SOME HELPFUL THOUGHTS.

We Should All Strive to Make This World a Pleasant Place and Not Scatter Worm wood.

The contrast between a life of selfishness and a life of kindness is set forth by Dr. Talmage while discoursing upon the baleful character of a are of life the saccharine. They make conqueror of olden time; text. Revelation viii, 10, 11, There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is

called Wormwood. Patrick and Lowth, Thomas Scott. Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes and some other commentators say that the at physical defects for which the victims star Wormwood of my text was a type are not reponsible? Are your powers of Attila, king of the Huns. He was of mimicry used to put religion in conso called because he was brilliant as a contempt? Is it a bunch of nettlesome star, and like wormwood, he imbittered everything he touched. We have studied the Star of Bethlehem and the Morning Star of Revelation and the Star of Peace, but my subject calls us to gaze at the star Wormwood, and my theme might be call "Brilliant Bitter-

A more extraordinary character history does not furnish than this man Attila, the king of the Huns. The story goes that one day a wounded heifer came limping along through the fields, and a herdsman followed its bloody track on the grass to see where the heifer was wounded, and went on back farther and farther until he came to a sword fast in the earth, the point downward, as though it had dropped from the heavens, and against the edges of this sword the heifer had been cut. been delighted at being called libera-

At the head of 700,000 troops, mounted on Cappadocian horses, he swept everything, from the Adriatic to the Black sea. He put his iron heel on not a city, town or neighborhood that Macedonia and Greece and Thrace. He made Milan and Pavia and Padua and Verona beg for mercy, which he be-stowed not. The Byzantine castles, to meet his ruinous levy, put up at auction massive silver tables and vases of solid gold. When a city was captured by him, the inhabitants were brought out and put into three classes. The first mmediately enlist under Attila butchered: the second class, the beautiful women, were made captives to the Huns; the third class, the aged men and women, were robbed of everything and let go back to the city to pay a

heavy tax. It was a common saying that the grass never grew where the hoof of At-tila's horse had trod. His armies reddened the waters of the Seine and the Moselle and the Rhine with carnage and fought on the Catalonian plains the fiercest battle since the world stood -300,000 dead left on the field. On and on until all those who could not oppose him with arms lay prostrate on their faces in prayer, then a cloud of dust was seen in the distance and a bisnop cried, 'It is the aid of God,' and all the people took up the cry, "It is the aid of God." As the cloud of dust was blown aside the banners of reenforcing armies marched in to help against Attila, "the Scourge of God." The most unimportant occurrences he used as a supernatural resource. After three months of failure to capture the city of Aquileia, when his army had given up the siege, the flight of a stork and her young from the tower of the city was taken by him as a sign that he was to capture the city, and his army, the tree of life sweetening all the brackinspired with the same occurrence, reish fountains that we can touch? sumed the siege and took the walls at a point from which the stork had emerged. So brilliant was the conqueror in attire that his enemies could not look

their heads. Slain on the evening of his marriage by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assassination, his followers bewailed him not with tears, but with | pride. blood, cutting themselves with knives of Thebes in those days, when the hipand lances. He was put into three cof- podrome rang with her sports and fins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was and her avenues roared with the wheels buried by night, and into his grave of processions in the wake of returning were poured the most valuable coins | conquerors? What dashed down the and precious stones, amounting to the vision of chariots and temples and wealth of a kingdom. The gravedig- thrones? What hands pulled upon the gers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth | broke obelisks, and left her indescribwas entombed.

at him, but shaded their eyes or turned

The Roman empire conquered the

Because of his brilliancy and bitterness the commentators might well have of the text. As the regions he devastated were parts most opulent with star is called Wormwood.

wood? Do you scold and growl from the thrones paternal or maternal? Are your children everlastingly pecked at? Are you always crying "Hush!" to the merry voices and swift feet and to the laughter which occasionally trickles through at wrong times, and is suppressed by them until they can hold it no longer, and all the barriers burst into unlimited guffaw and cachinnation, as in this weather the water has trickled through a slight opening in the milldam, but afterward makes wider and wider breach until it carries all before it with irresistible freshet? Do not be on the wing. On the tiptop a king too much offended at the noise your walking with his queen. Among the children now make. It will be still statues, snowy white, looking up at enough when one of them is dead. birds brought from distant lands and one named Devoney and the other un-Then you would give your right hand drinking out of tankards of solid gold known, lost their lives in the river 80 to hear one shout from the silent voice or looking off over rivers and lates miles above Memphis, Tuesday. They or one step from the still foot. You upon natious subdued and tributary, crywire, with a flat of a million feet of will not any of you have to wait very ing "Is not this great Babylon which I logs, coming down the river, and their long before your house is stiller than have built?" you want it. Alas, that there are so | What battering ram smote the walls? many homes not known to the Society | What plowshare upturned the gardens? For the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil- What army shattered the brazen gates? dren, where children are whacked and What long, fierce blast of storm put out cuffed and ear pulled, and senselessiy | this light which illuminated the world?

that under such processes they do not and garden grove and called the banall turn out Nara Sahibs!

What is your influence upon the neighborhood, the town or the city of your residence? I will suppose that you are a star of wit. What kind of rays do you shoot forth? Do you use that splendid faculty to irradiate the world or to rankle it? I bless all the apostolic college of humorists. The man that makes me laugh is my benefactor. I do not thank anybody to make me cry. I can do that without any assistance. We all cry enough and have enough to cry about. God bless all skillful punsters, all reparteeists, all propounders of ingenious conundrums, all those who mirthfully surprise us with unusual juxtaposition of words. Thomas Hood and Charles Dickens and Sydney Smith had a divine mission, and so have their successors in these They stir iuto the acid beverthe cup of earthly existence, which is sometimes stale, effervesce and bubble. They placate animosities. They foster lengevity. They slay folies and absurdities which all the sermons of all the pulpits cannot reach. But what use are you making of your wit? Is it be smirched with profanity and uncleanness? Do you employ it in amusement invective? Is it a bolt of unjust scorn? Is it fun at others' misfortune? Is it glee at their disappointment and defeat? Is it bitterness put drop by drop into a cup? Is it like the squeezing of Artemisia absinthium into a draft already

It is the fun of a hawk trying sting. how quick it can scrike out the eye of a dove? But I will change this and suppose you are a star of worldly prosperity. Then you have large opportunity. You can encourage that artist by buying his You can improve the fields, the stables, the highway, by introducing higher style of fowl and horse and cow and sheep. You can bless the world with pomological achievement in The herdsman pulled up that sword and the orchard. You can advance arboripresented it to Attila. Attila said that | culture and arrest the quathful destrucsword must have dropped from the tion of the American forests. You can heavens from the grasp of the god Mars | put a piece of sculpture into the niche and its being given to him meant that of that public academy, you can endow Attila should conquer and govern the a college, you can stocking 1,000 bare whole earth. Other mighty men have feet from the winter frost, you can build a church, you can put a missionary of tors, or the Merciful, or the Good, but | Christ on that foreign shore, you can Attila called himself and demanded help to ransom a world. A rich man that others call him "the Scourge of with his heart right-can you tell me how much good a James Lenox or a George Peabody or a Peter Cooper or a down Dagon, and future historians will William E. Dodge did while living or has not glorious specimens of conse-

crated wealth.

But suppose you grird the face of the poor. Suppose, when a man's wages are due, you make him wait for them because he cannot help himself. Suppose that, because his family is sick and he has had extra expenses, he should politely ask you to raise his tell him if he want a better place to go and get it. Suppose, by your manner, you act as though he were nothing and you were everything. Suppose you are selfish and overbearing and arrogant. Your first name ought to be Attila and your-last name Attila because you are the star Wormwood, and you have imbittered one-third if not three-thirds of the waters that roll past your employees and operatives and dependents and associates, and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral, in order to make the occasion respectable, will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes as there are persons occupying them. You will be in this world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity, the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute? Are we imbittering the domestic or social or political fountains, or are we like Moses. who when the Israelites in the wilderness complained that the waters of Lake Marah were bitter and they could not drink them their leader cut off the branch of a certain tree and threw that branch into the water, and it became sweet and slaked the thirst of the suffering host? Are we with a oranch of

Hundred gated Thebes, for all time to be the study of antiquarian and hieroglyphis; her stupendous ruins spread over 27 miles; her sculptures presenting in figures of warrior and chariot the victories with which the now forgotten kings of Egypt shook the nations; her obelisks and columns; Karnak and Luxor, the stupendous temples of her Who can imagine the greatness foreign royalty bowed at her shrines columns of her glory? What ruthlessness detaced her sculptured wall and able temples great skeletons of granite? What spirit of destruction spread the world, but Attila conquered the Roman | lair of wild beasts in her royal sepulchempire. He was right in calling him- ers and taught the miserable cottagers this to them. Then maybe, they will self a scourge, but instead of being "the of today to build huts in the courts of dream of cotton and devise methods for Scourge of God" he was the scourge of her temples and sent desolation and

ruin skulking behind the obelisks and | sleep. And hear brother! don't fail to dodging among the sarcophagi, and take this to meeting next Sunday, and leaning against the columns, and stoop- | go soon, before the preacher gets there, supposed him to be the star Wormwood | ing under the arches, and weeping in | so you can call up 'the nabors' and have the waters which go mournfully by, as every fellow understand plans for the though they were carrying the tears of fountains and streams and rivers, you all ages? Let the mummies break their see how graphic my taxt is: "There fell | long silence and come up to shiver in a great star from heaven, burning as it | the desolation and point to fallen gates | were a lamp, and it fell upon the third | and shattered statues and defaced sculppart of the rivers and upon the foun ture, responding: "Thebes built not tains of waters, and the name of the one temple to God. Thebes hated righteousness and loved sin. Thebes

But are any of you the star Worm- was a star, but she turned to wormwood and has fallen." Babylon, with her 250 towers and her brazen gates and her embattled walls, the splendor of the earth gathered within her gates, her hanging gardens built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his bride, Amytis, who had been brought up in a mountainous country and could not endure the flat country round Babylon. These hanging gardens, built terrace above terrace, till at the height of 400 feet there were woods waving and fountains playing, the verdure, the foliage, the glory looking as if a mountain were

called to order, and answered sharply, What crash of discord drove down the army. The officers' places do not go and suppressed, until it is a wonder | music that poured from palace window | begging.

queters to their revel and the dancers to their feet? I walk upon the scene of desolation to find an answer and pick up pieces of bitumen and brick and broken pottery, the remains of Babylon. I hear the wild waves saying, "Babylon was proud, Babylon was impure, Babylon was a star, but by sin she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

From the persecutions of the pilgrim fathers and the Hugenots in other lands God set upon these shores a nation. The council fires of the aborigines went out ment. The sound of the warhoop was exchanged for the thousand wheels of enterprise and progress. The mild winters, the fruitful summers, the lands a race of hardy men, who loved God and wanted to be free. Before the woodman's ax forests fell and rose again into ships' masts and churches' began to rival cities by the sea. The market are Maine lumberman and South | provided in acts of 1898, page 727." Carolina rice merchant and Ohio farmer and Alaska fur dealer, and churches and schools and asylums scatter light and love and mercy and salvation upon 70,000,000 people.

I pray that our nation may not cypy

the crimes of nations that have perished; that our cup of blessing turn not to wormwood and we go down. I am by distastefully pungent? Then you are the star Wormwood. Yours is the fun nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue of a rattlesnake trying how well it can to advance until the world shall reach the millennial era. Our only safety is in righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord to this land and break his Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a people, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil nor mildew, nor scourge of locust and grasshopper; if the political corruption which has poisoned the fountains of public virtue and beslimed the high places of authority, making free government at times a hissing and a byword in all the earth; if the drunkenness and icentiousness that stagger and blasheme in the streets of our great cities as though they were reaching after the fame of a Corinth and a Sodom, are not repented of we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin; the pillars of our national and state capitols will fall more disastrously than when Samson pulled record upon the page bedewed with generous teras the story that the free nation of the west arose in splendor which made the world stare. It had magnificent possibilities; it forgot God; it hated justice: it hugged its crimes; it halted on its high march; it reeled un- no further back than the adoption of der the blow of calamity; it fell, and as it was going down all the despotisms of earth from the top of bloody thrones fall under the ban, and it may be found began to shout: "Aha! So would we that other such property has hitherto have it!" while struggling and oppressclass, those who could bear arms, must wages for this year, and you roughly ed peoples looked out from dungeon ers, with tears and groans and cries of untold agony, the scorn of those and the woe of these uniting in the exclamation: "Look yonder! There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the

star is called Wormwood!" COTTON EXPANSIONISTS.

Every Cottontot in the State Should

Read This. The Augusta Herald says "Old Jim Crow." of Chawrosum, Ga., is a philosopher in his way, and down there under the shade of the trees he has been holding an Academy. He teaches gets there, and his latest contribution to the common good is well calculated to do that same. He is the enemy of the overproduction of cotton, and started to organize a society to further hi-He has addressed a circular to -nds faithful, which reads as follows: "Yes, 'whoop 'em up,' and let it come. Hau out the guano and buy all the mules you possibly can. Get some merchant to 'run you.' Plant cotton all over creation, between your watermelon plant the garden just as soon as the vegetables are off. Put it in the fence corners, and around wherever you can 'stick' a hill in your wife's flower garden. Yes, plant cotton 'world without

Make it so low that a fellow end. won't pick it if you give him what he gathers, and furnish him 'free hash' while he picks. Go it boys, 'go it while you're young,' for when you get old you can't raise it. But, one consolalation; when you can no longer jine the boys in the job of keeping on a first class case of poverty debt, and bankruptcy for the country, you can put in your contribution to the general ruin as a first class calamity howler. Cut this out and keep it for 'ready reference' all through the year. Don't go to bed tonight without calling up all the children, with their mother and reading making more cotton even while they current year. Then, if he don't go our way and lands next DIecember in plenty and peace, and can't 'jine the band' in the annual chorus of hunger. rags and debt he'll be without excuse and can't lay the blame of his condition at our door.

Ten Steamers Lost. It is now practically certain that ten freight steamships have been lost on the Atlantic in recent storms. This involves the sacrifice of more than 300 lives and \$2,500,000 of capital. The rate of reinsurance on them for the last three weeks has stood at 90 guinueas. All perhaps went down in the fea-ful hurricane of Feb. 2. Their names are: Allegheney, Arona, City of Wakefield. Croft, Dora Foster, Laughton, Minis-

Lost on the River.

A special to The Commercial-Appeal from Chattanooga says: Two raftsmen logs, coming down the river, and their raft went to pieces on one of the swift

NO EXEMPTION FROM TAXES

The Comptroller-General Rules That | A Most Interesting History Written Certain Property is Liable.

Comptroller General Derham has brought to light a question of considerable importance and one which may entail unexpected hardship upon some of a very readable, and entertaining Histhe charitable institutions in Columbia. His attention was called to the fact in the greater light of a free govern- that some such institutions were not paying taxes in conformance with the constitution, among them the Y. M. C. A., the Masonic temple organization, healthful skies, charmed from other the Ursuline convent and the Presbyterian College for Women. Wednesday he communicated with Auditor W. H. Squier, telling him that this property pillars. Cities on the banks of lakes must be assessed for taxation for this year and for back taxes. He instructand quakes with the rush of the rail ed Auditor Squier that "when any car, and the waters are churned white doubt exists as to the right of any aswith the steamer's wheel. Fabulous sociation or society to exemption, unbushels of western wheat meet on the der this article and section, charge them way fabulous tons of eastern coal. Furs on the additional duplicate of 1898. from the north pass on the rivers fruits | with taxes 1898 and any years past due from the south, and trading in the same and unpaid, informing this office, as The section of the constitution referred to provides that "There shall be exempted from taxation all county, township and municipal property, used exclusively for public purposes and not for revenue, and the property of all schools, colleges and institutions of learning, all charitable institutions in the nature of asylums for the infirm,

deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic and indigent persons, except where the profits of such institutions are applied to private uses; all public libraries, churches parsonages and burying grounds, but property of associations and societies. although connected with benevolent objects, shall not be exempt from State. county or municipal taxation: Provided, That as to real estate this exemption shall not extend beyond the buildwar nor raging epidemic, nor drought | ings and premises actually occupied by such schools, colleges, institutions of learning, asylums, libraries, churches, parsonages and burial grounds, although connected with charitable objects."

Such a case as this came up once before, when the city was in litigation over the payment of taxes on the city hall property. The State supreme court decided that the city should be assessed full value on all property on which it obtained revenue, and, in accordance, it is today assessed \$7,000 on all the store rooms in the city hall which are rented out. From all appearances the comptroller general is stitution, and some of these institutions will be assessed for preceding years as well as this year. When asked how far back the back taxes should be levtime than could be avoided; possibly the constitution of 1895. These may not be the only institutions which will

escaped taxation. -State. GOOD ROADS WANTED

The State Convicts Should be Employed to Build Them.

The condition of the public roads in the Piedmont after a rainy winter has been an object-lesson not without effect. We take it that these expressious by the Anderson People's Advocate will be very generally endorsed: We have heard several old men say

recently that the roads of the county after all our expanditure of labor and money on them are not as good as they were 40 or 50 years ago. And we are inclined to believe it, but it does not prove that the system of working the roads that prevailed then was superior to the present plan by any means. There were not one-fourth as many people then and not one-tenth as many by sarcasm, but it's all the same if he vehicles and not one-twentieth as much traveling then as now, and then the roads were newer and the clay had not been disturbed. Neither does it prove that either plan is the proper plan to once so that sufficient number of copies ment the conditions of the present day. Any kind of dirt will make a good road need roads much, but during the fael and winter when the farmers are haul- put in permanent shape now may never ing their crops to market and hauling their fertilizers back to the farm, they are practically without roads, as seen tais winter. It is a basic proposition rows, in missing places in the corn; that we cannot make good roads, per- by individual effort. The newspapers manent roadways, out of dirt. That winters. We must have something better. It has come to be an absolute

necessity. The blame does not rest with the officers, but with the law. We have before referred to the policy of the State with regard to the convicts, and we repeat it; we want to see a change in it. There are six convict farms in Anderson county, on which there are nearly 100 convicts employed. What are they worth to the public? Nothing. But if Supervisor Snelgrove had those 100 con-15 miles of macadamized roadway in a year, and ten years of such work would rive us 150 miles of permanent roadway. branching out in every direction from years, but has improved of late. the court house toward the county line. This would be of inestimable advantage to the whole country and loads could be hauled to and fro regardless of weather. We want to see this agitation kept up for good roads until something comes of it. We hope the people will make it an issue in the campaign next year to abolish convict and State farms and let the counties have them to build roads with.

Put in Plenty of Corn.

This headline is not to be taken as advice to mustered out soldiers, whethgive the advice "put in plenty of corn." We want him to put it in the ground. No called attention recently to the inwe do not want them to have to buy or death." corn. We believe their trade will be more valuable if they do not have to buy their corn. In its daily fable on agricultural subjects, the Macon Tele- | which holds to its old Abolition sentigraph states the cause thus: "It is mentality about the negro more per-There has been over 20,000 applications for the 101 lieutenancies in the army. The officers' places do not go harder muscles. Nothing can take the independent action and started flots at various way stations at their pleasure all the way independent action. It will eventually independent action. It will eventually independent action. It will eventually result in the successful solution of all the character muscles. Nothing can take the problems by which we are now beharder muscles. Nothing can take the control of the problems by which we are now beharder muscles. Nothing can take the problems by which we are now beharder muscles. Nothing can take the problems are proposed to waste. A full part is an and started flots at various way stations at their pleasure all the way independent action. It will eventually independent actio harder muscles. Nothing can take the place of corn."

Indicate the problems of which we are now pendered among the problems of the problems of

KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

of this Gallant Corps

Capt. Gus Dickert, formerly of the 3d South Carolina Regiment, has written, and has now ready for publication tory of the old First Brigade First Division First Army Corps, of the Army Northern Virginia, known in the army and elsewhere as Kershaw's Brigade. It was commanded first by Gen. Bonham, and after Kershaw, by Genl's. Connor and Kennedy respectively. But by his long connection with the Brigade, the many campaigns, the bloody engagements, under his leadership, the ops never gave up, throughout the different changes of commanders, the name of "Kershaw," This Brigade was originally formed of the 2nd, Kershaw; Williams; 7th. Bacon, and 8th, Cash's Regiments South Carolina Volunteers, organized under the first call of the State and were composed of companies from Richland, Edgefield, Newerry. Laurens, Anderson. Abbeville. Greenville, Spartanburg, Union. Charleston. Chesterfield, Darlington, Sumter, Kershaw, Clarendon, and perhaps other counties in different parts of the State. It was afterward reinforced by the 15th, Col. DeSaussure; 3d Battallion, Col. Rice; and the 20th, Col. Keitt composed of companies from different counties of the State. Capt. Dickert, after three years of unremitting toil has gathered together materials, facts and records, that can be found nowhere else and would soon have been altogether lost. He traces the companies from their

origin, to their organization into regiments with the names of the first captains, until their formation of the brigade. With the 15th the 3d batallion and the 20th regiment he follows them through their services in the State, then in Virginia, up to their joining the brigade with as much faithfulness and accuracy as he did those of the original four first regiments. While he directs close attention to the brigade, he does not confine himself to the details of the South Carolina troops alone, but on the marches and battles he gives the reader a history of the whole division which was composed, besides the South Carolina Brigade Cobbs and Sims, Georgia, and Barksdale. Mississippi Brigade, these troops being so long and closely connected throughout the war. The work is as much a history of the division as the brigade in its general make up. He gives the reader graphic description of all the great battles in right in his interpretation of the con- which they were engaged, not as a compiler, nor spectator but as participant, where the author's blade was ever flashing in the thickest of the fray. Nor does he confine himself to the dry deied, Mr. Derham said for no longer a tails of historical data, but the work abounds in scenes of camp life, humorous and pathetic stories, acts of personal heroism, &c.

It is the intention of the author to give in an appendix a complete roster of the names of all officers and men that belonged to the command throughout the war, together with the killed, wounded and discharged. This in itself is a valuable record. This book is not published for pay nor profit and only a limited number published just sufficient to pay for printing and binding, as Capt. Dickert wants nothing for his work. He says the three years devoted to its composition has been a labor of love and the most pleasant of his life, and if he has added one mite to the perpetuation of the memories, the heroism, the joys and triumphs of his comrades in arms he is more than repaid for his labors. The book will be sold by subscription to be paid for on delivery. Those wishing copies of this desirable work can write to the publisher, E. H. Aull, Newberry, S. C., for subscription blanks and the book

will be delivered in the order of the subscription number. We would be glad to have the papers of the State copy this article or make such mention of it as their space will permit. We want all who desire a copy of this book to send us their order at may be printed to supply the demand. It is not a money making scheme for the summer when the farmers do not the publisher or author but an earnest effort to preserve a history which if not be done as the great part of the material which this book will contain can be had from no other source. If this history is to be preserved it must be done of the State can be of great assistance has been shown to a demonstration this to us in this work if they will lend us their aid and we feel sure we will not call on them in vain in this patriotic work. Lend us a helping hand. - New-

berry News and Herald. Jumped from a Bridge.

Miss Lucy Fanz, twenty-year-old daughter of Joseph Fanz, a wealthy and retired business man of Knoxville, Tenn., committed suicide Wednesday afternoon. She jumped from the Tennessee river bridge of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad, a disvicts and a rock crusher he could build tance of 100 feet to the water below. The body came up once and floated a hundred yards, when it went down near the east bank. The young lady had We would then have macadamized roads been mentally afflicted for several attempted self-destruction Tuesday night by taking a deadly drug, but her father discovered the attempt before a sufficient quantity had been taken. Franz was walking with his daughter over the bridge at the time. She ran from him and sought her terrible death. The body has not yet been recovered.

Liberty or Death.

A dispatch from New York says Sixto Lopez, the secretary of Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipinos, with Dr. Joss Lopsada a member of the Filipino junta, sailed for Southampton Wednesday on er they be immunes or ordinary volun- the American liner St. Paul. They reteers. Few soldiers are immune to too | fused to discuss national affairs within much corn. But we were talking about | the jurisdiction of the United States, the farmer, and it is to him that we but said that they were sorry the "Americans, who boast so much about freedom, are trying to make their peo-If he has not already gotten in his seed | ple slaves." The Filipinos were fightcorn, the sooner he gets it in the better. | ing for liberty long before the United States came into existence," remarked cident of Carolina wagons loading with | Lopez, "and they are not going to give corn in Augusta for use on a Carolina up the battle because the taskmasters farm. We are glad to have Edgefield | have been changed from Spaniards to ter Maybach, Oberon, Picton and Port planters come to Augusta to trade, but North Americans. Our cry is liberty

Even the Sprinfield Republican,

COST OF RAISING COTTON.

Mr. Jordan Gives Some Interesting Figures in the Atlanta Journal. The following interesting article on

the Atlanta Journal:

In a recent report prepared and submitted by the department of agriculture at Washington, careful estimates show that in 1896 it cost \$15.42 to produce a bale of upland cotton, on land producing an average of 225 pounds of lint per acre. The price obtained was 6.7 cents per pound. The cost of picking was 44 cents per hundred, and the cost of producing the lint per pound 5.27 cents. It was also ascertained that in Texas, where irregation is being introduced in the cultivation of the crop, on land irrigated, 512 pounds of lint per acre was produced, or double the quantity made on other lands. In the face of the above statistics, which are doubtless accurate, it is quite evident that the cotton crop of 1898 was marketed at a heavy loss to the producers. The almost entire crop of the past season left the farmers' hands at a price less than five cents. There has been but little improvement made in growing cotton within the past two years, hence the cost of making a bale in 1898 was

doubtless as great as in 1896.

We are, however, gradually reducing

the cost of producing a pound of cotton as the years roll round; for in 1876 statistics show that the net cost of marketing a pound of lint cotton was 8.32 cents in gold. The cost of transportation has likewise fallen proportionately. In 1840, to ship a bale of cotton to Liverpool cost the neat sum of \$18.15, while in 1897, it cost \$7.89 for the same service. It may be well enough for the farmers to know that the price for our cotton, which is fixed in Europe, is based upon the net lint. Nothing is allowed for bagging and ties, their weight of 22 pounds being deducted is consequently a dead loss to the producer. There is also a certain amount taken off for wastage en route, and the farmer has to meet a good many little losses all along the line, from the moment his bag of cotton leaves the ginnery until it is landed in Europe. It is very evident then, that there is hardly a living profit in producing less than 3 of a bale per acre. Indeed, with Texas and Oklahoma rapidly going so largely into the cotton business, developing a successful system of irrigation by which a bale per acre can be averaged, we cannot expect to make two thirds of a bale per acre profitable very long. Georgia is also the largest user of commercial fertilizers of any state in the union for her cotton industry, consuming one-fourth of all commercial fertilizers manufactured in the United States, while Texas is one of the smallest. No farmer can disregard these facts and figures, nor can he afford to fail to appreciate the bearing they have upon his future interests.

We must of necessity begin some practical system of rotating crops and building up our land. That system must be inaugurated upon the cheapest, vet at the same time most durable and profitable plan Every farmer knows that he should make his supplies at home, and it is almost a waste of words to endeavor to more forcibly impress that fact upon him. In raising those supplies on his farm he has the double advantage of introducing a system by which he may be able to grow cotton cheaper, at a better profit, and build up his depleted soil. Any farmer to be self-sustaining nowadays must of necessity, to a certain extent, restrict acreage and adopt the intensive system. When ten bales of cotton can be grown on ten acres of land-as an average crop. then the extra expense involved in producing the same number of bales from twenty acres as at present will be saved as a profit. The extra ten acres can be sowed in grain or grasses, and the saystem of rotation perfected. Necessity will force a large number of our people to reduce cotton acreage in the future, others will reduce from the better reason of adapting their business in farming to meet the demands of the time. The day cannot be far distant when other resources of our southern country will be drawn upon and developed in upbuilding to a higher degree of prosperity our agricultural in-

When the day of extensive cotton planting shall have passed, and it is almost here, a diversity of crop cultivation will be introduced, and the prodawned. Our farmers cannot be much the most fascinating and easiest crop ever planted and cultivated. It is the only crop he can load on his wagons and have the big cotton buyers running after them to buy it, with a check book ready to plank down the cash. The whole world wants it and it will sell in any market. The world will continue to want it, and the farmer must continue to supply the demand. What we must determine now to do, is to look upon our cotton of the future solely for the surplus money or profit crop. When our acreage of cotton is restricted by confining its cultivation to better land we will have more time to arrange for a better living at home. We can have more little side crops

terests.

which means more hogs, better cows and less supply bills in the stores. With more stock in the barns, fed upon rich grasses and clovers raised on the farm, more attention will be given to the saving of barnyard manures. All of which means that our lands are to be more rapidly built up to a high and continued state of fertility. The farmer who lives at home, that is, raises all home supplies, rotates his crops, grows grasses and clovers enough for his own use. looks after his stock and takes care of the manure, is not buying commercial fertilizers, although he is raising as many bales of cotton to the plow as his less thrifty neighbor. Commercial guanos are only used when absolutely nothing else is provided, and they have paid under cotton heretofore. But the profit would have been larger had the grower used in their stead the vegetable manures.

What we desire particularly, is to see the many rather than the few prospering on the farm. That will also more quickly tend to the development of better schools and roads, without either of which no community can make much progress. The farming problems of today are being more conspicuously agitated, than perhaps at any time in the past. Farmers are reading more and thinking more of their present and fu- fort, Va. time now to pitch the corn crop. It sistently than any other paper we know should be a large one in Georgia. Cotof, is moved to remark: The Tenth and listen for news on the street as to ton is the last and least consideration. | colored 'immunes,' after their discharge | what was going on in the markets of | re It should be the surplus crop. Corn at Macon, Ga., shot a man at one place, fills its own sphere in the economy of raided a liquor dispensary at another, papers for information, and study out ber must have been drunk when he the farm, and in the uses of man. It nearly killed an old man farther on, never goes to waste. A full barn is an and started riots at various way stands to the details at home. This has caused home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being Persia in 1890. The details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being to the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting clause of a bill which was being the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home thinking and a development of acting the details at home the de

emergency and overcoming any obstacle. They have hewn their way to success in rougher, stormier times than these, and if our future prosperity depends upon a change of crop, method or system, that change will be made along the lines of prudence and practical pathways. Then let us continue to agthe cost of raising cotton we take from itate and commend those things which are for our best good, and condemn those which tead to injure and retard the great agricultural prosperity of our southern country. C. H. JORDAN.

THE COMING REUNION.

Desired That All Old Confederate Flags be Sent to Charleston

The following has been issued from the general headquarters of the United Confederate veterans:

New Orleans, March 11, 1899.

1. It has been suggested to the gen-

eral commanding, and he heartily en-

dorses the request, that all department,

To all Comrades:

division, brigade and camp commanders will take sters to collect as many of the old "battle flags" and flags of the Confederacy, and banners and ensigns of every description, which waved over the Confeddrate armies as possible, to be displayed at the Charleston reunion. There are agreat many no doubt through the south in private hands, at the headpuarters of the different camps, and at the State capitals, etc., and it would be in keeping with the grandeur of the occasion, upon this visit of the old soldiers to the chief city of the great State which gave birth to the Confederacy, and where the first gun of the war was fired, to take with them the historic flag which wayed over them there at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and the other three, with all the other banners and ensigns which floated over them amidst the smoke and carnage of more than 2,000 battlefields before they were furled forever at Appomatox.

The general commanding hopes that an effort will be made, through publication in the papers and otherwise, so as to secure the largest number possible for this purpose.

Doubtless many flags will be taken care of by the delegates and others to whom they are entrusted, but where it is necessary that they should be sent by express they can be sent to the special care of Maj. Gen. C. Irvine Walker, commanding the South Carolina division U. C. V.'s, Charleston, S. C., who will arrange a safe depository for them while there.

2. Col. Robt. P. Evans, chairman committee on information, Charleston, . C., states that on and after the 15th his committee will be in a position to give information as to housing, quarters, rates of board, etc., to delegates desiring to attend the reunion. He states that his committee will undertake to engage quarters for and locate any of the Veterans in advance of their coming, but must have a positive guarantee of their coming by April the

J. B. Gordon. Gen. Com'g. Geo. Moorman, Adjt. Gen. and Chief Staff.

The Oldest Railroad. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, Mass., in a book entitled "Railroads-Their Origin and Problems," in speaking of the Old Reliable South Carolina and Georgia Railroad says: 'At a later day many of her sister States were in advance of her, (Massachusetts.) and especially was this true of South Carolina. There is, indeed, some reason for believing that the South Carolina Railroad was first ever constructed in any country with a definite plan of operating it exclusively by locomotive steam power. On the 15th of January, 1831, exactly four months after the formal opening of the Man-chester and Liverpool Road,) the first anniversary of the South Carolina Railroad was celebrated with due honor. A queer-looking machine, the outline of which was sufficient in itslf to pove that the inventor owed nothing to Stephenson, had been constructed at the West Point Foundry Works, in New York, during the summer of 1830-a first attempt to supply that locomotive, which the board had, with a sublime confidence in possibilities, unanimously voted on the 14th of the preceding Jan gressive era of the country will have uary should alone be used on the road. The name of "Best Friend" was given to this very simple product of native blamed for growing cotton so extensively in past years. It is unquestionably genius. In June, 1831, a second locomotive, called the "West Point," had arrived in Charleston; and this last was constructed on the principle of Stepenson's "Rocket." In its general aspect, indeed, it greatly resembled that already famous prototype. There is a very characteristic and suggestive cut representing a trial trip made with this locomotive on March 5, 1831. About six months before there had actually been a trial speed between a horse and one of the pioneer locomotives, which had not resulted in favor of the locomotive. It took place on the present Baltimore and Ohio Road. upon the 28th of August, 1830. The engine in this case was contrived by no other than Mr. Peter Cooper."

To Be Mustered Out.

It will not be long now before our gallant boys who went to the war will be home again. A dispatch from Washington says the war department has determined to muster out and bring home all the volunteers in Cuba with the exception of the volunteer engineers and immunes. The necessity for immediate action has been brough to the attention of the war department on account of the quarantine regulations against Cuba which go into effect about he first of May, and which are especialy strict at all southern ports. When the troops are brought to this country. they must under the law be mustered out in United States camps, and they no doubt will be brought to camps nearest their homes. It is desired also to have them brought to places where fumigating can be done, and it is possible that troops for the northern states may be brought to Modtauk, and Camp Wikoff again be established, although the present intention is to have all northern troops sent to Camp Meade in Pennsylvania. The troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia will probably be brought to Savannah, the Texas troops to Galveston, and the Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia troops to Uld Point Com-

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