

\$2.00 A YEAR

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4 1912

ESTABLISHED 1844

Baptist Convention In Session Today Organization Perfected at Session of Yesterday Afternoon-- Reports Heard.

Delegates to the 92nd annual session of the Baptist State Convention have been made to feel the genuine warmth of an Abbeville entertainment. "Welcome Baptist" is the word on every lip and this cordial greeting in large letters, electrically illumined, is suspended across the street near the church, while a large hand, brilliant with numerous tiny incandescent lights, points the way from the Square to the convention headquarters in the Baptist church.

Delegates have been pouring in on all trains and when the convention was called to order at 3 o'clock this afternoon, more than 300 had arrived and been assigned to homes.

The convention was called to order by Walter H. Hunt, of Newberry, and after singing of "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing" and prayer by Prof. B. E. Geer, the roll prepared by the secretary was adopted as a basis for organization. The organization was perfected by the election of officers as follows:

President—Walter H. Hunt, of Newberry. First Vice-President—W. E. Thayer, of Laurens. Second Vice-President—Rufus Ford, D. D., of Manning.

Secretaries—Rev. Chas. A. Jones, Bennettsville; Rev. A. B. Kennedy, Columbia.

Auditor—Prof. B. E. Geer, of Greenville. J. S. Corpening, for the committee on order of business, reported the tentative order of business which had been prepared, and the report was adopted.

Rev. Louis Bristow, on behalf of the Baptists and the city of Abbeville, delivered the address of welcome, citing the great work which the denomination was accomplishing in education, in the care of the helpless orphans and expressing the hope that the present session of the convention would enlarge the philanthropic work by engaging in the work of healing the sick.

Dr. John A. Vines, of Anderson, responded to the address of welcome, in a particularly happy manner complimenting the Abbeville church and its energetic and untiring pastor upon the work which had been accomplished in the last two years.

Ten preachers who have, since the last convention, taken up work in this State were presented to the convention. They were: Josiah Crupud, Timmonsville; E. P. Jones, Newberry; Z. I. Henderson, Newry; Geo. A. Nichols, Florence association.

E. V. Babb, Easley; James McKitt, Abbeville; W. L. Hayes, Barwell; J. D. Bowers, Reedy River; J. R. Whitesides, Spartanburg; R. E. Johnson, Chappels. Visitors to the convention were introduced and welcomed as follows: Dr. B. H. Dennett, professor of Sunday School pedagogy of the Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. V. I. Masters, editorial secretary of the Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. W. V. McDuffie, field secretary of Furman University.

Dr. T. B. Roy, educational secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va. Dr. W. J. Dusenberry, representing the Judson centennial fund of the Foreign Mission Board, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lake and Rev. E. T. Snuggs, missionaries on vacation from China. Dr. J. H. Eager, of Baltimore, financial secretary of Coker college.

Dr. D. W. Gwin, of Atlanta. Rev. W. D. Stevens of the Carolina association. The reports of the several boards read at the afternoon session showed the various departments of the church work to be in a flourishing condition. Their reading was listened to with close attention and they were referred to the committee.

Rev. Henry Miller presented the report of the board of ministerial education, which recommended that Sunday, January 4th, be made ministerial education day in all the churches and that a collection be taken to aid students now at Furman and the fitting school. The report was referred to a committee consisting of Chas. A. Smith, J. A. Carson, W. C. Wallace, Dr. W. Sproles, C. W. Salter.

Dr. C. C. Brown, of Sumter, submitted the report of the board of Aged Ministers Relief, which was referred to the following committee: F. P. Covington, M. M. Reason, G. T. Asbill, H. C. Brabham, E. J. Clary. The report of Connie Maxwell orphanage was read and referred to a committee consisting of B. J. Woodward, T. S. Wright, J. D. Bailey, O. J. Prince, L. D. Evans.

Rev. J. D. Moore submitted the report of the Board of Sunday School Department, which was referred to the following committee: J. S. Corning, W. L. Hayes, T. G. Phillips, C. H. Roper, J. R. Whitesides, Rev. W. T. Derieux, D. D., submitted the report of the State Mission Board.

At 5:15 the convention adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

The advance guard of the Baptist State Convention began its march upon Abbeville Monday afternoon, and by Monday night when the Ministers' Conference was called to order in the Baptist church a goodly number of ministers was present.

The ministers' conference is a distinct entity, having no real connection with the Convention proper, but for many years its sessions have immediately preceded those of the Convention.

The work of the Conference Monday night was confined practically to the election of officers, the remainder of the session being devoted to devotional exercises.

After the reading of the Scripture lesson in an impressive manner by Rev. John A. Brunson, D. D., the conference sermon was preached by Rev. Howard Lee Jones, D. D., of Charleston.

Dr. Jones is a forceful and earnest speaker, and his discourse was heard with great pleasure and profit by many laymen as well as preachers.

"For the son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," 119 chapter and 10th verse of Luke and "I am not come to destroy but to fulfill" (5th chapter and 17th verse of St. Matthew) were the two texts adopted by the preachers as a basis for his talk on the topic "The Point of View in Preaching."

"As dull as a sermon" was oft quoted statement that unhappily had too much foundation in fact was the statement made by Dr. Jones. He affirmed his belief in the purity of purpose of the ministers, but believed that through lack of a proper conception of the viewpoint of those whom they would address many preachers failed to attain the measure of success which was theirs of right. The preachers' commission spells service, and he who would serve his congregation must begin at the point where he found them and lead them on into higher and better things.

Dr. Jones said that the Bible was not simply a record of things past, but was a living, vital message for today, tomorrow and all time, and it was the duty of the preacher to prove to his people that the Bible was contemporary. The power of personal experience was as necessary today as ever.

Changing conditions created a necessity for a change in the preacher into to correctly grasp the point of view, and the preachers of no other denomination were so well prepared to conform themselves to these changing conditions as were the Baptists.

Unhampered by numbers and strong in faith, they were fully qualified to place themselves in the attitude that would permit them to see correctly the point of view of the people, and be enabled to render greater service to the cause of the Master.

Dr. Jones pointed out some of the dangers which lay along this pathway, but emphasized the fact that, armed with a vicarious purpose and strong in their loyalty to truth, no danger should deter him who holds a commission to preach the gospel.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel" was not geographical, but was sociological, commercial, and even political.

The preacher closed with a strong appeal to the ministers of his denomination to bestir themselves in an effort to understand those whom they would save.

Dr. Jones in his discourse conformed to the ideal which he had set for his brethren, and from the beginning of his sermon to the end held the undivided attention of those present. No synopsis can do justice to his discourse, but a feeble reflection of the words of wisdom which were so eloquently and so earnestly delivered by this eminent divine.

At the conclusion of the sermon prayer was offered by Rev. V. I. Masters, D. D., of Atlanta, after which the Conference elected officers as follows: President—Rev. Rufus Ford, D. D., of Marion; Secretary—Rev. B. F. Allen, of Batesburg.

At 9:10 the conference adjourned after prayer led by Rev. A. C. Wilkins, D. D.

Tuesday's session of the Baptist ministers' conference was made extremely enjoyable by the reading and discussion of several able papers. By a very close vote the conference refused to adopt a motion by Rev. W. E. Thayer to discontinue more time to the work of the convention and the following committee was appointed to arrange for the 1913 programme: W. C. Allen, J. N. Tolar and J. D. Huggins.

The devotional exercises this morning were conducted by Rev. George H. Bussey. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. Haydock and Rev. W. T. Tate. The following papers were read: Rev. A. C. Wilkins, D. D., a review of "Socialism and Ethics of Jesus," by H. C. Vedder, professor in Crozer Theological Seminary.

Rev. E. S. Reaves, "The Civil Rights of the Minister"; Rev. John A. Brunson, D. D., "The World-wide Unrest and the World-wide Mission of the Church"; Rev. W. M. Jones, D. D., "The Final Authority in Religious Truth." After prayer by Rev. W. T. Hundley, the conference adjourned.

INTERESTING DEBATE MONTEREY SCHOOL

Young Ladies Give Splendid Addresses.

EXCELLENT POINTS ON BOTH SIDES

"Resolved, That Country Life is More Practical Than City Life" Was Query.

The Monterey school on last Wednesday afternoon gave a Thanksgiving entertainment, the chief feature of which was a debate, query: "Resolved that Country Life is more Practical Than City Life." The affirmative, represented by Miss Callie Ammons; negative, by Miss Alberta Clinkscales.

The general excellence of the two papers herewith presented is such that The Press and Banner is glad to reproduce them, and hopes that other scholars in other schools will strive to emulate the good example which has been set by Misses Ammons and Clinkscales.

The following are the debates: The Affirmative Friends and Honorable Opponent:

I, as the affirmative, do think that country life is more practical than city life. The open air and activity enjoyed by those who live in the country acquires health. In the city we find it much to the reverse, the close and confining life is very unhealthful.

The temptations in cities are much greater than in the country, consequently the morals of country life are better. Hundreds and thousands of promising young men and women have fallen victims to the vices of city life and have become moral wrecks on account of its evil influences. Thus, my opponents may say that the same young men and women would have done likewise in the country and that they were weak-minded, because they were influenced and overcome by these evils. Read history; consider Rome; she became one of the greatest powers on earth, yet she fell. Why? Because of the corruptness of her city life. Was it her weak-minded ones alone who fell victims to her evil vices? No, her most able and learned men, also her men of state; in short those on whose shoulders rested the destiny of her people, became corrupt and immoral. Trace history back through all ages and you will find that cities are breeding places of the blackest evils.

I really think there are more Christian men and women in the country than in the cities, for we have no theatres or dancing halls. In the country we have no barrooms to draw the men away from "God's house" on Sundays while in most or all cities there are plenty of them. What kind of a scene can you not see if you were to go to the drug stores; around the court houses and to the parks on Sundays? Why, you would see hundreds and perhaps thousands of idle people sitting around gossiping, when the best place for them would be at church or at home reading the Bible and trying to be better prepared for the "Hereafter," instead of coming out into the country to go scaly-bark hunting on Sunday and breaking the fourth Commandment in so many other ways.

The country is the birth-place of our greatest men. Take Abraham Lincoln, for example: He was born a poor boy on a Kentucky farm. Had he been reared in a city of today it is a very doubtful question whether or not his name would have found place in history as "one chosen for the highest honors in our country."

Country life also leads to economy and industry. Today, there are golden opportunities in the country for any energetic person. The intelligence with which the country people farm makes it easy to make a living and make a large profit besides.

Compare the two, a beautiful country home surrounded by all the modern conveniences, with nice orchards and broad fields, filled with different agricultural products, the sweet wild flowers sending out their sweet fragrance through the woodlands, where nature can be seen smiling on every hand. Can it be compared with even a mansion in the city, where all the beauty is art?

My opponents may say that the advantages in the cities are better. I say they are not. Today we have as good schools in the country as we have in the cities. More and more attention is being given to the schools to see that they are modern and up-to-date.

Our rural routes bring our mail to our doors, thus making it possible for us to communicate with all parts of the world in as convenient a manner as our city neighbors. The automobile is being used as a convenience of travel, making it possible for persons living far out in the rural districts to visit places of business at great distances in a short time. The telephone is all over the country, by means of which the country people talk at great distances and can keep up with the markets as conveniently as if they lived in a city.

Then society is even better in the country than cities, for it is not burdened with the vices which have crept into society in the cities.

Living is cheaper in the country. Almost all the necessities of life can be raised and the country people can sell vegetables, fruits, milk and butter at all seasons of the year at fancy prices.

By means of the quick transportation rendered by the railways it is possible for farmers to send their products to their nearest stations to other good markets where the prices are better.

The country people are independent people. They have no bosses to dictate to them. They can form their own plans and do their own bossing and by consistent and intelligent labor they can make more money and have more satisfaction than can be found in any city.

In conclusion, my points of argument are:

1st. Health of country life. 2nd. Morals of country life. 3rd. More Christians in the country. 4th. The country the birth place of our greatest men. 5th. Country life leads to economy and industry. 6th. Golden opportunities in the country. 7th. Comparison of a country home and a city home. 8th. Advantages of country life. 9th. Conveniences of country life. 10th. Sociality of country life. 11th. Living is cheaper in the country. 12th. The easy way of exporting produce of the country. 13th. The freedom of country life. Callie I. Ammons.

On the Negative Side Honorable Judges, Friends and Opponents: When we compare the present conditions of the cities and rural districts of our country the superiority of the cities is immediately seen. Although considerable progress has been made in the country during the past few years, it does not near come up to the standard of our towns and cities.

Take for instance, the roads of this country and others. Compare them with the paved side-walks and cherted streets in the city. In a few weeks, when the winter rains and snows come, the condition of the public highways in the country will be deplorable—red, sticky mud three inches deep, and the roads in many places hardly wide enough to permit the passage of two wagons or buggies. Then what service will the country man's automobile be to him? True, this country is wildly enthused over the prospects of National highways, parcel posts, etc., but these are dreams of the future, while we are speaking of the true conditions of city and country today. There was a meeting held in the court house in Abbeville last Thursday night for the purpose of devising a plan by which the roads might be improved. If the plan proposed at the smoker is adopted, think of the enormous expense it will be to the county. After the county is bonded, every man's taxes will be raised a great deal. The poor man will have to bear his part of this extra expense as well as the wealthy one.

It is often said that the morals of the country are better than the city. I dare say a person's moral life is what he lives in a city or the country. If a boy or man is not man enough to pass an open saloon in a city you may be sure he will have his drink even though he lives in the country. It all depends upon the person, and one who yields to the slightest temptation in a city would hardly be beyond reproach in the country.

In speaking of the advantages of the city, we might say a word in behalf of our city of Abbeville. It is now trying to secure the Baptist Sanitarium. This would add a great deal to the town. True, the talk about it may all be "bluff," we are quite sure these fine roads through the country is not partly "hot air."

A GRUESOME FIND CREATES EXCITEMENT

Machinery of Coroner's Court Set in Motion.

"RED-HEADED" AND IN A SHOE BOX

Officialdom Excited Over Find of Cadaver—Thrilling Details of Denouement.

The machinery of the Coroner's court was thrown into action on last Saturday when the report came from the neighborhood of Lethe that a cadaver had been found in a shoe box in Little River. The sheriff was at once notified and the feather edge feelings of horror and mystery quietly settled on his honor, Judge Bowie, Sheriff Lyon, County Constable Chas. Bruce, and medico to the coroner, G. A. as they sped toward the scene of the gruesome find in an automobile.

The goose-flesh had been standing for some time on the "coprosity" of the court and attaches when the big automobile neared the scene of the shoe box, and the expectant hush was in evidence as the court approached in order to view the defunct in the shoe box.

The only information ament the horror that had been vouchsafed was that it was "red headed." This information had been given evidently by the finder of the shoe box who had doubtless guessed.

Much speculation had been indulged in as to what nationality the offender might have claimed and many phases of the question, such as would and do naturally arise under circumstances of the kind, were discussed and prospects of guilt pointed out.

So when the bare-headed court approached the horror it was prepared in mind and otherwise for whatever the event.

A "colonncholy" tone of expression pervaded the physiognomy of the honorable court as the fateful box was produced and a great stillness seized it as the cadaver was unwrapped. The feelings of the court may well be imagined when the cadaver turned out to be not the cadaver of a child but of a small Jersey red pig.

The honorable court spat, the sheriff grunted a dry grunt, the county police said, "well I'll be"—it makes no difference what he said—and the medico had the dry grin.

Excitement, gasoline, oil, 15 miles sloppy roads, time—and a shoe box containing a red Jersey pig—proof!

Condemned Man Pleads His Case Piteously.

CONFINED CLOSE TO DEATH CHAIR

Chief Executive Promised to Consider Matter—Inspecting the Pen.

Columbia, Nov. 28.—Gov. Blease made a visit to the State Penitentiary yesterday and had an hour's talk with T. U. Vaughn, the Greenville man, under sentence to die in the electric chair, having been convicted of criminal assault on inmates of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home while he was its superintendent. Vaughn has addressed several communications from his cell in the death house to the Governor asking for an opportunity to talk with him, and today the Governor visited the Penitentiary, where he talked with his cell mate, Vaughn. The Governor listened patiently to the piteous story of the condemned man, but all that he could promise him was that he would think carefully over everything he told him.

Vaughn Downcast Vaughn shows the strain under which he has been living and appears to be very blue and downcast. His eyes are watery and he seems to be living in the deepest kind of gloomy death house within a few feet of the electric chair, where he has been sentenced to die on December 20. However, the appealing of his case to the Supreme Court has served as a stay of the sentence of the Court.

The Governor, after talking with Vaughn, went out into the Penitentiary yard among the prisoners and made an inspection. He found among the prisoners an old negro, who has served already twenty-two years for stealing a \$27 watch, and another negro who has served nearly a dozen years for stealing \$9. The Governor looked over matters around the State Penitentiary, spending considerably over an hour there.

ABBEVILLE COTTON MILLS DECLARE EXTRA DIVIDEND

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, held recently, an extra dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, and checks for this dividend are now being mailed out. This will not interfere with the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. which will be paid January 1. This evidence of the mill's prosperity is extremely gratifying not only to local stockholders but to the community in general. The success which the mill has met under the management of Mr. J. Foster Barnwell is a source of pride to Mr. Barnwell's many friends here.

TYNOSHED Mrs. J. Warren Allen, of Baltimore, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jones F. Miller.

Mr. W. A. Muller went to Abbeville this morning.—Greenwood Journal.

Friday, January 31, is the Date. Rural School and Church Problems to be Discussed.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of The World's Work, and Dr. David F. Houston, of St. Louis, Chancellor of Washington University, have accepted invitations to deliver addresses on National Education Day at the Fifth National Corn Exposition here next January. Both men are well known in this section. Dr. Houston is one of the most prominent educators of the South. Both he and Mr. Page have devoted much time to the study of problems pertaining to the betterment of rural life.

National Education Day has been fixed for Friday, January 31, the Exposition opening on the 27th. Other prominent educators who have accepted invitations to speak on this day are Mr. J. D. Eggleston, State Superintendent of Education of Virginia, and Miss Mabel Carney, of Normal University, Normal, Ill., Secretary of the Illinois Country Life Federation. The addresses of this day will be directed to real problems in school improvement and in the improvement and development of rural schools especially. A series of exhibits, demonstrating the methods, value and need of rural school improvement is being prepared for the Exposition by President D. B. Johnson and a special committee of the Winthrop faculty. Treating a different phase of the same subject will be country community exhibit, to be put on by Miss Mabel Carney in cooperation with the rural life department of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, New York. This exhibit will deal with rural school and church problems, and their relations to the rural community. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, President of the University of South Carolina, is in charge of program arrangements for National Education Day.

EDUCATION DAY AT CORN SHOW

Distinguished Speakers to Make Addresses.

EDITOR OF WORLD'S WORK TO SPEAK

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At the last session of the legislative authority was given the trustees to bring suit to determine whether they would be within their rights in establishing such scholarships. In accordance with this act, the trustees, at a meeting held some time ago, adopted a resolution having in view this purpose, declaring, among other things, that the income from the estate (about \$3,000 per annum) was insufficient for the maintenance of an institution such as was contemplated by the will of Dr. de la Howe.

In order to bring the matter before the courts for determination, several of the trustees instituted injunction proceedings, asking the court to forbid the putting in effect of the resolution of the board.

The tenth paragraph of the plaintiff's complaint is as follows: "That plaintiffs are informed and believe that if such resolutions are put into effect and the net income of the said estate is so used that the effect of so doing will be to forfeit the rights of plaintiffs and all of her citizens of Abbeville county, in the said funds and the estate and the same be escheated to the State of South Carolina, all on the account of the failure of the trusts created by the said will and the failure of the trustees to carry out the terms of the said will, the said estate will revert to the heirs at law of testator and the plaintiffs and other citizens of the county of Abbeville will suffer great and irreparable loss and damage."

Judge Memminger, at Laurens, refused the injunction of the plaintiffs, deciding that the creation of the scholarships in Clemson and Winthrop would be the most reasonable and practical manner of performing the trust imposed by the will.

From Judge Memminger's order the plaintiffs have appealed to the supreme court, and argument was heard the first of the week.

The plaintiffs are represented by J. Moore Mars, Esq., and J. Howard Moore, Esq., and the defendants by Messrs. Greene & Hill.

The board of trustees of "Lethe," as at present constituted, is as follows: E. A. Mars, J. B. Holloway, Albert Gibert, John U. Wardlaw, W. B. Uldrick. The treasurer is Mr. R. E. Cox.

The will of Dr. John de la Howe, who died prior to 1800, is an interesting document. Many readers of The Press and Banner will remember having seen it in print some years ago, but in view of the question which has now arisen, the portion of the will which refers to the establishment of the school is herewith reproduced.

It is as follows: "I give and devise all my real and personal estate of whatsoever nature it may be, so in possession as in right, (excepting what is hereafter by this my last will otherwise disposed of) to the president and agricultural society of this State of South Carolina, city of Abbeville, for their usual now or lately holding their usual meetings in the city of Charleston, and to such of their members as the said society pro tempore shall name and appoint to take the exception and appeal contained in this my last will and testament upon them, and to their successors in said appointment forever. That is to say, in trust for the following intent, uses, and purposes, and for no other use, intent, or purpose, whatsoever, viz: for causing and procuring to be erected, established, organized, and forever kept up that part of the plantation where I now reside, or any other part between the springs and the mouth of the branch which runs through the yard, and Little river, as agricultural or farm school, in conformity as near as can be (mutatis mutandis) as occasional circumstances may render advisable and the wisdom of the society shall suggest to a plan proposed in the Columbian Magazine for the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; which is principally by me intended for the yearly income of the estate by me devised and bequeathed by this my last will, for ever both educating in conformity to the said plan, and also lodging, feeding and uniformly tending poor boys and twelf poor girls, whose parents, or who themselves have resided in Abbeville county aforesaid, not less than six years, and actually continue to reside within the compass or extent of said county; but that orphan children (cateris paribus) shall have the preference. And it is my will that they shall manufacture such of their clothing themselves, as can be made out of the produce of the farm, and the trustees shall be pleased to procure out of the ready money which I shall leave at my decease, such implements for facilitating labour, as may not only answer that purpose but contribute at the same time to the

FATE OF "LETHE" IN HAND OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT

Directors Propose Establishing Scholarships in Winthrop and Clemson From Funds

—Court Will Decide Authority.

What will be the fate of "Lethe"? Will the funds accruing from the estate be used for scholarships in Clemson and Winthrop colleges, will the estate revert to the heirs of Dr. de la Howe or will it be escheated to the State of South Carolina by reason of failure to maintain the school as contemplated under the will of the founder?

This question is now before the Supreme Court, and upon the result of the Court's decision will hinge the determination of whether the school must be maintained to comply with the terms of the will of Dr. John de la Howe or whether, from the proceeds of the estate, the trustees have a right to create scholarships in Winthrop and Clemson for deserving young men and women of Abbeville county.

At the last session of the legislative authority was given the trustees to bring suit to determine whether they would be within their rights in establishing such scholarships. In accordance with this act, the trustees, at a meeting held some time ago, adopted a resolution having in view this purpose, declaring, among other things, that the income from the estate (about \$3,000 per annum) was insufficient for the maintenance of an institution such as was contemplated by the will of Dr. de la Howe.

In order to bring the matter before the courts for determination, several of the trustees instituted injunction proceedings, asking the court to forbid the putting in effect of the resolution of the board.

The tenth paragraph of the plaintiff's complaint is as follows: "That plaintiffs are informed and believe that if such resolutions are put into effect and the net income of the said estate is so used that the effect of so doing will be to forfeit the rights of plaintiffs and all of her citizens of Abbeville county, in the said funds and the estate and the same be escheated to the State of South Carolina, all on the account of the failure of the trusts created by the said will and the failure of the trustees to carry out the terms of the said will, the said estate will revert to the heirs at law of testator and the plaintiffs and other citizens of the county of Abbeville will suffer great and irreparable loss and damage."

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The will of Dr. John de la Howe, who died prior to 1800, is an interesting document. Many readers of The Press and Banner will remember having seen it in print some years ago, but in view of the question which has now arisen, the portion of the will which refers to the establishment of the school is herewith reproduced.

It is as follows: "I give and devise all my real and personal estate of whatsoever nature it may be, so in possession as in right, (excepting what is hereafter by this my last will otherwise disposed of) to the president and agricultural society of this State of South Carolina, city of Abbeville, for their usual now or lately holding their usual meetings in the city of Charleston, and to such of their members as the said society pro tempore shall name and appoint to take the exception and appeal contained in this my last will and testament upon them, and to their successors in said appointment forever. That is to say, in trust for the following intent, uses, and purposes, and for no other use, intent, or purpose, whatsoever, viz: for causing and procuring to be erected, established, organized, and forever kept up that part of the plantation where I now reside, or any other part between the springs and the mouth of the branch which runs through the yard, and Little river, as agricultural or farm school, in conformity as near as can be (mutatis mutandis) as occasional circumstances may render advisable and the wisdom of the society shall suggest to a plan proposed in the Columbian Magazine for the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; which is principally by me intended for the yearly income of the estate by me devised and bequeathed by this my last will, for ever both educating in conformity to the said plan, and also lodging, feeding and uniformly tending poor boys and twelf poor girls, whose parents, or who themselves have resided in Abbeville county aforesaid, not less than six years, and actually continue to reside within the compass or extent of said county; but that orphan children (cateris paribus) shall have the preference. And it is my will that they shall manufacture such of their clothing themselves, as can be made out of the produce of the farm, and the trustees shall be pleased to procure out of the ready money which I shall leave at my decease, such implements for facilitating labour, as may not only answer that purpose but contribute at the same time to the

facilitating the labour of the neighbors and making them more industrious; provided that not above one hundred pounds sterling be employed in the purchase of said implements. And I do wish and recommend, the use of Beach leaves gathered before the frost, and dried in the shade for bedding, as the leaves of the beach tree, as mentioned, make a more comfortable and by far more healthy bedding than feathers, as they will remain good for four or five years, and may be easily renewed, and as being introduced amongst the poorer class of citizens (whose bedding is now a blanket) they may thereby enjoy one that is comfortable and healthy.

"And it is my will, that such part of my personal estate as the trustees shall not think immediately necessary or particularly useful for carrying on the farm and factory school, shall be by them sold in such manner and such terms as they may think the most advantageous; but that in particular my surveying compass, chain, and instrument case shall be reserved for the use of the farm school, as likewise such books as in their judgment may be useful to the master, and particularly, Shaw's Chemistry, so that he thereby may be enabled to comply with the next following article, if unacquainted with the principles, viz: That it shall be the duty of the master, that besides having the boys instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, principles of geography, and of geometry, and the girls in reading, writing and four common rules of arithmetic, he will and shall instruct both boys and girls, (so as occasion offers) in such chemical principles, as the success of their different operations depends upon, as malting, brewing, distilling, baking, fixing different colours, making vinegar, soap, cheese, butter, etc."

"And it is my will that such children, as reside conveniently in the neighborhood for attending the school may be allowed to be instructed as the children of the farm school, those of parents not able