The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850. "Be Just and Fear not--Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's" THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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BY

N. G. OSTEEN,

SUMTER, S. C.

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A PHOTOGRAPH.

Yes, 'tis thy beauteous face,
So calmly pure and true,
With thought's majestic grace
Upon the queenly brow.

'Tis well the solar light
Should touch, enfold and kiss;
Scarce Phœbus' pencil bright
Equals a task like this.

Ah, where the varying play,
'Long fancies' star-lit sky,
Of genius' living ray,
Reflected in the limpid eye?

Whose feelings softened flame
My heart has leaped to see,
As from the soul it came,
Token of immortality?

Artist, to the task once more,
Thy work is not complete—
Go search the heavenly shore,
And walk the golden street;

Gather the beams of light
Glancing on crystal sea,
Weave them, a garland bright
For brow of truth and purity.

Go catch an angel's smile,
And hold it all unstained,
To rest without touch or guile,
On lips thy skill restrained.

Pluck the eloquence of love
From Seraph's glowing heart;
Shrine it in eye of dove,
If such thy matchless art.

Then may'st thou boast success,
When this degree be won,
Till then, I challenge thee confess,
Thy work but *half-way* done.

—*Wilmington Star.*

Fair Play for the Farmers.

Reply of Representative Tindal to Senator Youmans.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:—The communication of Senator Youmans in the *News and Courier* of February 16th, (Weekly) opens up very candidly to the people of the State the feelings and motives which prompted his action in the Senate on the agricultural bills. I find that I might, perhaps, have secured a hearing from the Senator had I not been accidentally made president of the Farmer's Convention, and might even have secured him as an ally in a cause, the progress of agriculture in the State, which I have much at heart, if it were not an unpardonable offence to preside over such a body. But though I need not hope to get a fair hearing from the Senator, I desire to refer to some of his statements concerning myself, for the information of others who may not have conceived so ill an opinion of the three hundred farmers who composed the convention.

Referring to the bill to re-organize the board of agriculture the Senator says: 'I approached Mr. Tindal to ascertain what was sought to be accomplished. When informed to increase the board and bring it closer to the people, I proposed if he would modify it so as to increase by the election, at the then session, of one each from the five unrepresented Congressional Districts, &c., I would unite with him to secure the passage of the bill, but he positively declined.' The fact is, I had made earnest efforts to get an agreement with the Senator before this bill was introduced. It was too late to change it again without danger of getting it too low on the already long calendar of the House. It was agreed upon, and the Senator, if at all sincere, could amend in the Senate. There was nothing to hinder him. They were all assured that no reflection on anybody need be inferred, nor could they lose anything, for the members of the board are not salaried officers. No reflection was made on them because the object of the measure was to change in part the work of the board, and the commissioner who is a salaried officer, was retained by the bill until his term expired.

Senator Youmans says again: 'I further proposed to Mr. Tindal if it was the real interest of the farmers he was seeking, to introduce a joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer to refund to the department of agriculture all moneys arising from the license tax, which had been expended for general State purposes, to be applied by the board of agriculture for the benefit of the farmers upon experimental stations. I soon found, however, that instead of advancing the real interest of the farmers, &c.

I had already asked and received an appropriation from the State Treasurer of $1,000 'to be applied by the board of agriculture for the benefit of farmers upon experimental stations.' If Senator Youmans wanted more why did he not introduce the resolution himself. I did not prevent him. And if he concluded that I was not seeking the interest of the farmers because I did not, at his suggestion, introduce a resolution to have refunded 'a license tax' about which I was not posted, what must the Senator have thought of himself for not introducing it.

The Senator conjures up ghostly evils from what I said about the agricultural bill, viz: that it was intended to bring together once a year under their board of agriculture representatives, not only of the Grange and State Agricultural Society, but of all county societies, indeed, from the whole State, to draw inspiration from their board and to discuss the problems of our agriculture. This has been done for forty years in Ohio, with acknowledged benefit to that State. If we in South Carolina would improve our agriculture, what material must we work with if not farmers? Who must be, or are intended to be, enlightened by boards of agriculture stations, agricultural journals, or colleges, if not farmers? For whose instruction have the most advanced States and nations established such institutions, if not for the instruction of their farmers? But Senator Youmans has divided the farmers into two classes, the respectable and the non-respectable! He claims that he 'voices the sentiment of the respectable farmers.'

When we look to see whose sentiments he did voice, we are forced to conclude that the six Senators who voted against the agricultural bills are the respectable farmers; while the other six Senators, the members of the house and the thousands whose sentiments are voiced in that memorial are not respectable, and should on account be trusted to assemble annually with a board of agriculture, though that board should be composed of men like Johnson Hagood, D. P. Duncan, D. K. Norris, Rivers, Johnston, Tillman and others! We have no primogeniture laws, or any privileged political classes in this country, and hence I shall not discuss the question of 'respectability.' We sometimes meet with people who are more respectable in their own estimation than in the estimation of their neighbors, but whether they or their neighbors are right, our laws, so far as I know, do not determine.

The Senator is severe on Mr. Tillman for venturing to say anything against the Government, and is suspicious of anyone who may agree with any of his views of public measures, though he never said aught against the Government. Has the Senator said anything against the Government? I quote from his article for his consideration: 'The fact is, the Government, so far from being mindful of the public weal, has, by a process of wet nursing, undermined the self-reliance and dwarfed the manhood and independence of the people.' Again: 'The people have been debauched in their financial integrity and beguiled into extravagance, thriftlessness and dependence.' What a graphic picture! Wicked and imbecile rulers! wretched and degraded people! How could the Senator, with such convictions, tolerate such a Government.

Senator Youmans attributes the 'unsatisfactory results of farming to indolence, extravagance and thriftlessness.' I have never been in his county, and cannot speak for his people, but so far, as my observation extends, no people, either at the North or in Europe, have performed more heroic labor for ten years than the majority of our farmers. The reward has not been satisfactory. They appeal to the intelligence of the State to solve the problem. The most hopeful signs of these times, in my humble opinion, is the unmistakable evidence of a conclusion reached by the majority of our farmers, that skill in farming is as necessary as skill in any other business, that science is a fact, not a humbug, that it has upset and revolutionized old methods in every other business, and must inevitably upset and revolutionize old methods in agriculture. Hence they say to the Government 'just lighten our weight—the taxes—and hold out the lamp. Give us light and we will enter a race for energy with any people in the world.'

Any fair-minded man who has watched the 'Farmers' movement, as it is called, will admit that 'agricultural education and reform' is all that has ever been demanded by the farmers. None has ever asked to be fed, and no one has ever thought of such a thing, except those who have the public teats and were afraid that a reduction of offices and general reform would shake them loose. Whence came the general awakening of thought in the State? What caused us to realize that, with a less population than the city of New York, South Carolina, torn by the winds, washed by the floods and shaken by earthquakes, exacted over $1,700,000 taxes from an impoverished people? How came it about that from Senator Butler and Governors Hagood and Sheppard, down to the humblest citizen, one could hear suggestions as to how reforms could and ought to be effected? What began to teach us that the county governments are more expensive than necessary, that rich men should pay their tuition in the college, that rich lunatics should pay their 'keep' in the asylum, that the income of the penitentiary might be increased, that the trial justice system was imperfect? What awakened the people from a hopeless dead lethargy to realize their public duties and responsibilities? Those who hold, or hope to hold, the public offices, clouded by their fears, could not see that reform meant aught save the reduction of salaries in Columbia. Accustomed to regard the people as mere ignorant voting machines, they conjured up all kinds of evil and feared the dynamiters would blow up the State! And so those who plant themselves in the way of the people who seek agricultural light and advancement cannot realize that earnestness, sincerity and truth exists outside of themselves.

J. E. TINDAL.

Packsville, S. C., February 26, '87

Col. Youmans' Reply to Capt Tillman

To the Editor of the the News and Courier: In my article of the 8th, I pictured in their own paint several of the fault finders with the conservative course of the Senate during its last session, who, when held up to their own and the observation of the public, were so shocked to see themselves as other people saw them that they sought shelter by attempting to convince the public that their shortcomings were nothing but my abuse. Strange mode of abuse this, merely to cull from one's own words and expressions! Save through the generous exercise of the advantage of a few gallant and impartial head lines, Capt. Tillman has thus far been the only one to reply. He says that 'there is an old saying that it is the dog who is hit that howls,' and 'only the truth hurts.' If Capt. Tillman is correct, then must not this be the reason why his dislike to trespass any more on the patience of your readers is overcome by the necessity of replying to the letter of Col. L. W. Youmans? He evidences the vitality of his movement by calling attention to the 'communications which have from time to time appeared in your columns.' This citation only proves, perhaps, that Tillman dictation and the sweet assurances of getting in on the home stretch may be more potent in certain quarters than, it is believed by one of your correspondents, will be his letters to prominent followers in Chester, urging them to criticise and condemn Senator Patterson for not voting to turn out the present board of agriculture merely to allow Capt. Tillman and his crew a chance to get into the public cheese and become tax-eaters. Capt. Tillman raised the cry of catch thief against the present board and then nominated himself for one of their successors; but the postponement by the Senate of the bill to reorganize the board, to use his own expression, will compel him to caterwaul on the outside for at least one year more before he becomes a taxeater, however severe and distasteful it may be to a poor farmer who has to stint. He will not like the starling cry, 'I can't get out! I can't get out!' But, like the disappointed office-seeker, 'I can't get in! I can't get in!' Capt. Tillman became so frantic on the war path that, in his desire to take my scalp, he first said I had poured porth a regular broadside of misstatements, and afterwards defended himself by admitting nearly all of them. At least he only positively denied the truth of one, and afterwards, admitted in substance the correctness of that statement, 'that he was self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of his own farm.' He intimates that I had a great deal of brass, and that my head was addled by the commissioner's good liquor, because I considered his charges against the commissioner and board of agriculture 'reckless and fallacious.' And supposing that he was as large in the eyes of every one else as he is in his own, he intimates that in speaking of the disciples of Henry George I could not possibly have reference to any one else but himself. One who is so modest as to assume the championship of the rights and interests of three-fourths of our citizens, and to caution our United States Senators that they must study in the 'Tillman catechism' if they desire to hold their seats, should not be so ignorant. Had Capt. Tillman been at all posted on the current topics of the day, he would have known that he was not the man who said he agreed with Henry George as far as he could in his defence of the masses against the classes. As to my statement (which he positively denies) 'that he is self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of his own farm,' I shall draw the record on him.

Capt. Tillman's letter, February 2, 1887: 'But there is nothing but cheek, brazen and unblushing, in his further assertion that I am self-confessedly a miserable failure in the management of my own farm. I have never made any such confession, and have only said I did not feel competent to teach others, and that after seventeen years' hard study I did not know how to farm.'

Capt. Tillman's speech, April 29, 1886: 'These farmers cry in pitiful chorus, 'We can't get out! we can't get out!' I have been in that Bastile myself. I have felt the waters rising higher and higher, and looked forward without hope as failure after failure in the cotton crop left nothing with which to even pay interest. I had to sell some land. I claim no inspiration but common sense, and that has been burnt into me by getting in debt, renting to negroes, and making cotton on bought food for horses and hands. I still do not know how to farm.'

'Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive.'

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

Is such a man a proper personage to commission to travel in other States without limit as to the expenditure of public funds to investigate the practical operations of agricultural colleges? The Bible tells us that he who was faithful over a few things was made ruler over many; but neither Holy Writ nor even reason or common sense tells us that a man who has failed in the management of his own planting and does not know how to farm, should be placed over the agricultural interest of the State. Confessing the beam in his own eye, he attacks the mote in the eye of the Government, and playing 'leap frog' over his own admissions of extravagance and incompetence repeatedly prefers the same charges against the board of agriculture. Let us investigate the operations of this board and ascertain whether my brass and the commissioner's good liquor have most disqualified me, or his signal success as a farmer has best qualified him to sit in judgment on the merits of the board. (Just here, as an act of simple justice to Col. Butler, let me say that I neither drank any of his liquor nor did I take a drink with him during my stay in Columbia.)

The board of agriculture comprises a membership of five. One of these positions was filled for two years by Governor Hagood, and four years by Governor Thompson. Charges of the nature preferred by Capt. Tillman will not hold good against this fifth of the board in the eyes of the public. Col. J. N. Lipscomb, for four years secretary of State and master of the State Grange, is another member of the board. Who are the best judges of Col. Lipscomb's fitness for office, the people of South Carolina, who have twice endorsed him for the responsible position of Secretary of State, and the farmers who have uninterruptedly chosen him for the chief of their Order, or those who are miserable failures in their own avocation? A third membership has been filled by Col. D. P. Duncan. I can point to no more conclusive evidence of his fitness and capacity for the position than the fact that he has been repeatedly chosen by the most progressive and intelligent farmers and mechanics for president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of the State. W. D. Johnson, a large and successful planter, who was a chancellor under the old regime, is a fourth member, and Mr. A. S. J. Perry, a merchant, is the fifth and last member of the board.

To Mr. Perry's energy and enterprise the State is indebted to a large extent for basing the estimate of the royalty paid by the Coosaw Company on crude rock instead of dried rock, a measure which resulted in the recovery of $4,983.46 for the State and an annual increase in its revenue of $5,000. The operations of the board of agriculture was made an object of scrutiny by the economic caucus of the Legislature in December, 1885, which was so microscopic in its ideas of retrenchment as to be dubbed 'three for a quarter.' This investigation was conducted by Representative Pope, the recognized leader of the economic wing of the House, and for the information of the public, and that a certain party may be struck with another 'realization of his own errors and the errors of those around him,' I will quote a synopsis of the report as given by the *News and Courier* December 3, 1885:

'Mr. Pope presented an elaborate statistical report, fully endorsing the bureau of agriculture and stating that any interference with the bureau at this time would be unwise and injudicious. A long discussion followed. Everybody endorsed the bureau.' Stimulated, no doubt, by the criticisms of Capt Tillman, to the effect that the board of agriculture was spending lots of money in lawyers' fees, when we had an attorney general with a big salary to attend to such matters, Mr. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, introduced a resolution in the April Convention, which the *News and Courier* considered 'Capt. Tillman's Convention all the way through,' appointing a committee of three to investigate the charges.

Messrs. Shell, Dargan and Davis were appointed on the committee to obtain the desired information. The committee, by way of a report, introduced Col. L. A. Ransom, who would explain the matter fully to the Convention. At the close of Col. Ransom's statement, which the Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier* said was very clear and explicit, 'Senator Talbert moved that the report of the agricultural bureau be received as entirely satisfactory to this Convention. Mr. Dargan moved to amend by returning the thanks of the Convention to Mr. Ransom for his plain and explicit statement. He was glad to see that the bureau had the judgment to retain in its service so level-headed an officer. Adopted amidst applause.'

In view of charges of extravagance and mal-administration against the State Government, specifically made by Capt. Tillman, Mr. Prince of Anderson introduced in the same Convention a resolution providing for a committee of ten to examine the books and offices of the several State departments. This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, and was reported back with the following comment by the said committee: 'The committee on rules and resolutions beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the resolution submitted by Mr. Prince in reference to the appointment of a committee to investigate and report in reference to State officers, and reflections on said officers, for extravagance and mal-administration, and we are satisfied that said report or reports are unfounded and unwarranted, and we respectfully recommend the said committee be not appointed. The report of the committee was adopted without dissent, thus tabling the resolution.' We thus see my brass endorsed and Capt. Tillman's charges refuted amid applause and by the unanimous voice of his own Convention.

Capt. Tillman says I have failed to point out in what way the farmers are benefitted by the board of agriculture, and do not show where the $170,000 they have spent has gone, and cannot show any adequate results of its expenditure. I have just replied to Capt. Tillman in the language of his own Convention. I will now reply to him in his own language. In section '8' of a series of resolutions introduced into the April Convention and known as the Tillman resolutions, he styles the doubling of the license tax on fertilizers, which would make the tax fifty cents instead of twenty five, as it is now, a small, indirect tax on guanos, which farmers will willingly pay to be guaranteed against fraud.' The board of agriculture is giving that very guaranty to the farmers to-day, at twenty five cents per ton. It would require a very advanced logician, I think, to put any other construction on this language of Capt. Tillman than that the board is rendering a service to the farmers for half the price Capt Tillman says they are willing to pay. The services of the board, however, are not confined to this particular, but among the benefits which the farmers share in common as citizens, resulting from the expenditure of this $170,000, may be enumerated the following: First. The purchase, on behalf of the State, of Agricultural Hall, the lot upon which it is situated, and its equipments, including its chemical laboratory, &c., valued at $35,000. Second. The change in the manner of assessing the royalty paid by the Coosaw Company, resulting, as I have previously mentioned in the recovering of $4,983.46 and an annual increase of the public income of $5,000. The estimate of the amount to date derived as the results of this enterprise on the part of the board would be in round numbers about $20,000. Third. The inauguration and conduct of litigation which has resulted in the recovery in our Courts of 5,000 acres of land in the heart of the phosphate territory, valued at $50,000, and the recovery of a judgment against the Pacific Guano Company for past due royalty of $53,570.48. Fourth. Under the auspices of the present board the royalty paid the State during the seven years of its supervision has been increased from $340,746 the aggregate paid for the seven years just previous to the establishment of the department of agriculture, to $980,569, an increase of $639,829 in favor of the present board, and collected without any expense whatever to the public treasury. Fifth. I will merely allude to its conduct of the public interest in fish and fisheries: to its attempts to encourage immigration; to the magnificent handbook which it has compiled, printed and distributed, setting forth the advantages, resources, &c., of the State; to its services at the different expositions; to its experiments, its correspondence, publication and distribution of seed. The work of this department has been fully commensurate with what might have been expected from the distinguished men who have conducted it. Capt. Tillman and his allies have proposed Governor Hagood and Col. Duncan for members of the new board, and Chancellor Johnston was selected by them as a member of the travelling committee to investigate agricultural colleges in other States. Thus we see them endorsing three of the members of this very board which they charge with extravagance and incompetence. They denounce Prof. McBryde's experimental farm in Columbia as a farce, and with their usual consistency, some of them are urging him for director of those provided for by the Legislature at its last session. Capt. Tillman thinks the Legislature should have been governed on all agricultural questions by his Conventions. During his November Convention there were several thousand farmers in Columbia, notwithstanding which fact, the attendance on his Convention was very slim. Capt. Tillman acknowledging himself to be the only representative from his Congressional district, who represented the farmers—the few who were in his Convention, or the several thousand who were present and took no notice of it.

As to the sins of the Senate, that body passed the experimental station bill, the bill to tax cotton seed meal and the bill to repeal the lien law, three measures recommended by Capt. Tillman's Convention and merely postponed action on the bill to reorganize the department of agriculture until the next session. Thus we see the Senate really rejected none of their proposed measures, while the House passed two of their bills—the experimental station bill and the bill to reorganize the department of agriculture. It rejected three of their measures outright—the joint resolution calling a Constitutional Convention, the bill to tax cotton seed meal, and the bill to repeal the lien law. Under these circumstances the question might be asked with propriety which of these two bodies conformed most to the requirements of Capt. Tillman and his followers, the 'Farmer House' or the 'Sinful Senate.'

I can only account for the silence with which they have treated the slaughter of their pet measures in the House, and the 'hue and cry' they have raised over the mere postponement of one of their measures by the Senate, upon the ground that the measure postponed was the only one which opened up an avenue to the position of 'tax-eater.'

Mr. Tillman asks if I have forgotten that some years ago both the Agricultural Society and the State Grange passed resolutions urging the Legislature to abolish the lien law, which, according to Capt. Tillman, is my 'pet aversion' and his 'damnable lien law,' and explained the nonconformity of the Legislature to this requirement of the two organizations in the following language: 'Had either or both of these organizations represented any considerable contingent of our agricultural population; had there been fewer politicians among them and more real honest farmers, there would have been more heed paid to their wishes. Between the caprice of fortune, the 'Farmer House' and the 'Sinful Senate,' the recommendations of Capt. Tillman's Conventions were shown very little quarter. Perhaps by striking out the word 'organizations' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'Convention' the Captain can find a solution of his trouble very nearly in his own language.

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

L. W. YOUMANS.

Sanders, S. C., March 1, 1887.

Sacrificing the Urchin for the Collegian.

There is great, if not excessive interest in higher education by the State. And this, I have thought, is at the expense of the common schools. There are large appropriations to the college or university for the support of expensive Faculties and to provide the largest facilities, while the elementary schools are few in number, are opened for only four months in the year, and often taught by incompetent and poorly paid teachers. There the 'three R's' are being neglected for the 'ologies'—the urchin sacrificed for the collegian. It might be profitable for local statesmen to inquire how long the college can live without the common school—where the university will find recruits when the academy closes its doors?—*Bishop Galloway in New Orleans Advocate.*

Our State Contemporaries.

Old News to Abbeville.

Abbeville Medium.

The newspapers of this State seem to be greatly astonished at the recent decision of the Supreme Court confining the trial of petit larceny cases to the court of general sessions. It is an old piece of knowledge in this county. Not only the lawyers but the doctors held this view far back as 1882. In that year Dr. F. F. Gary, who was a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill fixing the penalty for petit larceny so as to bring it within the jurisdiction of trial justices. Hon. W. H. Parker of this county was the only member of the Judiciary Committee who took the same view and consequently the majority of the committee made an adverse report and the bill was lost.

Horry Herald.

Why not? when the citizens of Abbeville have such a controlling power in the State government. One Associate Justice of Supreme Court, one Judge, now a Congressman, two members of the present State Government, and how many other positions of trust and responsibility citizens from that county hold, we know not. That county ought to be well posted on matters judicial and executive.

Greenville News.

The Columbia *Register* of the 9th gives its editorials columns to a communication on the condition of the farmer and the cause. It says that cotton planting is doomed and the chief cause is the vast credit system now used to make a crop. The writer further says that the farmers should plant a half crop of cotton and thereby strengthen the market. The arguments are very good but experience has shown and will show again that the reducing of the cotton crop is impossible. Suppose that every farmer, this year, was to only plant half the land usually put in cotton and next fall the price was to go to 15 or 16 cents a pound. The following year every acre that could be planted would be put in cotton, and the condition of the country would be equally as bad if not worse. It is very easy to draw pictures on paper, and art is sometimes acknowledged prettier than nature, but with the farmers the only way to get them out of the financial sea of credit and bankruptcy is the way of experience and education. Cotton will always be the money crop of this State and everybody knows it, but where the farmers lack education is learning to live at home.

It has often been demonstrated that cotton can be raised at a profit at 9 cents a pound, but to do this the farmer must raise his own supplies and provisions. It is the vast purchases of bacon, corn and forage that is gradually but surely eating away the farmer's all—his land. Cotton at eight and nine cents a pound cannot make profit enough to buy everything that is needed on a farm. When the farmers study their business and calculate the same as other professions they will be independent and prosperous.

We agree with the paragraph in the communication that 'the tariff and State taxation have, in a sense, nothing to do with the desperate condition of things.' In a sense this is a fact, but we believe if the tariff was removed that regaining the ground lost would be easier and more rapid. Let the farmer live at home and prosperity will dawn.

A Good Fellow to Bounce.

Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

We have noticed, time and again, complaints made through the *News and Courier* against Sandy Keitt, formerly of this place, and now a deputy under United States Marshal Boykin. Keitt, during the days of Radicalism, was a pliant tool of the worst men in that party, and during the memorable campaigns of 1876 and 1878 was a fireband among the ignorant negroes of this county, and came near precipitating a riot on our streets between the whites and blacks during the election of one of those years. Marshal Boykin is well aware of all these facts, and yet, strange to say, keeps Keitt in position. Is this his idea of civil service reform? If so, he had better look up the law on the subject.

The fact that this blatant Radical bully of 1876 is holding an office under a Democratic official in South Carolina is a standing reproach to that official and he should lose no time in cleansing his skirts by dismissing this objectionable partisan. If Mr. Boykin wants the full facts in Keitt's case they will be cheerfully furnished by our people, who know him and his past record well, and, after getting them, Boykin should either turn the rascal out or get out himself, as the retention in office of such a notorious character as Keitt is conclusive proof that Mr Boykin is not the proper man to fill so important an office as he holds under a Democratic Administration.

Diligence in Business

Abbeville Medium.

We have made some observations upon what kind of plows and hoes to use in making a crop. Selecting the proper kind of implements however is not the only thing of importance in farming. As in a battle the excellence of a musket depends to a great extent upon what kind of a man is behind it, so in farming the plow and hoe counts according to who handles them. Elbow grease cuts a great figure and success depends to a great extent upon how soon work begins in the day and how long one stays to dinner and when he knocks off. It is folly to expect a crop if you wait until the dew is off the grass and the sun is high in the heavens before you get to work. Neither will it do to lounge around the house for two or three hours at dinner time when work is pressing. And it is equally foolish to knock off an hour before sunset. Farming is one thing that must be done with all your might. Coming to town on pleasure, attending big meetings and picnics in all directions, is the busy seasons will be as damaging as want of work. All such things cause a loss of time, and 'time is money' if properly used.

The want of success which attends the labors of many of our farmers may be attributed to these very things. It is the looking back after taking the plowhandles that brings to naught so much labor and toil. But it seems of no avail to speak of these things. Advice is easy to give and 'goes in at one ear to come out at the other.' The same old ruts are followed and at the end of the year the average farmer finds himself in as bad condition as at the beginning. Diligence in business is the remedy.

A Pint of Pinders.

Barnwell People.

Pink Stokes, colored, was carried before Justice Patterson last week charged with stealing a pint of pinders of the value of five cents. After preliminary examination he was bound over for trial at the Court of Sessions. The cost of the Justice and constable amounted to six dollars and forty cents. His trial in the high court will cost about fifteen dollars an hour. So the county will have to pay thirty or more dollars for Pink's pinders. If bond had not been given it would have had to foot his board bill until the trial also at 30 cents a day. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, published elsewhere, Trial Justices have no jurisdiction in cases of petit larceny and the tax payers must suffer until the Legislature patches the law in another place.

A Northern View.

The news from Columbia, S. C., of the mobbing of five itinerant preachers from the North—three men and two women—by a crowd of one hundred young men, composed principally of students belonging to the State University, is a sad exhibition of the state of civilization in the locality where the outrage occurred. The poor cranks—two of them weak, shivering, crying women—were dragged at night, with ropes around their necks, through the streets during a heavy rainstorm, and pelted with filth and bricks. This was kept up for two hours, until the women gave out from exhaustion. Think of this, you Christian men and Christian women of this glorious republic, and bow your heads in sadness and shame!'

The above extract is from the Chicago *Graphic News* and shows what outsiders think of the recent ejectment of the Holiness Evangelists from Columbia. The story is highly colored and exaggerated having only the slightest foundation. The Columbia papers state that the ejectment was not accompanied by violence but was effected in as quiet and civil a manner as such a thing could have been done.

The course of the young men was contrary to the lettter and spirit of the law. All such things have an evil tendency, diminishing the respect of the masses for the law and subjecting whole communities to adverse comment. The law provides remedies for all wrong and the only safe way is to resort to the courts in such cases.

The Baltimore *American* says: 'The President is anxious to clear up his desk of business, so that when the spring opens he can take Mrs Cleveland and make a little tour of the country. The coming summer is the last one left him to work up the boom for renomination. He, therefore, wants to make hay while the sun shines. Mrs. Cleveland wants to travel. She has been to Europe and seen the cities of the Continent, but she has not travelled through this country. Cleveland, too, has developed a strong desire to see 'the dear people of the South.' Visitors who have called on him have been struck by his desire to know 'the various routes through the South,' 'the best places to visit in April and May.' He has as much as told the people from the great West, as well as from the Southwest, that he might see them again before they returned to the National Capital. But from Mrs. Cleveland comes the most direct intimation of an intention of the President to 'swing around the circle.' In her pleasant little chats with her lady visitors she has spoken of the anticipated pleasures of such a trip and the hope that it might be accomplished.

There are comparatively few people who know the origin or meaning of the term 'Yankee,' by which we are accustomed, more or less affectionately, to designate our American cousins born in the United States. In view of the approaching American Exhibition of the Arts, Inventions, Manufactures and Products of the United States, to be held next year at Earl's Court, Kensington, and which has already been nicknamed in some quarters 'The Yankeries,' it may be of interest to our readers to know what the word means. When the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock the friendly Indians asked of what people they were, to which query they replied, 'English.' But the red man could not twist his tongue around that word, and 'Yengeese' was as near as he could get to it. It was but a very short time, and by a natural and easy transition, before 'Yangeese' became transformed into 'Yankees.' The use of this word is peculiar. The people of the Southern States call all Northerners, both East and West, 'Yankees,' as will be remembered by those familiar with the great civil war. The people of the Western States call only those living in the Eastern States, or east of the Hudson river, 'Yankees,' and these are the only people who acknowledge the name, and, also describe themselves. On the other hand, all the English colonists and the people of Great Britian invariably call all citizens of the United States 'Yankees,' and when abroad they cheerfully accept and are generally proud of the title, which, as we have seen, means and is only a corruption of the word 'English.'

A striking likeness of Theodore Tilton is published in newspapers all over the country as the portrait of Henry Ward Beecher.