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EDITORIALS FROM THE STATE PRESS

On the eve of the Convention—A College for the Farmers.

As the impression has been made upon the minds of many people in the State that the plan of combining the State College proper with an agricultural college, if not peculiar to South Carolina, has been rarely adopted elsewhere; and, as the subject of the connection of these colleges in South Carolina is likely to receive some attention from the Farmers' Convention which assembles in Columbia to-morrow, it is believed that a statement of the facts relating to similar joint colleges established and now being conducted in other States will be of interest and value.

In the year 1861 Congress passed an Act providing for the endowment of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in each State of the Union, by making a large grant of public lands for that purpose. The quantity apportioned to each State was equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which such State was respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The Act provided that the whole of the money received from the sale of these lands should be invested in safe securities, and the interest only used for the maintenance of the several institutions. The States were required to furnish the necessary land for the colleges, and no portion of the fund could be spent in the purchase, erection or repair of any building or buildings. These must be supplied by the State or by the liberality of the town and cities near which the institutions were to be located.

The University of California obtained the agricultural land grant on condition that special departments for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts should be established and maintained there. The annual income from the proceeds of agricultural college lands is \$39,226, a large portion of which is devoted to agricultural teaching and experimental work. Lectures, combined with practical instruction, are given in agriculture, horticulture, botany, and a chemical laboratory is specially devoted to agricultural purposes.

In Connecticut, the Sheffield Scientific School, which is one of the departments of Yale College, received agricultural land grant on condition of providing competent instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The fund from land sales amounts to \$135,000. The institution is situated in New Haven.

In Delaware, the agricultural department of the Delaware College is located at Newark. Its endowment is \$83,000, and its total income \$10,000. The college does not own a farm, but courses of lectures are given in the principles and practice of agriculture and kindred sciences.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture and Arts is a branch of the University, and is located at Athens. Its endowment fund is \$242,000, and its annual revenue about \$100,000, of which amount the college receives \$8,000, the remainder being equally divided among the several agricultural colleges in different parts of the State, to provide instruction in agricultural and kindred subjects.

In Illinois the agricultural department of the State University is located at Urbana. It was established by G. A. Woodruff, and its endowment is \$1,000,000.

In Iowa, the agricultural college is located at Ames. Its endowment is \$1,000,000, and its annual revenue about \$100,000, of which amount the college receives \$8,000, the remainder being equally divided among the several agricultural colleges in different parts of the State, to provide instruction in agricultural and kindred subjects.

In Michigan, the agricultural college is located at East Lansing. Its endowment is \$1,000,000, and its annual revenue about \$100,000, of which amount the college receives \$8,000, the remainder being equally divided among the several agricultural colleges in different parts of the State, to provide instruction in agricultural and kindred subjects.

In Minnesota, the agricultural college is located at St. Paul. Its endowment is \$1,000,000, and its annual revenue about \$100,000, of which amount the college receives \$8,000, the remainder being equally divided among the several agricultural colleges in different parts of the State, to provide instruction in agricultural and kindred subjects.

In Missouri, the agricultural college is located at Columbia. Its endowment is \$1,000,000, and its annual revenue about \$100,000, of which amount the college receives \$8,000, the remainder being equally divided among the several agricultural colleges in different parts of the State, to provide instruction in agricultural and kindred subjects.

\$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum of which the teaching staff receives about \$28,000.

The School of Agriculture in Indiana is one of the departments of Purdue University, located near Lafayette. The endowment fund from land grants is about \$345,000. The course of study is very practical, and associated with two hours' work each day either on the farm or in the workshops. The farm is so managed that the revenue more than covers the expenditure.

The Iowa State Agricultural College is somewhat peculiar in the respect that students are not obliged to take an agricultural course, but are at liberty to choose between a general course, including most of the important branches of learning, or one of several special courses, among which is agriculture. A curious fact is that at this agricultural college, of a great agricultural State, the larger proportion of students take the general educational course, and of a total number of about 300, only 20 are reported as taking the agricultural course.

The State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College of Louisiana is situated at Baton Rouge, and is the result of a combination of the old State University, formerly at Alexandria, with the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The annual income derived from the endowment fund is \$14,500 to which is added an annual State appropriation of about \$10,000, making \$24,500.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts in Minnesota is a department of the State University, and a full course of instruction is given, embracing both theoretical and practical agriculture. The students have here, as in other States where the colleges are united, the full benefit of the library and apparatus of the university.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Missouri has been organized as a department of the University of the State, located at Columbia. The college farm comprises 640 acres. The interest from the endowment fund is about \$11,000, which is supplemented by State appropriations.

The Agricultural College of Nebraska is a branch of the University of that State, and is situated at Lincoln. The institution is sustained by annual appropriations from the State, as most of the agricultural lands appropriated for this purpose are yet unsold.

The Agricultural College of Nevada has not yet been organized, but is proposed to be established in connection with the State University.

The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is associated with Dartmouth College. The revenue derived from the endowment fund is \$6,000, to which the State adds \$5,000.

The New York State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is associated with Cornell University. A special course in agriculture is provided, under an able staff of professors. Students are required to spend three hours a day on two days in each week in farm work.

The State University of North Carolina received the agricultural land grant, and gives instruction in the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The interest on the endowment fund is \$7,500, State appropriations and other revenue adding nearly \$12,000 more. The expenses of the teaching staff are \$16,000.

The Agricultural College is associated with the State University of Ohio. A course of forty lectures is given each year for farmers, the time occupied by the course being two weeks. The income from the endowment fund is \$32,700, certain fees and State appropriations adding about \$23,000.

The proceeds of the land grant for Oregon have been given to Corvallis College. The annual income is \$6,000.

The land grant for Rhode Island was bestowed upon Brown University, and a department of agriculture and mechanic arts has been organized.

The University of Tennessee received the endowment of public lands. A course of lectures is given on agricultural subjects, and a farm of 260 acres is devoted to experimental purposes.

The State University and Agricultural College of Vermont are combined. Agriculture is taught in a course of lectures. There is no experimental farm connected with the college.

The West Virginia University received the land grant. The annual

income is \$6,500, to which the State adds about \$16,000 more. The agricultural course consists of a series of lectures, covering two years.

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The Agricultural College of Wisconsin is a department of the University of Wisconsin. The interest of the land grant fund, \$11,500, is divided equally between the Agricultural College and Claffen University.

It is shown by this list that, so far from South Carolina standing alone, or nearly alone, in respect of combining its University and Agricultural College, it has followed the plan adopted by twenty-two of the thirty-eight States in the Union, including some of the wealthiest and most advanced of the whole number—States in which the greatest attention has been given to both general and special education, and in which the most satisfactory progress has been made in agricultural development.

THE FARMER'S CONVENTION. The proceedings of the Farmers' Convention which is to meet in Columbia next week will be watched with great interest by the people of the State.

What good will it accomplish? much every way, if it devotes its attention to the proper subjects.

With reference to legislation, the farmers of the State have had a controlling majority in the Legislature since 1876. What more can they want in that direction? Nothing, surely.

If the laws enacted have not been such as were needed by the farmers, they can certainly blame no one but themselves. Perhaps the reason of this is because they were not united.

If the Convention will result in uniting the farmers on some definite plan of action it will accomplish much.

But after all, the Convention must not look too much to the enacting of laws to accomplish what is most needed by the farmers.

The improvement of the condition of the farming interests of the State must be accomplished on the farms, and not on the floor of the Legislature.

The practical questions that concern the farmers of the State must be solved upon the farms, in the exercise of sound judgment and well directed effort.

No Statute "in such cases made and provided" can correct the present "insane system" of farming.

Good seasons, big crops, high prices, full barns and full smoke houses cannot be had by legislation.

As citizens of the State, the farmers have the unquestionable right to consider and present to the people of the State any measure of governmental reform that they may think will be for the good of the State.

As farmers, they have the right to come together, unite, consider and propose such legislation as will be for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State, with a due regard to the rights and interests of others.

If the farmers of the State have any grievances, or have any legislative needs, they have a perfect right to present them, and no man dare say nay.

But a general arrangement of the officials of the State, charging them with "corruption," "robbery," &c., without proof will do more harm than good.

Both assertions, as to the mismanagement of the governmental affairs of the State, not fully sustained by facts, will go for nothing. Any measures that the farmer's Convention may inaugurate, that will tend to the improvement of their condition will be hailed with delight by every class of our citizens.

Such measures will redound to the benefit of the whole people.

To array one class of our people against all other classes, will do infinite harm.

For the past several years, the farmers of the State have trod a weary road, with the sharp rocks of adversity and misfortune cutting their feet at every step; and if their awakening and coming together to consult for their own good will help them (as we believe it will) we bid them God speed.

The indications now are that the Convention will be very largely attended, as it should be, and we trust that every delegate elected, will go. No county should be without her representatives.

As far as we have been able to discern from the reports of the press

all over the State, nearly every primary assembly of the farmers has been characterized by a wholesome conservatism.

This means that the Convention will be composed, in the main, of level-headed, conservative men.

In such a Convention, manufacturers of facts, fanatics with one idea, cranks and demagogues, will have to take back seats.

We feel deeply interested in the Convention and trust great good will flow from it to our whole people. May it be so.—*Southern Advance*, April 24th.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

The defendants, Rawls & Willhelf, made the notes payable to the plaintiff, January 24, 1885. Before delivery they were endorsed by the other defendants, one of whom, Mrs. Agnew, was then and is now a married woman. The notes were given in discharge of a lien held by the plaintiff on the stock of goods belonging to Rawls & Willhelf. Mrs. Agnew had no interest in the stock of goods and received no consideration for her endorsement. She was, practically, a mere surety for the debt of another. The sole question raised by the appeal is, whether she, being a married woman, was capable of making such a contract.

The Supreme Court decides as follows: At common law she had no such capacity. The Act of 1870, incorporated in Chapter C of the General Statutes of 1872, p. 482, Section 3, conferred upon married women the power to make any contract which a *single* woman could make, even to the extent of becoming surety for her husband. See *Peizer, Rodgers & Co. vs. Campbell*, 15 S. C., 581, *Clinkscales vs. Hall*, 15 S. C., 602. But at the next session of the Legislature the law was altered so as to limit the power of a married woman to contract. By the law as it formerly stood it was declared that "a married woman shall have the right * * * to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried," the five words italicized having been inserted as an amendment to the law as it formerly stood. So that, now, the contract which a married man is authorized to make is as to her separate property, and must concern her separate property.

The Legislature intended to limit the power of a married woman as to the kind of contracts which she was permitted to make, viz: to those in relation to her separate property. Before a married woman can be made liable for the breach of a contract alleged to have been made by her, it must be made to appear, either from the inherent nature of the contract, or otherwise, that the contract was made in relation to or concerned her separate property. Even if she declares, in express terms, her intention to bind her separate estate, that alone will not be sufficient to render the contract valid; for the question is as to her *power* which is to be determined by the nature of the contract itself, and not to her *intention* to bind her separate property.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Melver, A. J.

McGowan, A. J., is of the opinion that the insertion of the words, "as to her separate estate," was not intended to defeat a married woman's powers, but to limit the power to such contracts as express reference to her separate property.

Filed March 25, 1886.

Messrs. Sloan, Lyies and Haynesworth, for appellant. Mr. Bauskett for respondent.

Spare the Birds.

The February number of Science asserts and demonstrates that in the frightful destruction of our birds the chief object is to supply the demand for decorative purposes, and then says: "Of all the means to be devised for checking the present bird slaughter, the awakening of a proper public sentiment cannot fail of being the most powerful. Without this, all other means would prove—to a great degree—ineffectual. Laws, however good, cannot be enforced unless backed by public opinion."

"T. B. Aldrich, editor of the Atlantic, lives near a grave yard. He says he has excellent neighbors; they never send in any manuscript.

SOUTHERN SORROW.

THE MONUMENTAL CEREMONIES AT MONTGOMERY.

The Corner-Stone of the Confederate Monument Laid by the Ex-President on the Spot Where the New Nation Began Its Short Life.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.—The Capitol grounds at 11 o'clock today presented an animated scene. The whole hill top and premises were covered with people gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate Monument, or, as some expressed it, "the official burial of the Confederacy." The skies above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand stood the corner-stone, on which in raised letters was the inscription "Corner-stone laid by Ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29th, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, Ex-Governor Watts, and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by the survivors of the sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans. The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort and was further made up of other local military, the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Commandery of Knights of Templar and Masonic lodges from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday. The Ex-President was, as is usual whenever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the Committee of the Memorial Association behind him. Mrs. Gordon and Misses Davis and Gordon on his left, General Gordon on his right. Ex-Governor Watts, officers of the sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth Regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association. Colonel W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, General W. W. Allen, Colonel W. W. Screws and Governor O'Neal.

Before the services began Colonel Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant basket of flowers from Major Boling Hall, who lives near the city. Major Hall is a descendant of Georgia's Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy, and the eighth carries lead in him as evidence of his devotion. A pretty picture was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward a muster roll of the Sixth Alabama, and two ladies, Misses Gordon and Davis, examined it with his assistance. The old veteran standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride.

Ex-Governor Watts, the presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven on the occasion and requested Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple.

Ex-Governor Scott then spoke and was followed by Mr. Davis.

The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old Attorney General was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed, as the cheers were again and again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet Mr. Davis said:

"It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted—whose sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled, and I have always desired to lay my hand on him again. [Doings so. Applause.] Thus it was when we met the other night, after years of separation, some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young, though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories thrilling and tender, I have felt that it were dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart would prompt me; not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Long applause.] To avoid,

therefore, anything which might be prompted by the fullness of my heart, for I believe I am case-hardened in that condition of non-citizenship which leaves very little to fear [applause] for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared some notes that I might read which would not contain anything that could be thought constructive or hurtful. [Voices: 'Go on; say what you please.' 'You are in the house of your friends.'] My friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task—to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives a free will offering in defense of the rights of their sires won in the war of the Revolution and the State sovereignty, freedom and independence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights, the compact of union, was formed not to destroy, but better to preserve and perpetuate. Whoso denies this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or the Constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell on the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me. They were laid before you by one who, like Aeneas, *Caedat quoniam cecidit et surgat postea factus*. General John B. Gordon was a soldier who when our times seemed darkest at Petersburg was selected by his chief lieutenant Lee as the best man to lead the charge to repel the besieging army, to make the sortie and attack in flank and rear, to double up Grant's army, and if I may say so in his presence here, he failed, but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again, that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called at Appomattox when he wanted to know whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible; that after four years of hard fighting his division was worn down to a fragment. It being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains, Lee, like Washington, without knowing perhaps that Washington ever used the expression, said if he could reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years. But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken he said there was nothing to do but surrender. He remembered, however, that Lee was not a man who contemplated surrender as long as he had the power to fight or retreat, and when he came to the last moment of surrender he said to General Grant: "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender; but, General Grant, understand I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army." Grant, like a man, said he wanted nothing that would have that effect, and Lee might draw up the papers himself. It is not my purpose either to discuss political questions, on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or review the past except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom I proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not willfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to a belief in the righteousness of our cause or the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Long applause and cheers.]

"Revenge is not the sentiment of a chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict an injury has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have indicated that in a restored Union of the States there should have been a full restoration of the equality, privileges and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though this has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you, my countrymen, for this additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong. When your

children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the enduring answer: 'It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what you and your fathers in the War of Independence left you. Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was intended, and, with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the State government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross solecism. [applause] as sovereigns never rebel and as only sovereigns can form a national league. If the State had not been sovereign, there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate, much less desire, the war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. A successful party always holds the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce a State and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause] From the early part of the century there had been prophecies and threats of the dissolution of the Union. These began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power and culminated during the war of 1812 on the decline of their trade, though the war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the North, and that power was so used that the South, despairing of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union, decided to withdraw from it—this without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied, and the North made ready for war. The distant mutterings of the storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm ere it burst upon their homes or their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting the invaders; no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders, who resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their State or against it. Mothers, wives and daughters, choking back their sobs, cheered them on the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread these patriots, untrained in war, advanced on many battlefields to look death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niobe, must mourn her children in death, yet is woe tempered by the glorious heroism which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death it was said that Philip DeVolong's name was born on the roll of Grenadiers to whom he belonged, and when his name was called it was answered from the ranks *mort sur le champ d'honneur*. Long very long, would be the list which would contain the names of Alabama's sons whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response. To name a few would be unjust to many. They are all therefore left where they securely repose—in the hearts of a grateful people. This monument will rest upon the land for which they died, and point upward to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of his children, and and at last resting in a land where the justice may be rendered which may have been denied them here. In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must be ever dear to us, duty points to the present and the future. Alabama, having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfill all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity, and, as best you may, to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long applause.] Citizens of Alabama add ladies—(facing the ladies on the

stand)—for to whatever side you may belong it is your sex that has been true always in war and desolation. We hear of valor and virtues and the enduring names of Spartan mothers, but tell me where in all the history of nations was ever such a spectacle seen as was witnessed in the valley of the Shenandoah? How the tide of war ebbed and flowed! Sometimes the Confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethren had burned everything except the fences." [Ex-Governor Watts interrupting, and they would have burned them had they not been stone.]

Mr. Davis turned and smilingly continued:

"And why do you suppose they did not burn the fences—because they were stone. [Loud applause.] And yet there never was a time when a Confederate body of troops marched down that valley that the ladies did not hang out little Confederate flags from their windows and give bread to the hungry soldiers. [Tremendous applause.] I have promised that I would not speak extemporaneously, and I will not do it. God bless you, one and all. I love you all from the bottom of my heart, and give thanks now for your kindness." [Tremendous long continued applause and cheers.]

Hints to the Farmers.

The convention of the farmers, which will be held on the 29th inst., continues to attract wide spread attention. It has been suggested to the Dispatch that there are some specially important matters that should excite debate. Thoughtful citizens are of the opinion that the farmers should resist the system of swindling, called protection by the North, and demand a broad and decided reduction of the tariff taxes, as the farming interests are those on which that system most largely feeds. They should also insist on the primary plan of nominations in each county, as the one only available by the people, and the farmers particularly, in order that the proper control may be exerted over political affairs. As the farmers claim that they are shut out from the advantages of credit, through the existing banking system, the legislature should provide for a State Bank for their use. And again, that the farmers should earnestly interest themselves in internal improvements, and see to it that they are obtained.

The above are a few hints that have been suggested as matters of special importance to agriculturists, and also to citizens generally. They are the views of a thoughtful writer and thinker, and may be discussed with profit by the convention.—*Charleston Sunday Dispatch*, April 25th.

A Georgia Farmer Who Loans Money

Mr. John W. Busby, who lives on the Lincolnton road, owns one hundred acres of common ridge land. He paid two dollars an acre for it, and he pays taxes on it at this rate. He made in 1885 eight bales of cotton, 120 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 125 bushels of corn, besides peas, potatoes, &c. He did all the plowing and hoeing himself with the exception of twenty-five dollars paid out for extra labor, most of which was for saving grain. He cleared two hundred dollars above expenses and has loaned out the money. He says that in 1882 he cleared one thousand dollars on this place, and never fails any year to clear as much or more as he did last year. When he bought the place some of the old farmers, with an ominous shake of the head, said he would soon have to quit such a poor place or else starve. The secret of his success is that he makes all of his supplies at home. The value to a country of such farmers is inestimable.—*Washington Gazette*.

Progress of the Statue of Liberty.

The pedestal for Bartholdi's great statue has now been completed. The last piece of stone has been put in place, and the last of the large iron girders to which the statue will be fastened is ready for duty. When completed, the statue will look even grander at night than in the daytime, as its electric illumination will give the figure greater prominence. It is proposed to place four large lights at the base of the statue, one at each corner of the pedestal, and a powerful shaft light on the torch, so arranged that its beams will shoot high into the heavens. The lights at the base will be so placed as to illuminate the statue and bring the figure into bold relief on the darkest night. The light of the torch will be 300 feet above water, and should be visible for about twenty-five miles at sea.