

Edgefield Advertiser.

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EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

MOTHER IS RESTING.

BY REQUEST.

The long, rough road is ended
Her weary feet have rested;
How rough to her weak footsteps
Perhaps we never guessed;
But with the weary journey
She'll be no more distressed;
The face we bend and softly kiss
Beats no impress but that of bliss.

We know that many pages
Within the book of years
She has pursued with anguish
Amid her falling tears;
That partings, change, and doubting
Have caused her many fears.
Forgotten now each pang of woe,
No grief again her soul will know.

We gaze at her dear features,
Within the casket bound,
And think that she is dwelling
Where changeless peace is found;
That there no painful partings
Her loving heart will wound;
And weeping for her, "loved and gone,"
We gather strength to walk alone.

Along the way before us,
Whither, we do not know,
It may be strewn with blessings,
And pleasures we may know,
Or, thickly set with dangers,
May bring us naught but woe;
Yet, o'er life's pathway, she has come
At last unto her heavenly home.

MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. GRANT

THE WIDOWS OF THE TWO GREAT LEADERS

First Become Acquainted—The Meeting Was Mutually Pleasant—They Will Meet Often.

CRANSTON-ON-HUDSON, June 27.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant met for the first time at West Point. Mrs. Davis was expected last Wednesday, but the hot weather detained her in New York. She chooses an ideal day for her trip to Cranston. A delightful breeze was blowing and the picturesque beauties of the Hudson were dappled with fleeting cloud shadows.

Mrs. Davis drove from the Malborough hotel to the wharf of the steamboat Mary Powell, at Desbrosses street, accompanied only by her maid. Her baggage had her name on it in big black letters. The baggage-master looked at it

larger than Mrs. Davis herself, came down from the saloon and checked it.

During the trip up the Hudson Mrs. Davis enjoyed the view from the side windows of the cabin. E. G. Martin, manager of Cranston's hotel, met Mrs. Davis with a carriage at the landing. She reached the hotel at about 5 p. m.

Mrs. Grant, who has been at Cranston for a few weeks, and there every year, was in the parlor. She knew that Mrs. Davis was coming and, however, expect her. She had intended to go to her parlor to receive her.

Grant went down to the parlor, but was told that Mrs. Davis had arrived a few minutes before and had gone to her room on the first floor. They are corner rooms and face the river. Mrs. Grant's rooms are on the north side of the house, with the windows looking toward West Point. It may be a mere coincidence, but it is certainly a fact that Mrs. Davis's apartments look south and Mrs. Grant's north.

Mrs. Grant expressed disappointment when she found that she had missed Mrs. Davis. She took the elevator and went to Mrs. Davis's room. She rapped gently on the door. Mrs. Davis opened it. She had laid aside her widow's bonnet bordered with white ruching. Mrs. Grant smiled and held out her hand.

"I am Mrs. Grant," she said. "I am very glad to meet you," said Mrs. Davis, placing her hand in Mrs. Grant's. Both women gazed at each other a minute.

"Come in," said Mrs. Davis. And the widow of the north and the widow of the Confederacy began to chat confidentially. The meeting was charming in its simplicity. It was an idyllic rounding out of an historic cycle, and might be capped by the saying of the old Scotch lord when he walked away from the last of the Edinburgh parliaments, "Heigho, ho! but this is the end of an auld sang."

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis are rather under middle size, with kindly faces and blue eyes. They wore plain black dresses. Both have soft, low voices with a suggestion of trouble and trial in a little drooping turn of the inflection.

"I am very sorry that I did not meet you downstairs in the parlor," said Mrs. Grant to Mrs.

An Edgefield Baptist Preacher

Meets and Discomfits Two Mormon Missionaries.

Rev. N. G. Cooner in Baptist Courier.

It came about in this wise. The two Mormon missionaries of whom I gave notice in The Courier some time ago, have been for some part operating in the southeastern part of Lexington county, preaching and distributing their literature among the people, so that many have either openly avowed Mormonism, or openly sympathized with them. One Baptist church, Clay Spring, is much divided because of them. I also learn that sixteen members of the Antioch Baptist church have been led astray by them. For some time I have been so engaged in other parts of the county as not to be able to visit that part occupied by the Mormons. However, on the 4th Sunday in May, at Harmony Baptist church I preached a sermon on "Mormonism, its origin, history and doctrine." My text was Gal. 1: 8 Some one will say my subject was a good way off from my text. Yes, about three thousand miles, way up in Utah. I got in, all the same.

On the following Saturday I preached again on Mormonism at the Clay Springs church. For some cause this appointment had not been circulated, so I had only a few out to hear me. On account of this I made another appointment about six miles below this point, at Rish's Steam Mill, near the line of Orangeburg, for the afternoon of the 2nd Saturday in June.

On the morning of the 2nd I preached at Florence church, again paying my respects to the Mormons. I then had twelve miles to drive to reach my appointment at Rish's Mill. On the way I learned to my surprise that the Mormons had an appointment there at the same time, and with some trepidation I went. You see I didn't know they would hit me; they were to be two to my one.

They were not sharp, only folks. I know of considerable numbers of them, and could if I chose furnish as much oil as would be necessary for the occasion. When I got there one of the Mormons was preaching; he was probably half through when I entered the house. I stopped for a minute at the door to survey the scene before me. On the right of the chimney, sitting in a window, was one of the Elders, a little in front of him was the preacher, to the right of the preacher was a Mormon convert, with a large stick in his hand, "set for the defence of the saints." He had an idiotic look. The preacher from his manner recognized me. I suppose he had been informed of my coming. He was right much disconcerted for a few minutes. These Elders are young men, not exceeding twenty-five years of age. The speaker was of foreign extraction, with about one-fourth Indian. The people call him "the brown one" to designate him from the other, who seems to be a white man. I took a seat and proceeded to measure the speaker's mental ability. He probably preached ten or fifteen minutes after I arrived. His style was dry, mechanical, and lifeless. He quoted the Commission in Mark 16: 15-18. He dwelt specially on the 17th and 18th verses—literally, of course. Another point he tried to impress was that the apostles were unlearned and ignorant men. By this time I had sized up my man, and I confess that not only my Baptist but my Carolina blood began to course fast through my veins. To think that two such ignorant fellows would come all the way from Utah to convert South Carolina over to Mormonism! I began to buckle on the gospel armor and to put on the Baptist war-paint; and let me say here for the comfort and encouragement of others in this State who are being troubled with these Mormon missionaries, for I learn there are eighteen of them in this State, and without seeming to be vainglorious that when thus arrayed, a Baptist is more terrible to a Mormon Elder than an army with banners.

At the close of the sermon the preacher asked any who desired to ask any question to do so. I arose and stated to the congregation the object of my presence, and if they would indulge me for a short time I would pay my respects to the "Latter day Saints."

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It Costs You Nothing.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepared to supply free to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well known monthly home and farm journal, the American Farmer, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio. We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The American Farmer is strictly National in its character. It is a high-class illustrated journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month information that is invaluable to agriculturists and of special interest to each member of every home. It is suited to all localities, being National in its make and character, thus meeting with favor in all localities. It is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. It has a trained corps of contributors and is carefully edited. The various departments of Farm, Horticulture, Sheep and Swine, The Home, The Horse and the Dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The readers of the American Farmer are universal in its praise and look for its monthly visits with keen anticipation. The regular subscription price to the American Farmer is \$1.00 a year, but by this arrangement it costs you nothing to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription, Sample copy of the American Farmer can be seen at the ADVERTISER'S office, or will be supplied direct by the publishers.

When straining fruit for jelly do not allow the juice to drip into a tin vessel, as the acid in the juice affects the tin, and it in turn changes the color and taste of the juice.

Butler and State Politics

A LETTER IN WHICH HE DEFINES HIS POSITION

On the Distribution of Federal Patronage in South Carolina, And if Not, Why Not.

Spartanburg Herald.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 23.

Your editorial copied in The State of the 22nd inst. gives me the opportunity that I might otherwise not have had of replying to criticisms made from time to time, touching my action in regard to the Federal appointments from this State. You say among other things "If Senator Butler desires to give all his favors to Tillmanites he should recognize those in good and regular standing." Again you say—"so far as we can see Senator Butler does not want the Conservatives to support him. He seems to be depending entirely upon his ability to 'induce' enough men to desert his opponent."

I assume of course, that you do not want to misrepresent me, but the above indicates very clearly that you are not informed as to what I have done and propose to do, about the Federal appointments. You will therefore be good enough to allow me to state my position for myself and in my own way.

In the first place, I had but one appointment to make in my own right, clerk of the Inter-State commerce committee, of which I am chairman. I gave that to Dial C. Roper, of Marlboro, who had been strongly recommended to me by the Hon. C. S. McCall and other

members, I have selected young men who were struggling to complete their education and thereby afford them the opportunity offered by the business colleges and educational institutions in Washington. They have opportunity to do this, by availing themselves of time outside of the hours for their official duties. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that in this way I have been able to aid six deserving young men who availed themselves of the privilege to study in the best schools to which they would not have otherwise had access. Mr. Roper is the seventh, and he too intends taking a course in a business college, which will be of much value to him when he has completed it. So much for that, the only appointment I have at my disposal.

In regard to those appointments where my province is only advising, I have sought to know three things of applicants who have asked for my endorsement:

1st. Whether they are Democrats. 2nd, whether they are qualified, and 3rd, whether they are persons of good character and standing.

In the absence of personal knowledge we are sometimes misled as to these qualifications, but I have not yet recommended a man or woman, not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home. If, therefore, there should be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.

In making my recommendations I have not stopped to inquire, and do not expect in the future to stop and inquire to what political faction in South Carolina the applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are Democrats, are qualified, and of good character. If you can inform me of any case where I have departed from this rule I shall be very much indebted, and promise upon a satisfactory showing to withdraw my endorsements but I cannot do so upon vague and undefined insinuations.

You say I do not seem to want the support of the Conservatives. I want the support of every good man in bringing about a reconciliation and better feeling among our people, but I do not want the support of any man who cannot give it freely and conscientiously. If it is expected of me, before I can be re-elected to the senate, that I shall enter into every local squabble and fan the flames of

United States Senate

The State can and will survive my defeat, and so will I. But she will not recover for a generation from the defeat of the efforts of good men to bring about harmony and good feeling and good order among our people.

Some of my friends expect me to recommend for office none but Conservatives. It does not seem to me that this would be wise. I recognize among the men of what is known as the reform faction, as good Democrats as any in the country, with qualifications and characters as good as the best. Many of the same men rode with me on the field of battle. On the march I was by their side and they were by mine, in the terrible ordeal of reconstruction and redemption of South Carolina. A feeling of comradeship grew up out of common trials and sufferings which nothing can wholly eradicate. I cannot turn my back to these men simply because they see fit to exercise their highest privilege of differing with me, not in politics, but in policies. If they differ with me honestly in politics, I shall still respect their opinions. I have the same feeling for men who are sometimes misled as to these qualifications, but I have not yet recommended a man or woman, not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home. If, therefore, there should be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.

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United States senate. The State can and will survive my defeat, and so will I. But she will not recover for a generation from the defeat of the efforts of good men to bring about harmony and good feeling and good order among our people.

Some of my friends expect me to recommend for office none but Conservatives. It does not seem to me that this would be wise. I recognize among the men of what is known as the reform faction, as good Democrats as any in the country, with qualifications and characters as good as the best. Many of the same men rode with me on the field of battle. On the march I was by their side and they were by mine, in the terrible ordeal of reconstruction and redemption of South Carolina. A feeling of comradeship grew up out of common trials and sufferings which nothing can wholly eradicate. I cannot turn my back to these men simply because they see fit to exercise their highest privilege of differing with me, not in politics, but in policies. If they differ with me honestly in politics, I shall still respect their opinions. I have the same feeling for men who are sometimes misled as to these qualifications, but I have not yet recommended a man or woman, not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home. If, therefore, there should be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.

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SPECIFICS.