

DECLINES THE NOMINATION

Hon. J. C. Coit Cannot Endorse the Tillman Platform.

The Hon. J. C. Coit has kindly furnished. The News and Courier with the following duplicate of a letter which he has forwarded to the address therein given:

CHERAW, S. C., April 2, 1890.

Capt. G. W. Shell, Chairman and others, Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association—Gentlemen: Having waited a reasonable time for an official notification of the action of the March Convention in placing my name before the people as a candidate for the position of Lieutenant Governor, and not having received such notice, I deem not improper to address this communication to you.

While I fully appreciate the unsolicited compliment which has been paid me and desire to express my thanks for this evidence of confidence yet I am satisfied that my name was put forward under a misapprehension. It cannot be doubted that the purpose of the Convention was to place upon the ticket men who were in full sympathy with the letter of the Chairman of the Executive committee of the Farmers' Association (Capt. Shell) in calling the Convention together—men who fully endorsed the platform adopted and who could and would canvass the State upon the issues therein made.

Without referring to any objection I had the letter of Capt. Shell, or my views as to the policy of making nominations at this time, it will be sufficient for me to say that I do not fully endorse the platform, and for this and other sufficient reasons cannot enter upon a canvass in its support as required by the 11th section of the platform.

In justice, therefore, to myself, as well as in justice to the body whose executive you are, I beg leave to withdraw my name from the tickets suggested. This action will also relieve you of all embarrassment in substituting a man who will represent the view which prevailed in the Convention.

It is but proper for me to say here that I am wholly identified with the agricultural interest of the State, and am in full sympathy with the farmers in their efforts to better their condition, and to this end am heartily in favor of their taking an active part in control of legislation, both Federal and State; but all I must admit that honest differences of opinion, as to the means and measures which will furnish the needed relief, may well exist between men actuated by the best motives and seeking accomplishment of the same ends.

I am, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully yours, JAMES C. COIT.

Students Disciplined.

As the parties who complained in the Register of conduct of the University students toward Captain Tillman addressed no formal communication to the president in the University council, there will be no formal statement of the result of the investigation into the matter which has been independently conducted. From official sources, however, the Bureau has gathered the following statement of facts as developed in the investigation, with the action of council in the matter.

On the morning after the Convention President McBryde read to the students the card of complaint, stating that he knew nothing of the truth of it, but that it demanded investigation at the hands of the authorities, and also of the students, who were chiefly interested in either disproving the charges or condemning the occurrence as a blot on the reputation heretofore enjoyed by the students for good order and genteel deportment, but that if the charges were true he severely condemned the affair.

The students met and passed resolutions which have already been reported in The News and Courier.

The University council convened at the call of the president and devoted three days to a careful investigation, questioning the chief of police, who was present, citizens of Columbia and visitors, delegates to the Convention, both friends and opponents of Mr. Tillman, and the

students implicated, who came up voluntarily, giving their names and answering questions on their honor.

The facts gathered are as follows: In the State House some few students, not many, joined, but not boisterously, in the general disorder which from time to time prevailed. After the floor of the house was cleared of spectators by a motion and remarks which severely reflected on all present, the spectators entered the gallery. Applause and hisses were not confined to the students. Much of the disorder was on the floor of the House.

About the time of adjournment a crowd of spectators, citizens, school boys, students and others engaged humorously in singing the old tune of "John Brown's body," with the substitution of Capt. Tillman's name. The crowd went up Main street to serenade Col. John J. Dargen, but he was not found, and as they returned, down Main street they came across a delegate who had prominently opposed nominations and was making a speech. A large crowd, of whom students were not the major part, sung, cheered and groaned. During this time Mr. Tillman came up and passed around the crowd. Only twenty-three of the students were aware of his presence while this demonstration was taking place. The students emphatically deny that they indulged in improper language or made any threats.

Among these twenty-three students there were no seniors, and three fourths were freshmen, mostly sons of farmers of different parts of the State. Some of them actually in sympathy with the nominations, who were carried away by excitement.

These facts show the absence of malice on the part of those concerned. This conduct was considered, however, a grave breach of good conduct and of gentlemanly behavior. On the other hand, the absence of malice and a threatened breach of the peace as gathered from the testimony of eye-witnesses as well as participants, induced the council to make some allowance on account of youth and of all the circumstances.

They deemed that dismissal or long suspension be too severe; that suspension for a short time would be but a holiday, and that the proper course would be to administer a severe reprimand which would place the students' names on the roll as having been subjected to discipline. Each participant has, therefore, today received a personal reprimand from President McBryde.

Salvation by Work.

By Rev. A. S. Chesbrough, D. D. But does not the Scripture say that we are to be saved, "not by works, lest any man should boast," and "not by works of righteousness which we have done?" Yes. It forbids us to think that we can pile up our good deeds so as to be a payment or offset over against our bad deeds; or that we can do meritorious acts of righteousness, which, on the ground of desert, shall cancel our sins against God. Neither does it authorize us to indulge the hope that we can make any headway against the bondage of sin within us by any resolutions or efforts to do right, or any purposes or intentions formed in our own natural strength. Nothing of all this.

And yet salvation is by work—by our own work. So Paul says: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." Nobody else can work it out for you. And it is no irreverence to say that God cannot work it out for you, as he certainly will not. But perhaps you tell me that the latter part of the verse shows that God has something to do in the matter. It reads, "For it is God who worketh in you both to will and to work for his good pleasure." There is here, however, no release given from your personal responsibility for your own salvation. It rather *presses* this responsibility more strongly. It is as if God said to the farmer, "Plant your seed, and diligently care for your growing corn, and I will send the sunshine and the rain to make sure the harvest." Without God's provision for making the soil fruitful, man's labor is vain.

But with such provision, he may plow and sow and dig in hope. So here God says, "Work earnestly for your own salvation, for it is my purpose and plan to work in you and with you." With this assurance we have every encouragement to work. Our salvation is to be effected through our own personal work, and in no other. We are to carry it on by work. We are to complete it by work. Some begin well, but like the Galatians, they are hindered. They are like the steamboat which starts from Providence with good promise of having a prosperous run through Long Island Sound. But, in passing through Hell Gate, she comes to a dead halt. What is the matter? "On the rocks." Possibly the high water may float her off—and then she may have to lay by for repairs. So some members of our churches start off in their new life in flying colors. But they get stuck fast upon some hidden reef of sinful indulgence or neglected duty. They stopped working; they grew indolent in the Lord's service; they slept at the helm, it may be, and then have drifted into a position of great danger and serious damage.

The truth is, salvation is no holiday affair. We cannot be saved if we would, except as we engage all our powers for this end. Indolence, a pampering of oneself, or being borne upwards on angels' wings, a talking passage in some beautiful balloon to the skies conducts not to salvation. Your balloon will never reach heaven. It will collapse, and drop you on the rocks or into the ocean. God never makes an athlete without his own self-training. God never makes a philosopher without his own earnest thinking. And he will never save you unless you enlist the energies of your moral and spiritual nature in complying with the conditions and using the appointed means of of salvation.

And then, who would wish to be saved without work? The very desire to be saved while inactive and lazy with respect to Christian duty, shows one to be utterly unfit for the kingdom of God. Only as we work can we have true spiritual enjoyment. Only thus do our higher faculties become developed and grow strong. Only thus do we rise to our true dignity as creatures made in the image of God. This is the heroic way of salvation, the only honorable way. And the faithful disciple of Christ says: "I do not want to be saved in sloth, or self-seeking, or in some easy way which did not humble me and tax my powers to the utmost. I know I can do no least thing to merit salvation. Nevertheless my highest welfare requires that I work with all my powers. To be saved without work, if the thing were possible, would be no salvation. It would never satisfy my longings. It would never realize my ideals."

How to Marry Well.

What girls should never forget is to be neat! Not primly so, but daintily so. The girl will get up, with irreproachable gloves and shoes that fit, though her gown be only cotton, yet if it be well turned out, may compete with the richest; while the solemnly dresses, who scrubs or forgets to give attention to details, is passed over by the discontented eye, though her dress may be a masterpiece of Worth.

A girl should learn to put her gown on properly. No creature living takes more heed of externals than your orthodox man. He may not know the price, color or material of your clothes, but he will know to a nicety whether you are well or badly gowned.

One special point I would impress upon the girl who desires (as all girls do) to range herself well, to make a good marriage—is to be gentle. The craze for vivacity, for the free and easy style that borders so closely on the manners of the demi monde that distinguish the society of ten years ago has providentially died a natural death. Nowadays men are sensible enough to look for comfort in their married lives. And surely the knowledge that one's future wife has heart as tender as it is sympathetic should, and does, go far to arrange a man's decision of who shall be the partner of his daily life.—The Duchess, in Ladies' Home Journal.

No need to take those big cathartic pills; one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney pills is quite sufficient and more agreeable. For sale by Dr. E. Norton.

FOUR GENERALS IN CONGRESS.

Fighting Men on the Floor of the House.

News and Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Among the most conspicuous men in the House of Representatives to-day are Gens. Banks, of Massachusetts, Hooker, of Mississippi, Henderson, of Iowa, and Wheeler, of Alabama. Visitors who go into the galleries invariably ask their guide to tell them who that old gentleman is with snow white hair, moving around so slowly and with so much deliberation? "That is Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, the 'Bobbin' Bay," who used to work in a spinning mill in Massachusetts when a boy. Then the guide, if he is well informed, will give the visitor a brief history of the General's public career, telling how he was once an editor of a newspaper, a member of the State Legislature for several years, Governor, three years, a major general of volunteers, and since the war has served ten terms in Congress, and during the 34th Congress he was elected Speaker. Gen. Banks is now a very old man and he is quite feeble at times. He does not take an active part in the proceedings, but appears to be preoccupied and disinclined to mingle in the debates as he once did with so much credit to himself and the district he represented. He is especially dignified and polite at all times and he is popular with his associates on both sides of the chamber.

THE CONFEDERATE HOOKER.

After the guide has pointed out Banks the attention of the visitor is next called to Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, one of the most striking men in the House. He is a South Carolinian by birth, and lost his left arm at the battle of Vicksburg while colonel in the Confederate army. He is one of the best dressed men in Congress, and he is one of the most eloquent and graceful debaters. He generally wears a Prince Albert coat buttoned across his well-rounded figure, and his empty sleeve is suspended from the lower button by a delicate silk cord. His hair is always brushed back from his forehead, and his face is carefully shaved every morning by a Congressional barber. His thin moustache is snow white, while his long hair is heavily frosted. He has been in Congress six terms, and he will probably come back again if he wants to.

HENDERSON, OF IOWA.

After the guide has pointed out Gens. Banks and Hooker, he invariably tells you to look again on the Republican side, and he tells you that the large man, with a thick crop of iron gray hair and a wooden leg, is Gen. David Bremner Henderson, of Iowa. Gen. Henderson is one of the best debaters on the Republican side, and like Gen. Hooker, he is universally popular on both sides of the chamber. He tells an amusing story about his recent canvass for the Speakership, which panned out so poorly. Being recognized as one of the leaders on the Republican side he concluded that he would become a candidate for the Speakership, and depend upon his personal popularity with the newspaper correspondents on Newspaper Row to pull him through. Soon after arriving in Washington last November he took up his headquarters near Newspaper Row, and spent most of his time mingling with the correspondents.

"That is all you did spend," interrupted one of his hearers in a good-natured way. The boys on the row became very familiar with him, and some of them addressed him as "Dave." According to his story all the other candidates for the same office, except Speaker Reed, counted upon their newspaper friends to help them to victory. While they were making themselves solid with the boys in the Row, Tom Reed was capturing the votes of the incoming members, and thus captured the Speakers' chair. General Henderson is a valuable member of the House in spite of his failure in the Speakership contest and possesses the most superb voice in Congress.

WHEELER, THE RAIDER.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler is the fourth member of this distinguished military quartette in the House. Unlike Gens. Hooker and Henderson, he is not an orator, nor is he as slow and stately as Gen. Banks. He deserves the distinction of being the most active man upon his feet in Congress, and I do not believe any of his associates will dispute that title with him. He is short and slight in stature, with a long flowing beard and his hair hangs in soft gray locks about his shoulders. He was original a Georgia man and was educated at West Point Military Academy. He resigned from the United States army at the beginning of the war and became a lieutenant of cavalry in the Confederate army. He was one of the most dashing and courageous cavalry fighters in the late war, and the Congress gave him a vote of thanks for his successful military operations and for the defence of the city of Aiken, South Carolina. The latter State also publicly thanked him for his gallant services on that occasion. He is a member of the committee on military affairs, and is regarded as one of the most indefatigable workers in Congress.

SOME SHAM HEROES.

There are other military heroes in the present Congress, but the four I have mentioned are conspicuous because of their many different qualities and characteristics. Besides, they are always pointed out to strangers as real "fighting" statesmen. There are so many men in Congress who call themselves "General," or "Colonel," who have never smelt powder, that it pleases visitors to look upon some of the men who actually fought in the great civil war. It is also noticeable that the men who did the hardest fighting are the least apt to refer to it in debate. The discussions that come up in Congress growing out of the war are generally very interesting and conducted in the most spirited way. The men who resort to extreme sectionalism are invariably those who were hundreds of miles from the front when the fighting was in progress. Every now and then some obscure member will burst forth in an oration calculated to stir up bad feeling North and South. While he is talking, some of his associates are apt to produce his military record, and, invariably, he is found to be either a suttler or something of a similar type. The real fighters seldom talk about what they have done in that line, and they do not hesitate to say that they do not want anything to do with civil wars.

A HUMOROUS HIGH PRIVATE.

Of all the men in Congress who claim to have served in the war there is but one man who admits that he was still a private when the civil war ended. His name is John M. Allen, and he represents the 1st Congressional district of Mississippi. He made his reputation as a wit in his maiden effort, when he declared that "he was the only private that came out of the war alive." It was not that simple declaration that struck his hearers as being so amusing, but it was the droll way in which he brought out that point. He is now regarded as one of the humorous members of the House, and he can always command attention and create a laugh, no matter how dreary the subject under debate may be. When John Allen is on the floor he is apt to say something funny before he takes his seat.

PAYING PENSIONS.

The Funny Man of Mississippi Makes Some Remarks.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, said that he once knew a lawyer in Mississippi who always prefaced his argument to the Court by saying that he did not wish to militate the majesty of the law nor contravene the due avoidance of the testimony. He (Mr. Allen) wished to say that he did not militate the majesty of the performance of the soldiers of the late war, nor contravene the due avoidance of the Government toward them. He did not belittle the services of the Federal soldiers. To do so, would be to belittle his own. He was one of the men whom they had to overcome, and that was a herculean task. (Laughter.) He did not take pride in the fact that he had to be overcome, but he did take pride in the fact that it took an immense force to overcome him. (Laughter.) When he remembered that there were but 600,000 enlistments in the Confederate army; when he remembered that the South had no navy, no Treasury, no stores, and when he was told that it had a bad cause the idea occurred to him that, had the South had a clear field, a fair shake, and a good

cause, it would have been a mighty bad buzz saw to monkey with. [Laughter.] When the country came to counting hundreds of millions for the payment of pensions, it was weighing the money, not on the apothecary's scale, but upon the Fairbanks' improved platform car scales. [Laughter.] He did not know where this thing was going to stop. He had a high regard for the Government. He was mighty sorry, he tried to break it up, but if gentlemen were going to carry pension legislation to its legitimate conclusion, Congress had better stop and have an accounting. It looked to him as if the country would have to let the Grand Army of the Republic take the Government. [Laughter.] He honored the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cheadle) for his loyalty to the private soldier. The difference between the gentleman and himself was that he wanted to pay Federal soldiers partly in honor, while the gentleman wanted to pay them in cash. [Laughter.]

Dunning Postal Cards.

Less than two years ago Congress passed an act making it a criminal offense to mail a postal card containing written or printed matter of a "libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character or calculated and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another." The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, imprisonment for not more than five years or both fine and imprisonment.

Under this statute a St. Louis business man was indicted for mailing these two postals on a customer: "Please call and settle account, which is long past due, and for which our collector has called several times."

To this the customer evidently paid no attention, as the following was sent to him a few days later: "You owe us \$1.80. We have called several times for same. If not paid at once we shall place same with our law agency for collection."

The United States District Court holds that the sending of the first was not but that the mailing of the second was a criminal offense. The reason given for the distinction is that the second contained a threat to sue, which was "both calculated and intended to humiliate and injure the person addressed in public estimation," while the first was not open to this objection. Of the first Judge Thayer says:

"The language employed is not of a threatening character, and, in my opinion, no jury would be warranted in finding, in view of its contents, that it was obviously intended by the writer to reflect injuriously on the character or conduct of the person addressed, or to injure or degrade him in the eyes of the public. It is true that it contains a demand for the payment of a debt and says that it is long past due and that a collector has called several times, but it is couched in respectful terms and no intent is apparent to put it in such form as to attract public notice or to make it offensive to the person addressed."

In view of this decision, which we think is carrying the law to an extreme hardly warranted, business men will find it prudent either to enclose demands for money in sealed envelopes or to be careful about what they write on postal cards.—N. Y. Herald.

Don't Worry Yourself.

Cheraw Reporter. A few of the members of Dargen Alliance No. 90, in Marlboro county want to boycott the Pee Dee Alliance for its change of mind in regard to Ben Tillman. Mr. J. P. Gibson, the editor, is a member of this Alliance and because he has seen fit to change his mind in regard to the best man for Governor he must be boycotted. Do not worry yourself in the least friend Gibson—the boycott, even if attempted to any extent, will not hurt you—your paper will simply be the stronger for it.

Put your trust in the Lord and your money in a trust and you will come out all right.

THE CONVERSE COLLEGE. Spartanburg's New Institution for the Education of Young Ladies.

President B. F. Wilson of Converse College, Spartanburg, is now sending out some well-executed copies of an engraving of the college building, which is to be completed with all modern improvements and ready for opening the first of October next. The exterior of the building promises to be most beautiful architecturally and no doubt the interior conveniently and comfortably arranged.

President Wilson informs the Register that the following gentlemen have been appointed as a board of visitors of the college and they have written him "expressing great faith in Converse College and obligating their influence to its progress." Governor J. P. Richardson, ex-Governor J. C. Sheppard, Chief Justice W. D. Simpson, Attorney General J. H. Earle, Hon. C. S. McCull, Hon. A. T. Smythe, Hon. A. C. Haskell, Hon. E. B. Murray, Hon. J. J. Hemphill, Hon. C. J. C. Hinton, Judge W. H. Wallace, City Mayor, ex officio.

A scheme has been elaborated to provide the college with additional pupils and to afford some one young lady in each County in the State the chance of attending the college free of tuition. The following circular is to be sent to the School Commissioner of each County, and will in itself sufficiently explain the scheme referred to:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to announce to you that a sufficient sum of money has been placed in my hands to provide one free scholarship of \$60, covering the entire expense of one year's tuition in Converse College for one young lady from each County in the State of South Carolina, and it is now made through you to the County of _____, subject to the following conditions:

1. The applicant must be 13 years of age, at least.
2. The appointment shall be made of the applicant who shall pass the most creditable examination on the studies named below.
3. The examinations shall embrace:
 - (1) Mathematics, including only arithmetic and algebra to equations of the second degree.
 - (2) English Grammar.
 - (3) United States History.
 - (4) Geography, (Universal.)
 - (5) Latin Grammar and one book of Caesar (or Equivalent.)
 - (6) Orthography and writing to be judged from the examination papers.

4. The scope of the examination to be determined by the School Commissioner of each County.

5. The examination must be held at the County seat of each County on or before Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1890.

6. The Latin examination may be omitted provided the applicant wishes to pursue the English and scientific course instead of the classical course in Converse College, and such omission will not be reckoned in the standard of the examination as detrimental.

7. Should there fail to be an applicant from any County in the State for the competitive examination the School Commissioner of said County shall have the power and authority to make appointment from said County of one young lady who shall have the benefit of said scholarship.

8. The School Commissioner of each County shall report to the President of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., the name of the successful competitor or appointee from said County on or before the first day of August, 1890.

If you will have this information circulated in your County through your County papers and assist me in making these scholarships as effective as possible as well as serviceable to the daughters of our State, you will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

BEN. F. WILSON, President Converse College.

Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver and the whole system become deranged. Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla perfects the process of digestion and assimilation, and thus makes pure blood. For sale by Dr. E. Norton.