

The Barnwell People.

Largest Circulation in the County

METHODISTS IN SESSION AT GREENWOOD.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The Annual Meeting in Greenwood—

Bishop W. W. Dawson Presides.

The meeting of the South Carolina

Conference, M. E. church, South, in

Greenwood, was presided by that of

the Historical society on Tuesday evening,

when the annual address was deliv-

ered by Rev. S. H. Brown, editor of

the Christian Register. His sub-

ject was "The changes of the last

fifty years." The venerable speaker

has been a member of the conference

since 1845, and is eminently qual-

ified to talk on that subject. He noted

the manifold changes which have trans-

pired during the past half century in

matters material as well as in matters

spiritual.

The telegraph and telephone, and

similar improvements are power, but

the use to which they are put deter-

mines whether or not they are a blessing

or a curse.

Among the preachers great changes

are noted, both in their garb and in the

appearance of their faces. Formerly

the features were not allowed to be

concealed by moustaches and beard, but

now it is not so. Revolution has over-

turned the reign of the razor. The

advantages and disadvantages of small

circuits were humorously noted. The

marked increase in educational facili-

ties, and the transformation of the old

"log meeting house" into the modern

and model "church" also received at-

tention. The Epworth orphanage was

mentioned as the latest enterprise

which our church in this State had

undertaken.

Prof. Wm. S. Morrison was elected

as the next lecturer, and various

donations to the society were then made,

and were accepted with thanks.

Bishop Dawson addressed the society,

urging the members to ask for any

curiosities which they might be bent

to acquire, and the society was ben-

ed to the next session.

The 115th session of the South Caro-

lina Conference was called to order

Wednesday morning by Bishop W. W.

Dawson. The bishop announced the

25th hymn, which was sung with the

marked power which generally char-

acterizes the singing of the conference

body. He then led in prayer, after

which he read a Scriptural lesson, I

Cor. 13th chapter, and then followed

an earnest, emphatic, heart-searching

exposition of some of the truths con-

tained in the lesson, especially empha-

sizing the virtues of modesty and hu-

manity.

The conference then united in the

Communion of the Lord's Supper.

The secretary of the session, Rev.

E. O. Watson, called the roll and the

clerk, and 14 lay members re-

sponded to their names.

Rev. E. O. Watson was elected sec-

retary with Rev. W. L. Wait as as-

stant. Rev. S. H. Zimmerman was

elected statistical secretary with Revs.

A. J. Cauten, Jr., M. B. Kelley and J. E.

Neiland, as assistants.

The various committees were then

named and the noted visitors were

introduced, and the conference was

ready for business.

Immediately after the election of

secretaries, on Wednesday, Edward

Thompson, LL. D., of Atlanta, Ga.,

Western North Carolina conference,

and T. B. Reynolds, from the Florida

conference.

The report of Rev. Geo. Wm.

Walker, president of Palms and same

institute, was read by the secretary,

and referred to the board of education.

Dr. W. W. Walker, church extension

secretary, Dr. Hall of the Greenwood

Presbyterian church, and Dr. A. C. Coks

Smith of Virginia were introduced to

the conference.

Question 20 was resumed and the

names of the remaining superannuated

and supernumeraries were called, their

characters passed and their cases re-

ferred to the committee on conference

relations.

Resolutions expressing the willing-

ness of this conference to trust the con-

stituted authorities of the church to

settle the vexed question of the pub-

lishing house claim were almost unani-

mously adopted.

Question 5, "Who are elected dea-

cons?" was called, and the names of S.

B. Harper, D. W. Keller, Wm. C. Kir-

kland, Jno. C. Roper, F. Hawkins

Shuler, Foster Spear and Wade H.

Thrower were called, their examina-

tions approved by the committee of

the second year, their characters

passed, and they were elected to dea-

cons' orders and advanced to the class

of the third year. W. B. Virden, a

member of this class, having been

hindered by ill health from passing his

examination, was continued in the class

of the second year.

Question 12, "What traveling

preachers are elected elders?" was

called, and the names of M. L. Banks,

Jr., L. L. Bedenbaugh, Jas. A. Camp-

bell, W. J. Berry, Harris, Edward S. Jones,

W. A. Kelly, Jr., Russell E. Mood,

W. A. Pitts and G. Edwin Stokes were

called, their examinations approved by

the committee of the fourth year,

their characters passed and they were

elected elders. Wesley J. Snyder,

having been providently hindered

from preparing for examination, was

continued in the class of the fourth

year.

P. B. Wells was elected to elder's

orders, he having passed the examina-

tion.

Question 10, "What local preachers

are elected deacons?" was called. D.

A. Patrick, Wm. A. Fairley, Jas. C.

Holly, were recorded in answer to this

question.

Question 14, "What local preachers

are elected elders?" was called, and

answered as follows: Chas. E. Walker,

W. Thompson, Patrick.

Question 1 was called: "Who are

the deacons of one year?" and the

names of Jno. G. Bookwith, Conner B.

Burns, Henry J. Coanther, Chesley C.

Herbert, Geo. C. Leonard, Benjamin

M. Robertson, Henry Stokes, Julius F.

Wells, Stephen A. Nettles and A. S.

L. were called, their examinations

approved by the committee of the third

year, their characters passed and they

were advanced to the class of the fourth

year.

Question 2 was called: "Who re-

main on trial?" and the names of S.

E. Booth, Wm. A. Fairley, A. E.

Boiler, Jas. M. Wood, D. A. Patrick,

Jno. G. Bookwith, E. E. Turpin and

L. L. Inabinet were called, their ex-

aminations approved, their characters

passed, and they were advanced to the

class of the third year.

On motion of Rev. Jno. O. Willson,

REORGANIZING OUR ARMY.

Increase in Number Brought About

By the Late War With Spain.

Representative Hull, chairman of the

house committee on military affairs,

has introduced a bill increasing the

regular army to approximately 100,000

men. The bill was framed at the war

department and has the approval of

the secretary of war. It is not the bill

framed by General Miles, as this meas-

ure has not the high rank proposed by

the Miles bill, and some of the appoint-

ments are open to officers of the volun-

teers or from civil life.

It provides for a lieutenant general

and what is considered a sufficient in-

crease of major and brigadier generals

to command an arm of 100,000 men

scattered from Porto Rico to Manila.

The artillery army is reorganized, sep-

arating them into coast and field ar-

tillery, but promotion to be by seniority

of the whole arm. A decrease of the

enlisted men is made so that the army

can be increased by recruits in case of

war to full strength. The cavalry is

increased two regiments; the infantry

five. The enlisted strength of the

infantry company is not to exceed 145,

so that in case of war new regiments

would have to be formed, probably all

of which would be volunteers, but the

regular army would make a substantial

first line. The bill provides for the

three battalion formations.

The staff corps are increased about

40 per cent, and with the exception of

the adjutant general, inspector general

and ordnance are open to appoint-

ment from the volunteer or civil life.

The most noticeable change is that

in the medical department, in which

of 3,000 men is made the necessary

non-commissioned officers, with

largely increased number of surgeons

and assistant surgeons.

All officers and men serving in the

sub-tropical countries are to have an

increase of 25 per cent in pay. Under

the immediate control of the president

inhabitants of the new countries may

be enlisted in the organizations that

are being formed. The bill gives a total

of seven regiments of artillery, twelve

of cavalry and thirty of infantry.

Chairman Hull's bill is cast on an

entirely different line from General

Miles' bill, so that detailed compar-

ison is difficult. The Miles bill is based

on the theory of one soldier for 1,000

population, while the Hull bill is based

on the idea of a total force of 100,000,

the organization being constructed so

as to reach that total. General Miles

provides for a general staff of two lieut-

enant generals, while the Hull bill

makes no provision for a general staff

and has but one lieutenant general. Other

important differences are:

Hull bill thirty regiments of infantry;

Miles bill fifty regiments of infantry;

Hull bill twelve regiments of cavalry;

Miles bill fifteen regiments of cavalry;

Hull bill a corps of artillery; Miles

bill fourteen regiments of sea coast ar-

tillery and two regiments of artillery. The

Hull bill in its first section sums up

for the reorganized army as follows:

One lieutenant general, six major

generals, twelve brigadier generals,

twelve regiments of cavalry, a corps

of artillery, thirteen regiments of in-

fantry, an adjutant general's depart-

ment, an inspector general's depart-

ment, a judge advocate general's de-

partment, a quartermaster's depart-

ment, a subsistence department, a

THE HULLMAN IN TEXAS.

One Enacted and Every Year

Enacted in Previous Years—When

Will Be Done About It?

The Columbia correspondent of the

News and Courier says the tax ques-

tion is at all times of the utmost im-

portance. It has never been a more im-

portant question than at present, with

the low price of cotton.

There has been a good deal said

on the subject of taxation and

how low it can be reduced and whether

it is better to give the facts about

the existing economic conditions the

records were searched for the

exact facts. The tax levies were ob-

tained from a bound copy of the tax

announcements published by the Com-

ptroller General and collected in the

land office of the Secretary of State.

The figures are given for the last six-

teen years, which gives a pretty fair

idea of how things have been running

and what State taxes have been paid.

In connection with the tax levy the

taxable valuation of property is given

as the tax levy is, of course, based on

the valuation of property paying taxes.

In 1880 the taxable property in the

State amounted to \$160,000,451, and it

has now risen to \$173,871,100. This

means an increase in the taxable prop-

erty of twenty-three million dollars, or

over one-eighth of the entire taxable

property.

It will be well in studying the tax

question to consider the tax levy in

connection with the assessed valuation

of property in the State. The tax

levies are as follows:

For the	Enacted	State
tax year.	and approved.	valuation
1883	December 23, 1882	4%