



# ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1882.

## MEMORIAL ORATION.

the Life and Services of Garfield, g Praise which the Honored Sub-than Deserved.

WASHINGTON, February 27. clock the doors of the Capitol ned and in half an hour the f the House were filled with mate enough to hold tickets to Id memorial services :

id memorial services: use was called to order at 12 prayer was offered by the Chap-e speaker announced the House perform its part of the ceremo-12.10 p. m. the members of the tered, followed by the Judges preme Court. The President w minutes later and prayer d by Chaplain Power. The protem., Mr. Davis, then in-Mr. Blaine, who in a loud, clear ceeded to read his oration.

ing his remarks Mr. Blaine. ef allusion to the English and ef allusion to the English and migration to America which from the landing of the Pil-Plymouth to the uprising Charles I, showed that from sources, the English-Puritan rench-Huguenot, came the late his father, Abram Garfield, ended from the one, and his liza Ballou, from the other. he said, good stock on both

he said, good stock on both ne better, none braver, none here was in it an inheritance re, of manliless, of imperisha-f liberty, of undying adherence ble. Garfield was proud of his id, with as much satisfaction as re a British nobleman reading ly ancestral record in Burke's he spoke of himself as ninth at from these who would not oppression of the Stuarts, and descent from the brave French its who refused to submit to tyr-n from the Grand Monarque. Garfield delighted to dwell on ts, and during his only visit to he busied himself in discovertrace of his forefathers in patries and on ancient army rolls. ith a friend in the gallery of the f Commons one night after a s labor in this field or research, ith evident elation that in every hich for three centuries patriots h blood had struck sturdy blows h blood had struck sturdy blows titutional government and hu-rty, his family had been repre-They were at Marston Moor, at and at Preston; they were at Hill, at Saratoga, and at Mon-ind in his own person had bat-he same great cause in the war eserved the Union of the United

d was born heir to land, to the -holder which has been the ad passport of self-respect with o-Saxon race ever since Hengist sa landed on the shores of Eng-

is adventure on the canal-an ve between that and the deck of Erie schooner—was a farmer tice for earning money, just as England lad begins a possibly eer by sailing before the mast on g vessel or on a merchantman the farther India or to the

inly man feels anything of shame ig back to early struggles with ad-

prejudice, did not seek to inflame passion. He had a quicker eye for the strong point of his adversary than for his weak point, and on his own side he so marshaled his weighty arguments as to make his hear-ers forget any possible lack in the com-plete strength of his position. He had a habit of stating his opponent's side with such amplitude of fairness and such liberality of concession that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away. But never in his prolonged participation in the proceedings of the House did he give his case away, or fail e in the judgment of competent and imweighty arguments as to make his hear-ers forget any possible lack in the com-plete strength of his position. He had a habit of stating his opponent's side with such amplitude of fairness and such liberality of concession that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away. But never in his prolonged participation in the proceedings of the House did he give his case away, or fail in the judgment of competent and im-partial listenze to gain the mastery. BLAINE DESCRIBES HUMSELE.

BLAINE DESCRIBES HIMSELF.

These characteristics, which marked Garfield as a great debater, did not, how-ever, make him a great parliamentary leader. A parliamentary leader, as that term is understood wherever free repre-sentative government crists in term is understood wherever free repre-sentative government exists, is necessa-n rily and very strictly the organ c. his i party. An ardent American defined the instinctive warmth of patrictism when he offered the toast: "Our country, al-f ways right; but right or wrong, our r country." The parliamentary leader who has a body of followers that will do and dare and die for the cause, is one who believes his party always right, but right or wrong, is for his party. No e more important or exacting duty devolves upon him than the selection of the field and time for contest. He must know not merely how to strike, but where to strike and when to strike. He often skilfully

generous-hearted Free thinker. as follows:

In speaking of his religious principles

In speaking of his religious principles Mr. Blaine remarked: The crowning characteristic of Gen. Garfield's religious opinions, as, indeed, of all his opinions, was his liberality. In all things he had charity. Tolerance was of his nature. He respected in others the qualities which he possessed himself-sincerity of conviction and frankness of expression. With him the inquiry was not so much what a man be-

inquiry was not so much what a man be lieves, but does he believe it? The lines of his friendship and his confidence en-circled men of every creed, and men of no creed, and to the end of his life, ou his ever-lengthening list of friends, were to be found the names of a pious Catho-lic priest and of an honest minded and

### IN CONCLUSION.

In closing the eulogy, Mr. Blaine spoke

and when to strike, but where to strike. The obstacles to his progress, But of noble mould desires to be pon as having occupied a meni-and when to strike, but where to strike. The often skilfully avoids the strength of his opponents po sition and scatters confusion in his ranks by attacking an exposed point when re-ally the rightcousness of the cause and fon as having been repressed by the strength of logical intrenchment are against him. He conquers often both against the light and the heavy battal-ion; as when young Charles Fox, in the the hand of charity. General is youth presented no hardships amily love and family energy did Commons against justice, against its im-Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by it through days

On which the aching head was thrown, Gave up the weary head to rest, But kept the aching for its own.
In our last number we merely mentioned the death of Bishop Wightman, and gave up our editorial page to a lengthened sketch of his life and labors, from the pen of our esteemed fellow; citizen, Geo. W. Williams, Esq., who had know him for many years, and who was, by a former marriage, his brother-in-law. It might seem that this excellent and faithful sketch might excuse us from further editorial reference to our deceased and glorified friend; but we prefer not to be excused. Aside from our personal relations to the deceased, which, though of a tender character, would give us no right to obtrude our reflections upon the southern Christian Advocate, and his common manding personal and official relation to Methodism, especially within the limits of our circulation, make these memorabilia both appropriate and necessary. The Bishop died in the city of his brith. His residence on Anson street, where he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, was in a stone's throw of where he wash

was in a stone's throw of where he was born, just seventy four years and sixteen days before. His earliest recollections were of old Trinity Church—the building that stood in the place of the present Trinity, on Hasel street. His mother, a godly wo-man of a severe but beautiful type of piety, was accustomed to take him, while yet an infant, with her to the Trinity meetings. We remember to have heard the Bishop, pointing to the imagined pew in which his mother used to lay him, pillowed on her shawl, during the ser-vices, thank God for the influence of a pious mother, and attribute to her, under God, whatever of success may have fol-lowed his ministry and life. Though his parents were in quite mod-

God, whatever of success may have fol-lowed his ministry and life. Though his parents were in quite mod-erate circumstances, they were people of unusual intellect and intelligence, and of very decidedly marked character. He was brought up under the friendly bias of circumstances naturally promotive of just such a fortune and destiny as the Church is called upon now admiringly and gratefully to consider. He carried all through life a grateful appreciation of what the home of his childhood had done for him.

editorial career which the history of our Church has yet developed. His style, as a writer, was remarkably clear, vigorous, for him. at times pictorial, but always abounding in the exhibitions of a chastened Chris-tian spirit. God was always and dis-tinctly glorified in all the product of his He early entered Charleston College. Among other class-mates, he was asso-ciated in the early part of his College career with James C. Furman and E. T. Buist. In after years these three college boys developed into leading and learned ministers of their several Churches. And it to happened that the three were at the same time presidents of three lead

He was made Eishop at the General Conference in New Orleans, in 1866. He had in fact been elected at the Genministras of their several Churches. And it to happened that the three were at the same time presidents of three lead-ing denominational colleges in adjoining counties in the upper part of the State: Dr. Furman being President of the Uni-versity that bears his name in Greenville, Dr. Buist being President of the Laurens-ville Female College, and Dr. Wightman being President of Wofford College. He graduated alone, but not without marked distinction. He was a close stu-dent, and laid the foundation early in

Colleges. He was four years (1835-9) a Professor in Randolph Macon College, Va.; five years (1854-9) President of our Wofford College; seven years (1859-66) Chancellor of the Southern University, in Greensboro, Ala. It was while he was in charge of Wofford College that we first knew him. For three years and a half it was our privilege to sit under his instruc-tion and ministry. He towered up be-

family prayer for the last time, his loved ones kneeling round his bed while he led the devotions. On Monday night, his life-long friend, the venerable H. A. C. Walker, Dr. Meynardie and his beloved and faithful wife, together conducted a service at his bed side. Brother Walker tion and ministry. He towered up be-fore our young mind as the greatest man we had known. He was in the early prime of his distinguished manhood. He was so clearly master of every situa-tion that his student. looked up to him with well nigh unquestioning obedience to all the commands he chose to issue. He was a student, and his scholastic habits prayed, Sister Wightman then sang

habits, tastes and instincts made him en-tirely at home on a college campus in the All day on Tuesday he was in something of a comatose state, arousing up for a few moments at intervals. To his broth-er-in-law, Brother Walker, he spoke most piously of his indebtedness to the good-ness and mercy of God in the compara-tive comfort which he had in his dying hours. On Tuesday might Dr Manne

Bishop at Tranity Church, on Thursday, the 16th inst., were attended by a large congregation, among whom were the ministers of the various city churches try. Bishop Wightman was Editor of the Southern Christian Advorte for fourteen years. Elected at the first General Con-ference of which he was a member, in 1840° he remained in charge, a part of the time assisted by his long tried friend, Dr. T. O. Summers, till 1854. He made a distinguished reputation for himself

with floral tributes. The following gen-tlemen acted as pall-bearers: Senior-George W. Williams, Dr. J. R. Mood, F. J. Pelzer, F. W. Capers, William McBurney, W. A. Courtenay, R. W. Burnham, Dr. H. Baer, Dr. Mid-dleton Michel and S. A. Nelson. Junior-Harvey Cogswell, J. A. Cham-berlain, C. H. Muckenfuss, George W. Williams, jr., J. J. Wescoat, Fred. Cross, W. H. Flint and Herbert F. Moore. The interior of Trinity Church was completely draped in mourning, the gal-

completely draped in mourning, the gal-lery rails, pillars, altar rails, pulpit and brackets being enfolded in black cloth. The large stained glass window back of the pulpit was heavily curtained with black cloth, and the raised dais on which the pulpit stood was draped in the same material, the heavy folds of the cloth

material, the heavy folds of the cloth being caught up at intervals with rosettes and knots of crape. The altar immedi-ately in front of the pulpit was occupied by the officiating clergymen. At 11 o'clock the funeral cortege reached the church, and the casket con-taining the remains was borne within the walls where the voice of the lamented dead had so often been heard pleading the cause of the Master he served so well and long. The services were opened with the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung by a trio with organ accom-paniment. The Vev. W. P. Mouzon, the Presiding Elder of the District, then an-nounced the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Scall" which the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my were committed to their last resting place in that beautiful "City of the Dead." We surrender our brother in Christ Jesus to the will of the Lord without rebrother in Christ wrought feeling, and wept like a child. He realized what responsibility meant, pining, and in constantly increasing con-fidence in the windom and goodness of our Heavenly Father.

## VOLUME XVII .--- NO. 34.

and secure it than I, within the party; but I fail to see that chances or prospects of reform are any more promising on the outside than the inside.

The "Reform Signal" not an Official Organ-Stick to the Democratic Grange.
Organ-Stick to the Democratic Party.
Odumbia Register.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE STATE GRANGE, CHAPPELLE, NEWBERRY CO., S. C., February 26, 1882.
C. MR. EDITOR: Enclosed I send you a letter from Hon. T. N. Edins, of Marla boro, and my answer thereto on the subject of politics in the Grange or the Grange in politics, which I ask you to publish in your verxellent and able paper. As it is a subject of specific interest to every member of the order of paper published in the State, I respect fully request each and every paper to cony this correspondence into its columns:
Very respectfully.

Wery respectfully and fraternally, JAB. N. LIPSCOMB.
 Very respectfully and fraternally, JAB. N. LIPSCOMB.
 Very respectfully and fraternally, JAB. N. LIPSCOMB.
 Very respectfully and fraternally, JAB. N. LIPSCOMB.
 A MISTERIOUS SPOT IN NORTH CAB- Links county (Chatham), about three miles from the Kandolph line, is a an agricultural and its claiming to be an agricultural and its claiming to be an agricultural and search it is the secting forth that such a paper was to the issued to advocate the interests of the orange and agriculture without set- time, setting forth either the name or political carry out. When the Lizecultive Committee takes final action, said action with be mandhafor upon me and the other of its Executive Committee to the drange and agriculture without set- time to keep and acted upon the matter of a newspaper organ for it and its offi- cers, out. When the Executive Committee to the analy proposition as to being an organ be submitted in writing to the published that intended to advocate agri- for an any officer would charefrugtion for any officer would charefrugtion fo

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN GIRLS .--

Important Correspondence Beitrzen Mr. Edins and the Master of the State Grange, -The "Reform Signal" not an Official Organ-Stick to the Democratic Party.

NO POLITICS IN THE GRANGE.

Jesus, lover of my soul ! and Dr. Meynardie then followed in prayer. The Bishop took the liveliest interest in the services, responding in-telligently and with evident emotion. All day on Tuesday he was in something of a complexe table environments

hours. On Tuesday night Dr. Meynar-die prayed with him-a prayer of unu-sual fervor and simplicity and power. This was the last service offered at his bed side. After this he continued to grow weaker and weaker, till at the last he fell sweetly asleep.

Asleep in Jesus ! Blessed sleep, From which none ever wake to weep.

The services over the remains of the

ly love and family energy did come, subjected him to no priva-lich he hid not cheerfully accept, no memories save those which alled with delight, and transmitprofit and with pride. speaking of Garfield's early life,

les to secure an education, his rance, self-reliance, self-sacrifice-bition, the speaker alluded to his fe, his success in the field, his adgment and quick knowledge of trating the versatility of his d readings with which he cast honors of the civilian to assume and rugged duties of the soldier down to his service in the halls ress, Mr. Blaine said :

## JARFIELD IN CONGRESS.

s is no test of a man's ability in partment of public life more ban service in the House of Repives; there is no place where so erence is paid to reputation preacquired, or to eminence no place where so little considis shown for the feelings or the of beginners. What a man the House he gains by sheer his own character, and if he d falls back he must expect no

and will receive no sympathy. It Id in which the survival of the It st is the recognized rule, and o pretence can deceive and no can mislead. The real man is red, his worth is impartially d, his rank irreversibly decreed. possibly a single exception Garis the youngest member in the when he entered, and was but ears from his college graduation. had not been in his seat sixty efore his ability was recognized place conceded. He stepped to nt with the confidence of one who d there. The House was crowd strong men of both parties n of them have since been trans n of them have since been trans-to the Senate, any many of them rved with distinction in the gu-rial chairs of their respective and on foreign missions of great tence; but among them all none rapidly, none so firmly as Gar-As it is said by Trevelyan of his tentary have Garfield, succeeded ntary hero, Garfield succeeded se all the world in concert could re kept, him in the back ground, ed his part with prompt intrepida commanding ease that were outward symptoms of the imreserves of energy, on which it his power to draw." Indeed, the atly reserved force which Garfield ed was one of his great character-He never did so well but that it he could easily have done better. ver expended so much strength the seemed to be holding addi-power at call. This is one of the st and rarest distinctions of an lebater, and often counts for as a persuading an assembly as the at an elaborate argument. great measure of Garfield's fame led by his service in the House of and better for all. entatives. His military life, illusby honorable performace, and rich mise, was, as he himself felt, pre-

by terminated and necessarily in-ete. Speculation as to what he have done in a field where the Speculation as to what he ve done in a field where the rizes are so few cannot be profita-

against justice, against its immemorial rights, against his own convic-tions, if, indeed, at that period Fox had of deadly rgony, that was not less agony because silently borne, with clear sight and calm convictions, and, in the interest of a cor-rupt administration, in obedience to a courage he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished

tyrannical sovereign, drove Wilkes from the seat to which the electors of Middlesex had chosen him and installed Luttrell in defiance, not merely of law but of public decency. For an achievement of that kind Garfield was disqualified—dis-qualified by the texture of his mind, by the honesty of his heart, by his con-science, and by every instinct and aspi-

Differing, ac Garfield does, from the brilliant parliamentary leaders, it is not easy to find his counterpart anywhere in the record of American public life. He

quering power of principle. He had the love of learning, and the patient indus-try of investigation to which John Quincy Adams owes his prominence and his the esger, rejoicing power to meet all de-mand. Before him, desolation and great darkness! And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with in-Presidency. He had some of those ponstant, profound and universal sympathy, derous elements of mind which distin-Masterful in his mortal weakness, he beguished Mr. Webster, and which, indeed, came the centre of a nation's love, en-shrined in the prayers of a world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfal-tering front he faced death. With un-feiling tendences he tack here 6 Vic in all public life have left the great Massachusetts Senator without an intellectual peer.

GARFIELD AS PRESIDENT.

Of Garfield's Presidential career and untimely end, Mr. Blaine said : Wit', perfect comprehension of all the inheritances of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in his way, im pelled always by a generous enthusiasm, Garfield conceived that much might be vine decree. lone by his Administration towards restoring harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nash-ville, whither he had been cordially invited, and he was again disappointed a few weeks later to find that he could not go to South Carolina to attend the cen-tennial celebration of the victory of the Company Counted on the victory of the Cowpens. But for the autumn he defi-nitely counted on being present at thrue memorable assemblies in the South, the celebration at Yorktown, the opening of the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, and the meeting of the Army of the Cumber-land at Christenova. He was already ders; on land at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in Lis mind his address for each occasion, and the three taken togeth-er, he said to a friend, gave him the exact scope and verge which he needed. At Yorktown he would have before him the associations of a hundred years that bound the South and the North in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory. At Atlanta he would present the material interests and the industrial development which appealed to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest and self-defence. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war only to show that after all it 'saster and all its suffering, the country was stronger and greater, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the future, through the agony and

THE FIGHT WITH THE STALWARTS. The political events which disturbed the President's security for many weeks before that fatal day in July form an im-portant chapter in his career, and, in his own judgment, involved questions of principle and right which are vitally es-

languor, through weeks of dent, and laid the foundation early in life of those habits and attainments that nade him one of the most cultured men was completely overcome by his highof his generation.

eyes, whose lips may tell-what brilliant, broken plans, what baffled, high ambi-He went at once into the ministry. He joined the South Carolina Conference on his twentieth birthday, 1828. He traveled two circuits, was stationed one year in Charleston City, and was one year Presiding Elder of the Cokesbury District. This made up the record of his strictly ministerial life until he was made Bishop, in 1866. He made full proof of his early ministry. He sprung as by a leap into the front ranks of an effective ministry. His ministry was in "demonstration of the Spirit and of power," from its very beginning. The wonderful effect of some of his early serwent at once into the ministry. He tions, what sundering of strong, warm manhood's friendships, what bitter rend-ing of sweet household ties! Behind him a proud, expectant nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full, rich honors of her early toil and tears; the honors of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose whole life lay in his; the little boys not yet emerged from chilhood's day of frolic; the fair, young daughter; the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care, and in his heart the same reinding moments to ment all d power," from its very beginning. The wonderful effect of some of his early serbreadth of our vast domain, never commons is handed down by tradition to this plaining of the work, but only regretting that he had not more strength to give to its growing demands, all this is fresh in day in the sections of our Conference there he early traveled as preacher in rge and Presiding Elder, while not a the memory of his brethren. He was a witnesses still remain who claim him faithful servant of the Church. He harge and Presiding Elder. as the means, in the hand of God, of

their awakening and salvation. His call to the ministry was very dis-tinct and emphatic, and he realized in this a definite call to make the very best possible use of his great powers and grow possible use of his great powers and grow-ing opportunities. The burden upon him was not only to declare without reserva-tion the whole counsel of God; but, and especially, to do this under a thorough failing tenderness he took leave of life Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's consecration of intellect and sensibility to the service of God. It was duty, not bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Diambition, that drove him to be the very

est preacher available with the gifts an As the end drew near, his early cravwith which he was endowed. Taces He ing for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the improved as a preacher, we doubt not, from the very beginning of his ministry to within a short period of his death. mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gent-ly, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for beding of the see, to live or to die pa He frequently mentioned to us within the past few years, plans and points of sermons that he had in preparation, or "under the anvil," as he was accustomed to express it; and, within the last few weeks when sermons that he man "under the anvil," as he was accuston weeks, when, on one occasion, Mrs. Wightman read him a beautiful incident that had attracted her attention, he begged her—true to the instincts of a laborious ministry—to file it away with a a certain one of his sermons, that he might use it when he preached that ser-es, mon again. The Bishop was fond of the word unc-the was understood to be an exem-plary bishop with a rapturous healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heav-ing billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly die, as ifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing won-ders; on its far sails, whitening in the

morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die be-The Bishop was fond of the word *unc-*tion. He frequently used it in char-acterizing preachers. It meant a great deal in his estimation of a sermon. Speaking to us on one occasion of a very intelligent and cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one who spoke with great taste and with his cultured preacher, one distinct of the state and with his cultured preacher, one declared that heath the noonday sur; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon, on the serene and shining path-way of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves his sermons carried no weight. Said he: "They have no Holy Ghost power." breaking on a further shore, and felt al-ready upon his wasted brow the breath That is the power the Bishop most of all affected. He wanted fire—the fire that f the eternal morning. The eulogy was concluded at 1.50 p. burns in the very bones and shines and scintillates from face and eye-that

m., having taken just an hour and a half in its delivery. As Mr. Blaine gave ut-terance to the last solemn words the spec-tators broke into a storm of applause, scintillates from face and eye—that warms the heart and stirs the mind and loosens the tongue—the fire from off the altar, this he wanted in a sermon. And when his own sermons were delivered under such conditions—and they gener-ally were—he was a preacher of great ally were—he was a preacher of great ally were—he was a preacher of great ally more in a spiritual power. He covered up no paucity of thought and shallowness of feeling with a noisy de-clamation of crude inanities. Not he He spoke from a deep experience and a which was not hushed for some moments. The address was listened to with an inally were—he was a preacher of great magnetism : id spiritual power. He covered up no paucity of thought and shallowness of feeling with a noisy de-clamation of crude inanities. Not he. se interest and solemn silence unbroken by any sound except by a sigh of relief, such as arises from a large audi ence when a strong tension ] removed from their minds, when the orator passed He spoke from a deep experience and a full mind; and the loudness or softness from his allusion to the differences exsting in the Republican party last

spring. The benediction was then offered by of his utterance, the nervousness or quietness of his manner, all this was the acci the Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chaplain of the Senate. The marine band played the Senate. The marine band played the Garfield dead march as the invited guests t is sufficient to say that as a sol-e did his duty bravely; he did it sential to the constitutional administra-tion of the Federal Government. It would be out of place here and now to breath aga ast him. As lawyer,

Servant of God, well done Rest from thy loved employ; The battle fonght—the victory won Enter thy Master's joy. [Southern Christian Advocate.

## THE CONFEDERATE ROLL.

The Record to be Made of the Soldiers o the Lost Cause from the Paimetto State

The following is the Act passed by the last Legislature to effect the purpose of securing a roll of the State's troops in the Confederate war: SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it

shall be the duty of the Adjutant and In-spector General to collect the names of loved work because he loved the Lord who called him to it. all persons of this State who served in the army of the Confederate States or in He was a wise administrative officerthe militia of the State in active service had high conceptions at the dignity of his office, and of the authority and re-sponsibility which it imposed. He was ponsibility which it imposed. He was the same, corresponding as near as may not too wise to err, but was incapable of be to the usual form of muster rolls in oppression or unkindness to the humblest of his brethren. He presided in the now be ascertained the name, age, place of Conference sessions with great dignity and with uniform fairness.

and with uniform fairness. The Bishop was a man of deep and solid piety. This was the strong point of his character. He was a man of prayer —of much prayer. His very presence— not affectedly austere but permeated and controlled and sanctified by Divine grace —was a speaking power of the Holy Ghest. You felt while with him that you were with a man of God. His roli End and solution in the solution of the solution of the solution attalion, battery or squadron, to which each such person belonged, or position held by same as general or staff officer, wounds, death, discharge or surrender of such person at the end of the said war, and any other particulars in regard to any such persons which in his judgment should be recorded. any such persons which in his judgment should be recorded. hould be recorded. SEC. 2. That the said Adjutant and Inyou were with a man of God. His reli-

gion was deeply grounded in the ortho-dox views of the Church he honored so SEC. 2. That the said Adjutant and in-spector General shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, a brief history or sketch of each and every regiment, bat-taliou, battery, or squadron, of said troops furnished by this State to the army of the Confederate States, or of the militia of the State in active service during he said war, giving the names of the battles, sieges, or affairs in which each

body was engaged. SEC. 3. That the sum of \$2,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the said work, of which the said Adjutant and Inspector General shall received \$500 for his extra services therein, and the bal-ance, \$1,500, if so much be necessary, be applied for stationery, printing, clerk Grange and in the State Grange. hire, and postage in connection with the There can be no harm done in discuss ing and considering any question, if this rule is fairly adhered to, and the Grange

done sinner !" With a conversion and a call to preach as distinctly marked as Paul's, he never turned aside from the cell and path of duty, till duty became cell and path of duty, till duty became be more useful and better appreciat if it was more extensively used in this way.

fice of the Adjutant and Inspector Gen-eral, and such rolls shall be filed in the Now, I have written you a long letter office of the Secretary of State and be preserved with the records of the said as Master of State Grange and before closing I want to say a word as an unoffice.

Approved January 31st, 1882.

A snowball stopped an elopement in Louisville. It was thrown by a boy in the street, knocking off the hat of the driver of the carriage in which the run-

atation, and thus causing just enough delay to make them miss the train. Thus hindered, they were caught and separated by the girl's father. When some one asked him if it should lease God to raise him up and he should be allowed to preach again, what text he

ness of his manner, all this was the acci-dent of the moment of the delivery of his sermon. He never studied effect. He studied only the deep things of God, and declared them as God gave him ut-tetance and liberty. Prit op. Wightman spent sixteen years of his active life serving his Church in

But a show time before his decease, we

Reform Signal is an organ, but so far as the State Grange is concerned there is Reform Signal is an organ, but so far as the State Grange is concerned there is not the slightest foundation for such an assertion, or so far as I know as to any number of individual members of the order. I have never received but one note, except those from Feasterville Grange, before stated, or had bu's is sight patron to talk to me in such a way as to cause me to suppose it was claimed to represent the State Grange or order. The State Grange adopted a resolution instructing its Executive Committee to make an effort to have the Agricultural Bureau and State Agricultural Society join it in publishing a paper that would serve as an organ for each respectively, and, failing in that, to recommend to the order in the State the Southern Patron, a grange paper now published in Missis sippl. A communication from the Ex-ecutive Committee is waiting for an anawer to said proposition as prelimi-mary to action as to the Mississippi paper. Now, as to politics in the Grange There can be none of a partisan charac. an answer to said proposition as prelimi-nary to action as to the Mississippi paper. Now, as to politics in the Grange. tense. Any young man can live like a fighting cock, dress well and smoke the best cigars on \$1,000 per year. He can not marry on \$1,500 and do the same."---There can be none of a partisan character, and so far as I am concerned, al-though always considered rather extreme 'straight-out Democrat," I have endeav

Kansas Sity Times. ored to do no act or say no word that would have the slightest semblance of THE SAINTS IN THE FIELD .- Week before last we stated that we had political partiality in my intercourse with the members of the order, officially or otherwise, and I feel confident that such informed that several Mormon missioninformed that several Mormon mission-aries were working among the people in the neighborhood of Black's Station. This week we are able to announce the truthfulness of our information. We learn from a trustworthy source that two "apostles," named Burton and Eastin, have been preaching alternately at a point pear Black's Station, near the residence members as belong to other political par-ties will sustain me in the assertion. Some, even in the order, may not be aware that even in South Carolina there are "Republicans" and "Greenbackers," as well as "Democrats," in the Grange, near Black's Station, near the residence of Mr. J. R. Faris, and at Oates' Saw Mill, and some of the most efficient Masters and officers of some of the strongest and most flourishing Granges are of the two first named. In other States the editors in King's Mountain township, this coun-ty. Our informant states that they have made converts of about thirty people in the township named, in several instances gathering in whole families. Their meetfirst named. In other States the editors of grange organs are divided among the various parties. My views as to politics in the Grange are to discuss anything and everything of benefit or interest to the order or the people, but to do it strictly as Patrons, and not as either Democrate, Demokrates of the strictly as discussion and when ings are conducted publicly, and are said to be well attended. It is a burning shame that such polygamous emissaries are permitted to defile the soil of a Chris-Republicans or Greenbackers, and when a conclusion is reached, that is deemed

tia community, and if there be any law to reach them, it ought to be applied speedily.-Rock Hill Herald. wise, true and just, then let each and all go to their political party meetings and work and in carrying such conclusions out. On this ground I stand in the National Gronze and in the State Gronze -- There are 1,000 indians yet in the

- There are 5,500 Odd Fellows in Texas and 164 subordinate lodges.

- Four hundred barrels of whisky are nanufactured daily in Daviess county, Ky.

Eight coons and thirteen opossums were ecently caught in one tree in Dyer county, Tentiessee.

- A turnip is on exhibition in Tampa Florida, which measures 241 inches circumference.

- Within a radius of ten miles of Tallahassee, Florida, at least 10,000 bar-rels of Irish potatoes will be made and

if not all of this come from our not fairly and fully expressing our views and wants at the right time and in the right way? Instead of grambling, abusing and de-nouncing our representatives and threat-ening to quit the Democratic party after things are done, would it not be better to determine what we want and what we don't want done, and he sure we select

There seems a great want of prope understanding among the people, and between the people and their public rep-resentatives and officials. Does not much if not all of this come from our not fairly

away couple were riding to a railroad

would take, he promptly answered: "The