afternoon a letter was read by the secretary from Dr. Brown, of the ing people, usually invested in savings | city, stating that a delegate, Rev. Geo. Bushyhead, an Indian preacher, had surance policies and in small loans, died that morning, and asking for instructions as to what to do with the body. A committee was appointed to

The reports of the three boards of the convention, Home, Foreign and Sundayschool, were read and referred to proper committee.

In the evening the convention sermon was preached by Dr. Gambrell, of Mississippi. His text was the text Cary preached his immortal sermon from, His was a very practical and soul-stirring sermon in which he gave some the decline of spirituality in the churches. He prayed that God would spare the old time country preacher a

On Saturday morning, after prayer by Rev. J. L. Rollins and the reading of

Dr. J. L. Carrol, of North Carolina, men, clerks, men in the army and offered a resolution looking to the renavy and civil service, and others who duction of the delegation, as it, he said work for salaries or fixed incomes, all of had become unwieldy. Dr. Burrows whom, while nominally getting 100 | thought otherwise, and we were threatcents, would actually get but 70 cents. ened with an interminable discussion. Free coinage would cost these classes | Whereupon, Dr. T. T. Eaton, of Kentucky, called for the special order, which was at once taken up. It being vast army of 10,085,956 working men, a meeting in the interest of the centen-

> Dr. J. W. Carter spoke on the subject "Moral Basis of Missions." He showed to us that the moral basis of missions is God's eternal law, that we are to love our God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves. This law is the basis of all mission work. His thoughts

were fresh, clearcut and well put. Just here occurred a very touching episode, there were six men who were present at the first session of this convention, which met in Augusta, 1845, viz.: Dr. S. G. Hillyer, Rev. A. W. Mahoney, of S. C., Dr. C. M. Irwin, T. P. Smith, of S. C., and Dr. J. T. S. Park. These brethren took their places on the stand, and were presented to the failings. convention; weak, tremulous, white headed, with staffs in hand, they stood beside the president. The audience stood and sang, "How firm a foundatoin," as one man, and when we came to the verse, "even down to old age, etc.," the

tear drops trembled on many an eye. Dr. J. P. Green, of St. Louis, next | then forget all about it. addressed us on the subject, "The neathen lost without the Gospel." He showed us from God's word this is true

He was attentively heard. Dr. J. A. Broadus, of the Seminary, next spoke to us in his simple way on vesterday. They organized an emigrathe subject of, "How best to utilize the centennial of missions." He thought we could help the cause by holding special meetings like the politicians, circulating missionary biographies, leaflets and other literature, by writing articles in newspapers, putting illustrations in every sermon drawn from missionary work, by use of maps, correspondence with missionaries and conversation, talk missions to everyone you come in contact with. He deplored, in the course of his remarks, the lack of good preaching. He said he heard better when he was fifteen years of age I'll say this in the presence of my pastor. Whereupon Dr. Eaton observed man and have no man ferour friend; to that Dr. Broadus attended services away from home often. After the conclusion of Dr. Broadus' speech, Prof.

and Mrs. Townes sang, "Redeemed." may the word be with power.

responding Secretary of the Missionary and die happy.

Union of New York, was introduced and gave us a genuine view of the mission field of Japan, China and India. His speech was a revelation to us. We have never been brought so close to the field before, nor have we ever seen it so clearly as we beheld it through the eyes

of Dr. Mabie.

When Dr. Mabie was through Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, made some remarks, and then pledged \$5,000 for the centennial fund of \$250,000, and then again \$5,000 for his twin brother Eugene. Drs. Tupper, Eaton, Jones, Gibson, Eubank, missionary to Africa, Miller pledged one-tenth of their gross incomes, many others made pledges amounting in the aggregate, \$16,518. It being late the collection was not finished, and doubtless will be resumed

On Saturday evening the centennial committees of the various States made brief reports of the work already done, after which Dr. E. H. Carroll, of Texas,made an address on "Home Missions in America." He enumerated six factors in the mission work: Persecution was one, divisions within the ranks of the apostles, and seeing seizing providential openings, unsent and unpaid for the storage of liquors or distilled laborers, organization, distribution of work into different departments, as Peter was the Apostle of the Circumcision, while Paul was sent to the they were constructed. If not, to ex-Gentiles. His was a masterly effort, plain who builds the bonded ware and was appreciated apparently by

the audience. On Sunday morning the writer went to the First Baptist church to hear Dr. Broadus. I went three quarters of an hour before time. I never saw a house more closely packed with people. I edged my way to the pulpit and found a lowly seat on the pulpit step between the knees of Dr. W. D. Powell, our missionary to Mexico. Before preaching the congregation sang and prayed, and listened to an address by Dr. W. D. Powell, of Mexico. Among many other things he told us how God was calling the rich into his kingdom in Mexico, one of whom had consecrated himself to the work of the ministry. But the hour for preaching has come. Dr-Broadus comes upon the pulpit and now we have a display of musical talnot. We were compelled to listen to an "hanthem" before and after the ser-

mon, notwithstanding we were packed like sardines in a warm room. Oh! that we may be delivered from the tyranny of church choirs. I think we will be in heaven. I think the precentor of heaven's choir will let us all sing according to the wish of the Psalmist, "Let the people praise thee, O Lord; let all the people praise thee." But in spite of adverse circumstances on hand, a soul stirring sermon from Judges 1: 20.

"The sword of the Lord and Gideon." The convention is not half through with its work and will not adjourn before Tuesday evening.

Short and Sweet.

[From Texas Siftings.] The man who keeps his mouth shut never has to eat any crow. A dollar in your pocket is worth five

invested in a lottery ticket. The size of a man has nothing to do with the size of a lie he can tell. What is done cannot be undone,

especially if it is a hard-boiled egg. A friend in need is a friend who generally strikes you for a quarter. When a sick man refuses to send for doctor that is a sign he still clings to

Modern society overlooks a soiled reputation much more readily than it does soiled gloves.

The telephone is an arrangement by which two men can lie to each other without becoming confused. Childhood is the nursery rhyme,

youth the love ballad, middle age the prose, and old age the blank verse in man's book of life. Those whom we have compelled to concede our natural advantages are the

ones who are best acquainted with our The girl who runs away with the hired man is held up in ridicule, but she frequently does better than the one

who marries a poet. The only sensible time to be happy is the present moment. Most people put it off until week after week and

Negroes Endorse Senator Butler's Bill.

BIRMINGHAM, May 8 .- About 10,000 negroes attended a mass- meeting here tion society to plant colonies in Africa, passed resolutions endorsing Senator Butler's bill, that whites and blacks cannot live together, and asking the press of the country to urge Congress to pass the law.

Why They Are Poor.

[From the Jefferson County (Mon.) Sentinel.7

Country editors always remain poor, but that is because they are not mean enough to get rich. In order to get rich body belonging to us; to be friend to no fifty of them I understood. May the pense of every enjoyment save that of Lord be with each man of them and swallowing in filthy meanness, death may the word be with power.

In the afternoon Dr. Mabie, the Corticor prefer to remain poor, live happy

In the afternoon Dr. Mabie, the Corticor prefer to remain poor, live happy

The first prefer to remain poor, live happy

E. Pelham,

The first prefer to remain poor, live happy

The firs

WHERE IS YOUR WARE HOUSE?

The Government never Bullt One, and Never Should.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Some of the Farmers' Alliance men in the South and West who are advocating the ware house system for adoption by the Government have been met with the argument that it is not the province of the Government to build ware houses for any class of producers, to which the advocates of the ware house system have replied that if the Government can build ware houses in which to store whiskey, there ought to be no reasonable objection to the construction of ware houses for grain and other products of farmers. Senator Cockrell, who believed that this notion was an erroneous one, sent an inquiry to the internal revenue commissioner, Mr. Mason, and has received the following reply:

OFFICE COM'R INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, May 7, 1892, The Hon. F. M. Cockrell, United States Senate-Sir: I am in receipt of your letter asking whether the United States Government, out of the Government funds, has built any ware houses spirits, and if so, the number of such ware houses, when built, the cost thereof, and under what authority of law houses for distillers, how they are bonded, and upon what terms spirits are stored therein and the revenue col-

lected thereon. In reply I would say that the United States does not now, and has never, built any ware houses for distillers for the storage of their liquors and distilled spirits. There is no law authorizing the expenditure of public money for this purpose. All distilled spirits, with the exception of brandy distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, are deposited in ware houses provided by the distiller himself. Section 3,271 of Revised Statutes provides that: "every distiller shall provide, at his own expense, a ware house to be situated on and to constitute part of his distillery premises. and to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits of his own manufacture ent on organ, horn, fiddle and what until the tax thereon shall have been paid."

Distillers of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes, exclusively, are exempt from the provisions of this tax upon the spirits as soon as produbonded ware house erected by a private individual and stored there until the tax becomes due, but in no case is the Government liable for any expenses incurred in storing distilled spirits of any kind. Before a distiller commerces to operate his distillery he executes a bond, the condition of which, among other things, is for the payment of tax upon spirits produced by him. When spirits are placed in a ware house, which he is required to provide, an additional bond, known as a "ware housing bond," is executed for the payment

of the tax upon said spirits. In addition to this distillers' premises and apparatus are liable for the tax, and the Government has first lien upon the spirits themselves for the tax due thereon. Until this tax is paid the Government has custody of the spirits by its officers in these bonded ware houses. At the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the owner desires possession and use of the spirits, the internal revenue tax of ninety cents a gallon must be paid.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. MASON, Commissioner.

A Good Ticket. This is a year when all sorts of presidential tickets will be suggested on all kinds of platforms. The Southern Cultivator proposes the following:

For President: INDUSTRY. For Vice President:

Economy.

Electoral Ticket: 1. Hog, hominy and hay. 2. Grain and grasses. 3. Cotton and the cereals.

4. Home raised products. 5. Improved labor-saving machin-6. Intensive culture.

8. Improved stock raised at home. 9. Improved public highways. Smaller farms and more thorough

7. Fields terraced and tilled.

11. Homes made more attractive. Interesting to Ladies.

tillage.

Dear Madam:

Does your husband seem tired of you, are you always peevish? Do you and your husband have little spats now and then? This is the case with most married people; and the only way you will ever live in perfect harmony is to restore the sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, strength, vigor and playfulness of girlhood; then your husband will stick to you, like he did in your courtship days, and not be seeking the so-ciety of other ladies.

you will try one package of "Rose Buds" you will not regret it; it will make a new woman of you. "Rose Buds" will absolutely cure Congestion, Inflammation and Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhea or Whites, Rupture at Childbirth, Ovarian Tumors, Miscarriages and all the distressing symptoms, such as Bearing Down pains, Sleeplessness, etc. Its wonderful effects are noticed from the first application. Leucorrhea or Whites, are usually cured by one or two applications. No doctor's examination-treat vourself By mail, post-paid, \$1.00. THE LEV-

A NOTED MAN'S DEATH.

Col. George W, Bushyhead Breathes His

[Atlanta Journal.] Col. George W. Bushyhead, a delegate to the Baptist convention being

held here, breathed his last at the Providence Infirmary Tuesday morning. Col. Bushyhead, as he delighted in styling himself, was an ex-chief of the Cherokee Indians of the North Carolina reservation. He was a cousin of the famous Bushyhead, chief of the Cherokees of the reservation in the Indian Territory. Col. Bushyhead, after resigning the position of chief of his tribe, began preaching and shortly

afterwards was ordained a Baptist

minister. He came to Atlanta three weeks ago intending to remain here and attend the Baptist convention. He was stopping at a boarding house near the centre of the city. Several days ago he contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia.

Monday afternoon he was removed to the Providence Infirmary. There every attention possible was paid him, but he sank gradually until Tuesday morning, when he died.

This morning the body of the exhief, although with white blood in his veins, was laid to rest in Southview cemetery, a colored burial ground south of the city. No word has been sent to Bushyhead's relatives of his death.

As he was one of the most prominent

ministers in southwestern North Caro-

lina, it is very probable that relatives will have the body exhumed and buried decently. Col. Bushyhead gained his title in the Confederate army, it is said. When the late war began he raised a troop of infantry, which fought gallantly under his leadership until the end of that

eventful struggle. Those who know Col. Bushyhead are ery indignant over the manner in which his body was used by the city warden and his burial in a colored cemetery.

The Rise and Fall of Parties.

[Spartanburg Herald.] 1. The Clinton Democracy, born 1812

2. The anti-masonic party, born 1826 tatute. These distillers either pay the and though such men as Seward, Filmore, Woed, Clay and Wilt were idenced or the spirits are deposited in a tified with it, its existence ceased in 1832.

> 3. The Liberty party, born in 1840, died in 1844. 4. The Free Soil or Abolition party, born in 1848, died in 1852.

> born in 1852, died the same year. 6. The American or Know Nothing party, born in 1856, died in 1860. 7. The Liberal Republican party, born

5. The Southern State's Rights party,

in 1872, died the same year. 8. The Temperance party's birth and death occurred in 1872.

9. The Labor Reform party came into and went out of existence in 10. The American National party was

born in 1875 and died in 1876. 11. The Greenback party was born in 875 and died in 1980. 12. The Prohibition party as a national party, was born in 1876 and has

13. The national party was born in 1878 and died the same year. 14. The National Liberty party breathed its first and last breath in

15. The Greenback Labor party was

been dying a slow death ever since.

born in 1882 and died so quietly that the exact time of its demise is not known. Since the Greenbackers, we have had an epidemic of new parties. They have come with promises and promises, representing every sentiment and passion the mind can conceive, but no one has left its impression upon the body politic, and the Democratic party as it came from the hands of its illustrious founder, Thomas Jefferson, has alone

withstood onslaught of foes, and the evil designs and treachery of supposed That party which is founded on principles that are undying and dear to the liberty loving patriots of all climes and ages, has survived and will survive. It will dance at the funeral of the so-called

CENTRAL'S NEW MANAGER. Capt. "Bunch" McBee Succeeded by George D. Wadley.

SAVANNAH, May 11 .- Capt. V. E. McBee has been relieved of the position of general manager of the Central Railroad system and succeeded by George D. Wadley. Capt. McBee, it is understood, will go to the Vanberbilt roads in New York. Wadley is a son of the former president of the Central road, and has been general manager of the South Bound road. He is thirtyfive years old, and will have charge of 2.000 miles of road.

Safe All Around,

[From Puck.] Teacher-Tommy, you know what I old you yesterday-that if you didn't run right home and tell your mother you had played truant last week I would give you a good whipping. Tommy-Yes'm an' I told her.

Tommy-She said if I hadn't told er she would have licked me, too. Large numbers of Russian He-

Teacher-What did she say?

it is necessary to trust nobody, to bein the country churches. Turning to- friend none, to get everything and save ward Dr. Eaton, his pastor, and said, all you get; to stint ourselves and every-

heap interest upon interest, ceat upon cent: to be mean and miserly and despised for some thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disap-Dr. Brittian, from the committee on pointment. And when pretty near preaching, made the announcements enough wealth is collected by a disrefor Sunday-about one hundred and gard of the human heart at the ex-

ERETTE SPECIFIC Co., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Harris' Lithia Water will save you