

State Chairman, issued circulars, privately, to all county chairmen for contributions to the general defence fund, and employed a general counsel for the State to act in concert with the local counsel. At that time the defence was thoroughly organized; but the trials did not come off. This preliminary work was of great assistance to the Executive Committee subsequently.

COLONEL RANDALL writes to the *Argus Chronicle* from Washington: "Mr. Stephens is confined to his bed (from a very badly sprained ankle), and will remain there, I think, for a month at least. His foot is enormously swollen and looks like it was broken. He needs his friends as usual and his mind is as clear as a diamond. He says, to judge from the papers, his enemies are all in favor of him for Governor and his friends are all against him." I assured him that this was a mistake. I called on him with Mr. Davidson and Mr. Tillman. The two "Governors" exchanged pleasantries together, but did not decide how they were to settle their *sympathy*, as the South Carolinian drinks lemonade and the Georgian Bourbon whiskey. Senator Hampton said, the other day, that Tillman would have a walk-over if he ran. Tillman himself prefers Congress. I understand that the Charles- tonians want General Hampton to be Governor and General Connor Senator.

The *News and Courier's* Washington correspondent says, Colonel Tillman will not run for Governor. We believe that is true. He will have a walk-over for the nomination.

There is on the brink of a revolution. The Khedive has for some time been ruler only in name, the finances of the Empire being under the control of two commissioners appointed respectively by Great Britain and France. The army under Arabi Bey has succeeded to a great extent in shadowing the remnants of the government over which the Khedive nominally presides. Arabi has seen fit to call a meeting of the Notables, or Parliament, without the consent of the Khedive. A few days ago matters looked unfavorable to the latter. But news comes that the Redoubt Arabs, who inhabit the desert and look with scorn upon the servile Egyptians, have seen fit to espouse the cause of the Khedive, and they threaten to drop Arabi's head in a basket if he pursues his revolutionary schemes. The British and French governments have despatched fleets to Alexandria, so that just now the Khedive is master of the situation. Should a revolution break out in the land of the Pyramids it is uncertain how far its influence may be felt. Spain and the other powers are determined that France and England shall not absorb Egypt and the Sudan. Italy wishes Tripoli and Spain desires Morocco, while Bismarck has no intention of standing off when a row is in prospect. Russia is more than willing to finish her job of carving up Turkey; and the Herzegovinian principalities chafe under the domination of Austria. Arabi Bey and the Bedouins are just now playing with fire at the end of a fuse leading to a magazine charged with dynamite, giant powder, gun cotton and every other diabolical explosive. When the crash comes, Arabi and his works will be minuscule; but their work will involve far greater ruin.

IN SOME quarters it is urged that the Legislature at its special session should not only redistrict the State, but should also make a different arrangement of counties. The change in county lines should be made cautiously and deliberately; and an extra session is held the proper time to undertake the task. The Legislature can submit to the people a constitutional amendment diminishing the required area of the counties; and when this is passed the divisions may be made without endangering the internal arrangement of county affairs.

It is not necessary in redistricting the State, to confine the districts to county lines. Nothing is more common than other States than to attach a part of a county to one district and the rest of it to another, and the adoption of a registration law, confining voters to their respective precincts, renders this measure feasible in South Carolina.

A much more simple registration law than the one just passed could have been devised. It would have been merely necessary to order the supervisor to take the names of the taxpayers from the auditors' books, and group them into certain precincts, publishing a notice that the voters of certain townships should vote at certain precincts; and providing that all legal voters, who are exempted from poll tax by reason of disability or other cause, may appear in person before the supervisor, and be entered on the list. Much expense would have been saved, and the unwillingness of farmers to leave their work at this time would not have operated as a hindrance to registration. The end in view would have been secured equally as well as by the present arrangement.

#### The Blue Ridge Scrip.

After a retirement of many years the ghost of the Blue Ridge has been trotted out again by a decision of Judge Bond in the Circuit Court, affirming the validity of about \$1,800,000 worth of Blue Ridge Scrip, which was issued by Radicals and repudiated by them, and has been declared unconstitutional by our State Courts. The history of the scrip, briefly told, is as follows: The State was a guarantor of the Blue Ridge Railroads for several million dollars of bonds, provided the bonds were sold at par. They never reached this limit; and as the Radicals desired a fat job, they passed an act consolidating the Blue Ridge and Greenville Roads, and resending the proceeds requiring a sale at par. The roads never consolidated. Then the bonds were called in and revenue bond scrip was issued instead, made receivable for taxes. As before said, the scrip was repudiated years ago. Judge Bond revives it and orders the proper officers to levy a tax to pay it off. An appeal will, of course, be taken to the United States Supreme Court, where a final decision will be made.

The people are in no frame of mind to incur a liability of near two millions of dollars, especially as it is a relic of Radicalism. The attorneys of the State hold that the State was never bound for the original issue of bonds as the proviso was never observed, and

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

##### Colonel Evans Objects to Forming a Party in Bureau.

During the five minutes debate on the bill to enlarge the Agricultural Bureau into a full fledged department and make it chief of cabinet officer, Congressman Evans spoke as follows: I desired, Mr. Speaker, some time during this debate, to express my views upon this important question, and to state my objections to this bill. Under the rules of the House, however, I could not obtain an opportunity to do so; and in the short time allowed me now I cannot undertake, even in the hasty way, to go over the ground I intended.

##### Registration.

Some thoughtless persons decline to register on the ground that they don't intend to "carry passes." This is absurd. Registration laws exist in almost every State, and in adopting our law the Legislature was only acting in accordance with the mandates of the constitution. Registration is designed to prevent fraud, not to encourage it, by taking the precautions of deliberately inquiring into every man's right to vote, at a time when the question can be settled after full evidence. Under the old law a person during the hurry and bustle of election presents himself to vote. He is challenged, and the managers have no time to sift the evidence, but are compelled in a few minutes at most to admit or reject him. An enormous document works havoc. Many other persons in the confusion, slip up to the polls and deposit their vote without challenge, when they may be either minors or repeaters. In all these cases fraud triumphs over right and justice, and the honest legal voters are put to a serious disadvantage. The registration law provides that all these questions shall be settled in advance, and the registration certificate is nothing more or less than a statement that this has been done. No voter can put to vexatious delays at the polls by frivolous challenges when he shows his certificate. No "legal voter" can slip through it. That is all. Why an honest law citizen should object to this is a puzzle against fraud we cannot imagine. It would be as reasonable to object to take a receipt, or a jury certificate, or to show a ticket to the conductor on a railway.

The objectors are also illogical. They contend that the intention of the law is to hinder them from voting; and then instead of taking every precaution to frustrate this alleged attempt, they deliberately disfranchise themselves, thus doing just what they claim that their opponents are trying to make them do. Where is the reason in this? The Radicals are much shrewder. They are registering persistently and earnestly, early and late, and would register often and everywhere if they could.

All this talk about the registration law is a fudge. It is designed to secure a correct list of authorized voters, and to cut off those who begin depositing their ballots at eighteen or nineteen years, and take the whole record of the county. It is not directed against the honest but against the dishonest, and he is unwise as well as unpatriotic who deliberately tries his own hands by raising registration and take his receipt therefor.

#### THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

Sketches of the Five Ministers Recently Elected, the Episcopate in the Southern Churches.

Rev. A. W. Wilson, D. D., elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Tuesday, is in the city of Baltimore, Md. He was born in Baltimore, Md., February 1834. He is the son of the late Rev. Norrell Wilson, for many years a member of that conference. Bishop Wilson has been for the past four years missionary secretary of the church, and is a man of strong convictions and a preacher of great power.

Rev. C. C. Granberry, D. D., of the Virginia conference, was born in York County, Va., December 5, 1829; graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1848, and the next year entered the Virginia conference. He entered the army in 1861 as chaplain, and served through the war; he lost an eye from a wound received at Malvern Hill, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He has since been a member of the Virginia conference, and is a man of strong convictions and a preacher of great power.

Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., of Georgia, is now president of Emory College, in that State, and editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, published at Macon. He is an author of note, his last work, "The Brother in Black," attracting attention throughout the country. Bishop Haygood is a magnetic and eloquent platform speaker, and as a preacher is at times grand, and always sensible and able. He is a man of advanced thought in the right sense, and has the courage of his convictions. He is about forty years of age, and has received the bishopric and the vacancy was not filled.

Rev. R. R. Hargrave, D. D., of the Tennessee conference, is about fifty years of age—a man of high character as a preacher, thoroughly devoted to his country, and in every way a man of high character. He is a man of high character, and in every way a man of high character. He is a man of high character, and in every way a man of high character.

Rev. L. H. Parker, D. D., of the Louisiana conference, now and for years editor of the *North Carolina Chronicle-Advocate*, is about fifty years of age, in firm health, weighs about 190 pounds, and is a preacher of note in his section. Bishop Parker is a Christian of pure and unadorned faith, and as an editor has no superior as a writer on this line. He may be classed among the old line Methodist preachers.

As a whole, the selections of the high office at this time have been in accord with the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since its organization, in 1784, it has never had an unworthy or impious man to fill the office of bishop. The election of these five able men will give satisfaction to the large body of Christian ministers and laymen whose leaders they are to become.

Prof. E. L. Patton—Professor E. L. Patton has been elected to the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature in the University. Mr. Patton is a learned man and will fill the position with honor and ability. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia.

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#### A VERY FUNNY STORY.

##### How Jesse Cannon was Drawn as a Juror in the United States Court, and How the Wrong Jesse Got There.

Several esteemed contemporaries have much to say of Jesse Cannon, white jurymen from this county in the election trials. The *Enterprise* and *Mountain* publish his name as a juror in the trial of the late Governor. The *News and Courier* states that he was voted for acquittal, but would have weakened and voted for conviction had it not been for the stalwartism of jurymen Molony. The *Barwell Sentinel*, published in Mr. Molony's home, stated just after he went home on a visit that he had the best authority for stating that three jurymen had held out steadily for acquittal throughout, that authority being presumably Mr. Cannon. These items by the way, our esteemed Charleston readers, "Malony"—himself. The *Daily News* has maintained all the time that Mr. Cannon was stalwart and would stick to the last. That statement was apparently quoted by the readiness with which he was accepted by the prosecution—a readiness which puzzled the *News and Courier* into the belief and assertion that Mr. Cannon was a "White Republican."

The facts are that the Jesse Cannon business is probably a comedy of fortune errors, the laugh being against lawyer Melton. On the 21st of March Jesse Cannon was before Commissioner Layton for being a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special license. The case was very clear, and Cannon was bound over in \$200 to appear for trial in August. The report of the case was, as usual, sent to the District Attorney, Mr. Melton, immediately. When called in April more jurors were needed by Mr. Melton, the name of the man who was charged with the jury box. It may be remarked that it is in the hands of three white men drawn as United States jurors in this county, two names should have been those of known Republicans, while the third appeared on the criminal calendar of the United States Court. It will be remarked, incidentally, as being likewise quoted that Jesse Cannon was about the only white Democrat in the county, and stood aside by the prosecution. The alacrity with which he was accepted, naturally evoked inquiry. Whoever it was, he will find it hard to get out of the jury box.

It is a melancholy fact for the prosecution, which may be still puzzling, that the name of the juror, for that there are two Jesse Cannons in this immediate neighborhood. One of them is black and lives in the mountains. The other is white, and the name and lives at Greenville. Mr. Melton's summons went to the wrong Jesse Cannon, from a Melton point of view. The result has been that one of the white Democrats in Greenville was sent for by the Government and his expenses paid by the Government, was placed on the jury with joy and confidence by lawyer Melton, was looked on gloomily and unobtrusively by the Democrats and unobtrusively by the "White Republican" by our esteemed Charleston contemporaries, and quietly, compared in the jury room where he would be now if necessary to prevent a conviction in the case he was on.

We do not know whether Mr. Cannon had the subject of his supposed delinquency with our paternal Uncle Sam mentioned to him. It was probably a delinquent necessity. He was in trouble with the revenue laws before the amnesty, and it was a fair presumption that he would see which side his own coat hung on. He was not a Republican, and no Democratic jurors were drawn. The record of old cases and clear proof on a new one against him.

Let the facts be understood: On the original panel, of the five thousand white men in Greenville two Republican and no Democratic jurors were drawn. The record of old cases and clear proof on a new one against him.

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##### WINNSBORO, S. C.

##### WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

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