

Unnatural Repression in Population.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in his speech on the tariff bill, points out many very significant facts which have been caused by the tariff. One of the most striking is the effect of the economic system upon the growth of population.

Elkana Watson, a New York merchant, in 1815, estimated the future population of the United States for each succeeding census year down to and including 1900. His figures were verified most singularly by the census reports until the beginning of the tariff economic system.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Watson's estimate, Census returns, Differences. Rows for 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890.

Of course, as Senator Jones states, it can't be stated positively that the tariff has been the sole cause of the failure of Watson's figures to hold out, yet it has had a great deal to do with it.

The August Convention.

The August Convention was called by the Executive Committee for the purpose of deciding whether delegates to the September Convention should be elected by primary or by convention.

When the Democracy elected delegates to the August Convention, in the absence of expressed instructions to the contrary, those delegates had no authority to do any thing more than decide the question of primary or no primary, and, therefore, the action of the convention in electing a new Executive Committee and in adopting a new constitution is beyond its delegated powers, and, therefore, null and void so far as the Democratic party is concerned.

It is about time that the country and the town were learning that they can't live to themselves, and if any one will take the trouble to look over the State he will find that those towns and counties are most prosperous where there is unity of action between the farmers and town folk.

Darlington is a notable example of this. There the farmers and among the most numerous and among the largest stockholders in the oil mill and cotton factories and other concerns. We were told by a gentleman from Darlington a few days ago that however divided the people of Darlington might be on some questions, they always join hands in promoting the business interests of the town and county.

It is still Chairman Gaillard. The State Convention was decidedly a Tillman Convention, and it is not surprising that his delegation from Fairfield were given seats in the Convention. The fight made by Mr. Douglas was a strong one, and the supporters of Gen. Bratton owe him a debt of gratitude.

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Several gentlemen propose manufacturing ice at the oil mill. This strikes us as a good idea. There can be no doubt of the fact that many of the towns above us would get their ice from this place.

Right here is illustrated the necessity for another railroad. As it is we are nearer many towns than Columbia, but when it comes to transportation Columbia has the advantage.

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We would suggest that the Board call a meeting at some early day, and invite a conference of a number of our leading farmers for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the road proposed by the Cape Fear & Cincinnati Railway Company.

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Running Thoughts.

The crops are very encouraging, and the harvest will soon be at hand. The dull hot summer days will soon be over, and it is hoped that the chronic grumbler and the incessant kicker will pass away with them.

Last year was a bad year. All business was seriously damaged by the failure on the farms and there was some excuse for a little grumbling and kicking and nearly every one did his share.

This year, it looks as though things are going to be much brighter, and the town kicker—and there are some in every town—ought to forego the pleasure of kicking this one year at least, and resolve now while the business prospects are so good that he will not be so sensitive in the flank, but will join the majority in building up and not the minority in pulling down.

All the disgruntled people are not expected to pass through a metamorphosis all at once. That would be too good a thing. But if they find it absolutely against their constitutions to participate, actively, in promoting the interests of the town and county, do let them go off by themselves and don't be a stumbling block to somebody else who wishes to lead a helping hand in the work.

This is a splendid time to sit down and think what you can do this fall to keep as much of the proceeds of the sale of our crops at home.

The oil mill must be run again this fall, and it would be well for every one interested to devise some plan to make it more profitable. Think about it. It seems that the outlook in the manufacture of oil alone is not very encouraging. There is a great deal of power lying idle down at the mill. Can't somebody think of some way to utilize it next summer, or use it to the greatest advantage this winter? How the mill can be best operated is good food for thought.

It will not be long before the stockholders in the cotton factory will have to determine what must be done with that enterprise. The large crop will materially aid in this business, and steps should be taken at the very beginning of the fall to increase the capital stock. Won't the farmers take a hand in this?

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We were told by a gentleman from Darlington a few days ago that however divided the people of Darlington might be on some questions, they always join hands in promoting the business interests of the town and county.

That is the right spirit, and it is the only way we may hope to succeed. Won't the people of Fairfield do the same thing? Do it, and there will be a marvelous change in the old county. Our people, all classes will become prosperous and it will be no trouble to have new railroads traverse our county and immigrants will come to us without our begging, all sorts of enterprises will spring up, multiplying each year, our educational facilities will be improved, our homes more cheerful, and our bank accounts will increase. Work together and we will be a far happier people.

The Constitution of the State Democratic party provides that in every election precinct there shall be one or more Democratic clubs. It declares in Article 4 that the clubs in each county shall be held together and operate under the control of a County Executive Committee.

Article 5 directs that County Democratic conventions shall be composed of "one delegate for every club and an additional delegate for every twenty-five enrolled members."

The county constitution gives the Executive Committee the power to require the roll of each club to be filed with the Executive Committee a certain number of days before the convention.

The conclusions to be drawn from these sections are as follows: The right of Democrats to form clubs is inherent. Doubts may exist as to the propriety of sub-dividing clubs, but there can be none as to the constitutional right of sub-division.

There can be but one county organization. All the clubs in the county shall be held together and controlled by a county executive committee. There cannot be two committees or two county chairmen. The number of delegates in the county convention is fixed by a plain and simple law which every one can understand.

The only trouble that can arise is as to the facts as to the number of legally enrolled members belonging to each club. To provide for this each club is required to file its club roll with the executive committee (or its clerk) so that the number of delegates to which it is entitled can be ascertained. This is the fairest provision that could be made. Otherwise clubs might be tempted to elect more delegates than they are justly entitled to, by deciding all doubts in their own favor.

In the recent Sumner Convention it was claimed, and not denied, that the delegates present represented a nominal membership of 3,600, whereas the real strength of the county is very much less. The Abbeville county club votes on a nominal membership of 3,700, whereas the largest primary vote ever cast was about

2,800. Other instances might be cited to show the necessity for some accurate examination of club rolls and adjustment of club strength. Who shall decide this question? Plainly not the convention itself.

It is true that analogy leads to the conclusion that the election, qualification and returns of its members," but analogy gives no warrant for it to fix its own members or apportion its own delegates among the several clubs.

This apportionment is always fixed by some outside authority. Some State constitutions fix absolutely the quota of each county in the Legislature. Others provide for periodical reapportionment, always to take effect at the election succeeding the apportionment, in order to prevent members from meeting together and apportioning the seats among themselves.

Some State Constitutions provide that the Congress shall make the apportionment and carry it into effect, which shall not apply until the next succeeding Congress. What would be the consequence if, after the present census, every State would take upon itself to assume what its representation ought to be and elect members to Congress? In a close contest between Republicans and Democrats we can well imagine each State stretching its representation to the utmost justifiable limit and trusting to luck to make a combine in Washington to keep in power. This would be chaos. The analogy holds perfectly. No county convention where party feeling runs high can safely be allowed to fix its own membership.

This must be ascertained in advance and the clubs must adhere to the apportionment. They are operated "under the control of the executive committee." That committee therefore is the proper body to make the apportionment.

The qualification and election of members is a different thing altogether, and by analogy should be left to the convention. That is, there can be no contest in convention as to the number of delegates from a club, but there can be a decision by the convention whether a certain member is duly qualified or was properly elected.

The fact that the County Executive Committee reported to the County Convention that this sub-committee made a unanimous report, shows that the committee was acting fairly and squarely and in the interest of peace and right. Its action was the proper thing, and the County Chairman was strictly in the line of duty in ruling that the report of the committee must be received.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Points About the Agricultural Society. Rock Hill, S. C., August 12.—To Greenback and Mossy Dale. The Vice-President of Green Spring, News and Gossip Among the Farmers at this Popular Place.

GLASS SPRING, S. C., August 12.—As a respite from politics, your readers may enjoy some rambling dots of what has been to your correspondent a very pleasant trip.

Leaving Winnsboro on the 6th inst. my first stop was at Rock Hill to attend the summer meeting of the Agricultural Society. Owing to the wet weather and disturbed condition of the State, this was not nearly so well attended as usual; but the essays and discussions were entertaining and instructive.

As the proceedings have been published in the News and Courier, I shall give only some points gathered in private conversation. Mr. Rogers, the pioneer of tobacco culture, in South Carolina, interested the audience by his talk on that subject, particularly in his statements of the large profits resulting from intelligent management and proper soil in connection therewith.

While circumstances prevented my having a private chat with this gentleman, I was fortunate to have had a few words with another gentleman, who is probably the largest grower of the "weed" in Florence County. From his declaration as to character of soil required for tobacco growing, I am satisfied we have lands in Fairfield that would warrant the experiment, at least.

A sandy loam soil for the surface, and a porous yellow clay subsoil are prime requisites. This land should be only of medium fertility naturally, but should be heavily fertilized with fertilizers similar to those we use for cotton. The growing is simple enough, the curing is what requires experience and intelligence.

Last year in the Florence tobacco neighborhood were tobacco planters, with fields ranging from four to thirty acres in this product. But of this number one only failed to make any money; and the fact that he did not induce others this year to enter the business.

The very best profit made by any of the remaining fifteen was forty-five dollars per acre, running from this to over two hundred. The yield of one field of six acres sold for twenty-four hundred dollars, nearly two thousand clear.

Mr. Rogers allowed a reporter for the News and Courier to examine his books, and he promised to publish the information gained; owing to forgetfulness this promise was broken, and the reader of that paper learned that Mr. Rogers' profits in three years on twenty-six acres of tobacco were thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, that the tobacco brings over one dollar per pound.

Ten dollars an acre annual rent has been offered by North Carolina farmers for land in this section. Sales of this year's crop have already been made at gratifying prices. In view of the above inducements, it is a pity that the gentlemen have revolutionized the system of sea island cotton raising by means of underdrainage. Before the war two hundred pounds of lint was considered a fine yield. Maj. Hinson's crop last year averaged 420 pounds and sold for over 30 cents a pound. It would have been impossible. These lands are very level, and while the draining pays so handsomely on them, it might not pay on ours. On this point I have, as yet, been unable to get any information, but am anxiously continuing the search, especially, as it is claimed that the drains not only alleviate the soil, but also of the water also of a drought. As one of their advocates claims, they are like whiskey in the opinion of the man who takes it in cold weather to get warm, and in warm weather to get cool.

In other words, a prosperity is established in the soil, forming numbers of minute channels (which serve as downward channels for water) in wet weather and upward ones in dry weather.

The display of thorough bred stock was fine in number and quality. I regretted, however, to see, (as I case with us) so little attention paid to the raising of mules. The colts being principally of racing and trotting stock.

Leaving the young city of Rock Hill I came by way of Charlotte and Spartanburg to this celebrated watering place. The hotel and cottages, the nearly 300 guests are seeking health and pleasure here. The waters have gained such a reputation that they are shipped constantly to all parts of the United States, and even to Canada.

The water of the annual shipments runs from ten to fifteen thousand dollars—a gold mine for the proprietors. The life here in this delightful weather, without being exciting, is very pleasant. In such a crowd you may select your company and discuss politics or the ladies. There is no formality or re-train, and the dressings are very plain. Every thing tends to produce a feeling of "homeliness" and repose.

If the choice of governor for the State were left to the voters, Bratton would lead the field by an overwhelming majority. There are a few Tillman men here, but they seem uneasy, or of their element, as it were. The natives around here, however, are solid for Ben, although many of them have not voted since '76.

From Fairfield the visitors are Miss Macfie, Miss Milling, Mrs. Thomas Ketchin and Mr. R. J. McCrley and your correspondent. Newberry leads in the number of guests; Orangeburg and Charleston probably coming next.

Mr. Rogers sends his regards here from the low country, and dyspepsia hinders them hitherward from all parts of the South. The efficacy of the water in battling with these diseases is attested by many remarkable cures.

The following extract will be of interest to all our classes, and the new regime of political aspirants. "There were from the opening season of 1838 up to the war, in 1860, many men, frequenters of Glenn Springs, who made the history of South Carolina. In some of the days of the Revolution, in 1780, he did not allow his chief Executive during his term of office to leave the State, and the Governor was glad to fix, for several weeks each summer, and often for the whole season, his headquarters at Glenn Springs. Judges, United States Senators and Representatives gathered there, and some important decisions of the Supreme Court were written out in its precincts, and more than one State paper of importance drafted in the shadow of its walls.

"Slowly walking up and down the campus, in the times in which we speak, summer after summer, was a man, a tall, slender form of Chancellor Harper, the beautiful integrity of whose private life adorned the office which he filled. Every one recognized Judge Harper as a truly great man. His legal opinions were quoted in English and European countries, and he was a member of the highest courts of the world. He was a man of the highest character, and his name was a synonym for integrity and honor.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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