erson Intelligencer.

B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

TERMS:

E YEAR, ... $1.50.
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VILLE AND THE CONGRESSMAN.

ville *Messenger* quotes our week in reference to Judge s being brought into the race for ess to hold the representative in County, and says:

would like for our neighbor to the papers which have made the ts. The editor of the INTELLI- certainly knows Judge Cothran h to know that he would not ce with any such motives. If best qualified man in the Dis- Congressman—and it is univer- dmitted that he is—he ought to be representative even if he were born Africa. The demand for him to enter e race has come, as much, if not more, om other Counties in the District, as from Abbeville, and the unanimity with which he will be nominated will prove the truth of our assertion.

Tell us, pray, when is this continual running down of men, simply because they are Abbeville men, to cease? Has it become a political crime to be born in the County that gave birth to Calhoun, McDuffie and others equally well noted in the history of our State? Does it disqualify a man from holding political office, because his home is in Abbeville? It would seem so, when such ably conducted papers as the Anderson INTELLI- ENCER is willing to use its columns in st direction.

The remarks of the INTELLIGENCER e unfair to Judge Cothran, and places m in a position he would not occupy any circumstances.

would say to our friends of the *senger* that the ground upon which made the statement was an article in Anderson *Journal*, which said:

e learn that there is a movement foot at Abbeville C. H. to secure ge Cothran's consent for his name before the convention for nomina- as the Democratic candidate for gress in this district in case Col. n's state of health will not permit to be in the field. Abbeville purpo- stand by Col. Aiken if he is in the field, as we are informed, but if he should be out it is deemed certain that Judge Cothran's name is the only chance to hold the Representative in Abbeville rty.

his paragraph was copied into differ- nt papers in the District and out of it, d for near three weeks not one word disclaimer was uttered from any source. aragraph was copied, we believe, in more papers at Abbeville, and quiescence in the statement by turally induced the impression ville's position was correctly We have not uttered one word censure for Judge Cothran, but we did sent from the idea that Abbeville ould call into requisition the services Judge Cothran merely to enable her retain the Congressman. Judge Coth- may be unanimously nominated for that we know, and if so, we are satis that the interests of the District will suffer, for we know him to be an gentleman, and we like him, but in candor we think Abbeville has had still has enough. The Associate ice, the Circuit Judge under two men, f the Code Commissioners, Solicitor member of Congress for ten years a pretty good share for one County, it is no disparagement of Abbeville to say that some other men should some showing in the honors of the te. Anderson and Oconee have never anything, and Newberry and Pickens had very little. Therefore it is not paragement of Abbeville men, but fense of other men, that we wrote. *Messenger* will show us where we er said or done one single act to hey its men we will be glad amends. They are as honorable, elligent, and as high toned as the any other County, but if they to hold everything in Abbeville they might reasonably expect Counties to combine to secure distribution of the public

OTHRAN FOR CONGRESS.

dge Cothran has written the follow- letter to Mr. J. L. Tribble of our which settles the question of the bility of the presentation of his the Convention for nomination rees from this District, and as we the liberty to use it we give it below formation to our readers:

ER COURT HOUSE, S. C., May J. L. TRIBBLE, ESQ., Ander- *My Dear Sir:* I have your e 18th inst., addressed to me le. In replying to sundry like import received within the onths, I have expressed myself ntent with the official position now hold. These communica- wever, have been addressed to s. I now feel called upon to position clearly to the public. ll known to my friends that I er sought or desired political ny kind. A public office is a rust, and one who holds such, to ent at least, surrenders his right se. Regarding it, further, as a either to be sought nor declined, only to say if the people of this ional District, after the retire- my neighbor and friend, Col. demand my services as his suc- do not feel at liberty to decline them, always bearing in mind t that I have of my own fitness ition, contentment with my fice, and knowledge of the fact are others desiring the office in ho are well qualified for all of ents.

espectfully and truly yours,
J. S. COTHRAN.

hoped that Judge Cothran line to allow the use of his ongress. He has a tower of he District, and his entry in ts all previous estimates.

A Card.

ERSON, S. C., May 31, 1886.

Intelligencer:

me to thank my many friends, our columns, for their confi- ability to satisfactorily fill te Senator from this most honorable position, any idea of entering politics *but I have not.* ion demands my whole at- would have to neglect it ter the canvass or fill the r.

respectfully decline to te.

friends again for their itations,

very respectfully,
S. M. GER.

friends of the ex-statesman e, James G. Blaine, say that paring to make the greatest s life in a speech he is to de- kland, Me., on next Tuesday. e chief speaker at a meet- ns to endorse Gladstone me rule plans for Ireland.

A TRIP TO RICHMOND.

MR. EDITOR: Your polite announcement that we would give your readers an account of our visit to Richmond forces us to break silence.

Richmond is indeed a grand and glorious old city—glorious in her history, and grand in her possibilites. To say that our stay of three weeks in the historic city was pleasant, would be but feebly to express the real truth; the hospitality of the people and the many places of interest about the city completely captivated us. Besides the attractions of the city, to sit as a member of the law making body of one of the leading christian denominations of the Union was both pleasant and profitable. That body was composed of many of the most distinguished divines in the Southern pulpit and a number of the ablest laymen in Southern Methodism. Such men as Chief Justice Jackson of Georgia, Judges Tucker and Long of Florida, Lieut.-Gov. Shands, of Mississippi, the Hon. Geo Thornburg, Speaker of the House of Arkansas, Judge Ireland, of Kentucky, figured prominently in the deliberations and put their impress upon the work of the body. The writer esteemed it a privilege to be permitted to gather inspiration from the counsels of the wise men of both classes. Bishop Keener pronounced it the ablest General Conference ever held by the Southern Methodist Church. His age and experience and ability make him authority.

Your correspondent did not confine himself strictly to the deliberations of Conference. His object in going to Richmond was twofold. As was declared to you two weeks ago by "Lay Delegate," who was none other than our colleague, the accomplished and genial Judge J. Fuller Lyon, of Abbeville, much of our time was given to a study of the public school system of Richmond. We bring away many pleasant recollections, and, we trust, many useful lessons from the primary schools of that city. And, Mr. Editor, let me ask friend Lyon which is worse, to spend much time among the schools that are taught by handsome ladies, homely ladies and ugly ladies, or to so far yield to the charms of a coquettish young widow as to vote "yes," when he meant emphatically, "no." He was the Lyon of our delegation, and thought to be the handsomest member on the floor, but he couldn't fool that woman—he let the old gray-haired Doctor from Virginia "walk his log." However, if he will keep right quiet we may not report him to Mrs. Lyon; and as for voting *yes for no*—well, under the circumstances, heterophamies are excusable.

The want of time and space, sir, would preclude the possibility of our giving a detailed description or making a faithful pen-picture of the many objects and places of interest it was our good fortune to visit. At the proper time and under favorable circumstances we propose to give the children of Anderson County the benefit of the impressions produced upon our mind while in Richmond.

The regions round about the city had not the interest for us as for the old soldiers who figured there in times that tried men's souls. A number of empty sleeves were noticeable at Conference; they were touching monuments to the fidelity of the wearer to the Lost Cause. For such as wore them, the old landmarks of the bloody days were full of tender interest. Our evening visits were to objects of interest within the city limits. Prominent among them was the State House and its surrounding park. The State House itself, in our judgment, is a very common affair for the great State of Virginia, the mother of statesmen. Our own is far superior to it.

Our visit to the State library was purely accidental, but in the highest degree gratifying. We could, of course, only take a glance at the many objects of intense interest to every lover of his country's history. There we saw what purported to be the original Declaration of American Independence, besides a number of copies of papers written by Washington's own hand. In the portrait gallery are the portraits of many of America's and Virginia's distinguished dead.

While in the Capitol we failed to meet the State Supt. of Education, but had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Gov Lee. The Governor is a genial gentleman of pleasing address and purely Southern in appearance.

The equestrian statue of Washington, that which first attracts the attention of a stranger upon entering the park, is the finest piece of work of the kind it has ever been my pleasure to behold. Around it are the statues of Jefferson, Henry, Lewis, and Marshall. These statues themselves are so many text-books for the student. The little old stone house on Main street known as Washington's Headquarters is a city relic; it is jealously preserved by the city authorities and is industriously pointed out as one of the objects of greatest interest.

Of course, no visitor would think of leaving Richmond without a drive through the lovely Hollywood Cemetery, the veritable city of the dead. Twelve thousand persons are buried there. Nature made the place beautiful, and the wealth of men has adorned and made more attractive the last resting place of their cherished dead. In this beautiful place—beautiful in the sweetness and sadness of the thoughts it inspires—stands the Confederate Monument in all its solemn grandur. In its pathetic and solemn silence it speaks of the deeds of the nameless heroes that lie beneath it. While strolling silently and pensively with my companion, Judge Lyon, among the Confederate graves and wondering if some of our own Carolina's unsung heroes had not slept there for twenty years and more, our eyes fell upon a nicely polished piece of marble with this inscription: "South Carolina's dead." Reverently and silently we stood gazing upon the tomb of those who willingly laid their lives upon the altar of their country, and, in our souls, repeated that lovely sentiment of the poet,

"Cold in the dust the perished hearts may lie;
But that which warmed them once can never die."

And now, Mr. Editor, I find that this letter is already too long, and still there are many places of interest worthy of more than a passing mention. Oakwood, with her thirteen thousand Confederate soldiers, Belle Isle, Libby Prison, St. John's Church, Monumental Church, the old reservoir, made famous by the atrocious murder committed there last year, the new reservoir, the Tredegar Iron Works and other places of note press upon us, but we would not overtax the patience of your readers. We will long remember our visit to Richmond, especially our long and tedious journey home, and its extra heavy cost in consequence of the damage of high waters to the railroads in North Carolina.

Respectfully,
J. G. CLINKSCALES.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29th, 1886.

The two long mooted questions have been at last settled. I mean the question of the President's marriage and his purchase of a tract of land near the Capital for a Summer home. By the time this letter reaches you our Chief Magistrate will have embarked upon the matrimonial sea. The wedding was officially announced, late on Friday night, to take place on June 2d, the ceremony to be performed in the Blue Room of the White House, and the President's pastor, Rev. Dr. Sunderland of the 1st Presbyterian Church, to officiate. Only twenty-five persons outside of the immediate families are to be invited. After the ceremony a collation will be served in the State dining-room. There will be no bridal tour, as the President and his bride will remain at the White House till after Congress adjourns. A short trip may then be taken, and on their return they will occupy the home just purchased by the President. This new home is a fact and no fiction. The deed was placed on record, and is a finality. The property was purchased in the name of the present Marshal of the District, who used to be a real estate agent here, and in whose judgment the President has great confidence. The Marshal afterwards deeded it to Grover Cleveland for $21,000 in round figures. The property contains 28 acres, and on it is a two story stone double house. Work will be begun at once to place the house in suitable condition for occupancy by the President. This is the first instance since the infant days of the Republic that our Chief Magistrate has occupied a house owned by himself and furnished at his own expense. It is surmised by some that it is the President's intention to make this his permanent home after he lays down the gavel of authority at the White House. Whether he does or not he can at any time dispose of the property at a large advance on what he paid for it. Many prominent men are buying suburban property. General Logan was the first one to buy, and within one month after he bought he was offered $10,000 more than he paid for the property. Others followed, among the latest being Secretary Whitney, whose place is adjacent to that just purchased by the President. Since the President's purchase a small tract one mile North of it has been bought by a real estate agent for $15,000. The real purchaser is not yet known, but it is supposed to be a man prominent in public affairs.

All this property lies close to what is known as Rock Creek, noted for its wild and romantic scenery and as the stream on which Fulton worked his first steamboat in 1807. The valley of this stream forms a natural and beautiful park, and the Commissioners of the District have for a long time been considering means for improving it. Congress will doubtless further the enterprise at some time in the near future. When it is done the President's purchase will be the most valuable in the District.

Affairs are lively at the Legislative halls this week. Oleomargarine has caused the oily tongues of the members to speed without friction, except that kind which is brought on by conflict of views, and of that kind there has been much. It is the only important question discussed in the House this session that has not been tainted with party prejudice. The opponents of the bill did much filibustering the several days that it was under consideration, but whenever a vote was taken on a proposed amendment it was apparent that the supporters of the bill had the best of the controversy, and that the bill would finally be carried by a handsome majority.

The shipping bill and the fishery question were also discussed slightly, but both will come up for further discussion soon. The labor arbitration bill and the railroad land forfeiture bill took up much of the time of the Senate. The amendment to the Chinese restriction act also came in for consideration. Senator Sherman took strong ground against the immigration of Chinese to this country. He is keen and far seeing and is trimming for the support of the Pacific Slope in the next Presidential nominating Convention. Usually the President of the Senate is withdrawn from all debates, and so does not come prominently before the people in Congressional proceedings. But Senator Sherman is an exception. He is determined not to be shelved in that way, and so, while enjoying the high honor of being President of the Senate, frequently steps down on the floor and engages in the discussion of all important questions.

By order of the President all the Executive Departments are closed to-day, and the whole city is at the cemeteries, paying homage to the brave dead. On motion of Representative Morrison the House adjourned over from Saturday until Tuesday, and like action was taken in the Senate.

The Cabinet meeting on Thursday was a prolonged one, and the fisheries question was the principal question discussed. The course to be pursued has not yet been divulged. H.

The Greenville *News* of the 27th of May, contains an article on still another proposed railroad venture which Anderson should feel an interest in. The following extract will give the main facts about the meeting and its object:

At the instance and request of the leading citizens of Polk County, N. C., joined by the enterprising people of Burke County, a railroad meeting or convention has been called at Morganton, on the 15th of June, for all the places and communities along the proposed route of the Southwestern Air Line from Salem, Virginia, to Greenville, S. C., and it is hoped the section south of the line of the old North State will be fully up to its interest in the matter, and represented in earnest. The company is chartered and organized for progressive work from Salem to the South Carolina line. There has not been as much newspaper blow about this road as about the Roanoke and Southern for the reason that the Valley railroad is not to be sold, as is the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and no individual interests are to be advanced by a vigorous agitation. There is no competition or opposition between the two lines. It is to be hoped that both will be built. The S. W. A. L. will be most surely at no distant future time.

— Sam Reed, colored, accidentally shot himself near Cornwall's, Chester County, on Thursday afternoon of last week while hunting with several other negroes. Several dogs commenced to fight while they were hunting, and, in attempting to separate the dogs, he struck one of them with his gun, which was discharged and the load entered his abdomen. He lived but a short time.

The Cost of the Farmers' Movement.

MR. EDITOR: Being of a statistical turn of mind, I have figured up what the so-called "Tillman Farmers' Movement" cost the farmers of the State to assemble in Columbia to give Mr. Tillman a chance to unload some of the wisdom that has been troubling him so much to keep confined in his devoted head. The meeting in Columbia cost as follows:

200 delegates for R. R. fare, $5.00...$1,000 00	
200 delegates hotel bills three days, $6.00	1,200 00
200 delegates whiskey and incidentals, $5.00	1,000 00
Total	$3,200 00

This meeting in Columbia cost the farmers thirty-two hundred dollars outlay in actual cash. The meeting took place just at planting time, when every man who had a farm ought to have been at home at work; so we add to the above—

200 delegates lost from their farms three days each, allowing their time to be worth $2.00 per day	$1,200 00

So we have $4,400. So much for the meeting in Columbia.

Now, we have, say, thirty-three Counties, and I suppose each one elected their delegates by a mass meeting like Anderson County did. Suppose there was present at each of these mass meetings 250 farmers, (who ought to have been at home at work,) and I guess that is a low estimate, and suppose that each farmer's time was worth $1.00 per day to him at home, then it follows: 250 farmers in 33 Counties lose one day each, making a total of days lost 8,250.

8,250 days, $1.00 each	$8,250 00
Add to this cost Columbia meeting	4,400 00
Making a grand total of	$12,650 00

it cost to get to hear Mr. Tillman speak and to pass a few resolutions. Truly this is a step toward economy.

"Sir Smug," he cries, (for lowest at the board—
Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,
His shoulders witnessing, by many a shrug,
How much his feelings suffered—at Sir Smug,)
"Your office is to winnow false from true;
Come, prophet, drink, and tell us what think you."

FARMER.

AN ANDERSONIAN IN BOSTON.

A Peep at the Woman Suffragists and Fred Douglass.

BOSTON, MASS., May 26, 1886.

MR. EDITOR: The eighteenth annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association took place in Tremont Temple Tuesday, May 25th. Mrs. Lucy Stone, (her husband's name is Blackwell,) President of the Association, occupied the Chair. She delivered the introductory remarks in *which she set* forth the terrific wrongs of women—their inability to obtain recognition in trades or professions. Their state of woeful suppressions. In fact so deeply were our feelings stirred that we became enthused, and were ready to denounce N. E. masculinety as regenerate tyrants, not only unfitted to govern, but even to carry on the more insignificant of trades. She then introduced the orator of the colored race, Fred Douglass, a portly, comfortable looking darkey who looks as if he had fallen among pleasant places. He has all the pomposity of the campmeeting exhortor and the eloquence also. We went prepared to cavil, but honestly Fred did well. He warmed up on his subject. Evidently the ladies are his weak or strong point. There was nothing absolutely new or original in his *remarks.* He introduced the ever palatable "bits" incident to defunct slave-days, and made several good points, drifting occasionally into "hisself" and "yes he do," intentionally of course, as he *bears* the reputation of being an educated man, and I am told moves in the very best society of this cultured and musical center; for it is cultured and musical up to the very larynx.

The women are daft on the poll question. They are bound for that independent vote. Now, we never dream of such a thing our way—do we? Of fact, it would be a perfect elephant to most of us. Nevertheless, we became very much worked up on the question of woman's wrongs. According to Fred, we are perfect Jacks-in-a-box, and are not having a bit of a nice time, (but we didn't know it, though.) He touched lightly on the point of the nation's righters being also the nation's fighters, adding that war was the exception, peace the normal condition of the country, and a good number of years might reasonably elapse before the fighting came in. Anyway, he continued, freedom was dear to the fettered soul. If women only felt they could vote, he believed most of them would vote with their fathers, husbands and brothers. (Here he took occasion to clank the old chains again, amid rapturous applause.)

We sat through the soul-harrowing "John Brown" chorus, sung by the entire house, and idly noted the fact that in proportion as the women's faces indicated strength and will power, those of the men were noticably weak.

Taxation without representation! Subject to laws we do not make! One question we submit impartially to our sex: Who amongst us would be sat upon by a jury of women? Certainly not

BRAD COURTLAND.

The Appointment Tendered to Governor Thompson.

It has transpired that the position which was offered to Governor Thompson on his recent visit to Washington was that of United States Commissioner of education. The Governor went to Washington in response to a telegram from Senator Hampton to come on, but which did not indicate the object of the call, and the proposition to accept a position so responsible and honorable unsought and unexpected by him was a recognition of the high consideration in which his labors in behalf of popular education are held and of his fitness to direct the educational department of the general government.

We feel very well sure that the verdict will be all but universal that no more proper man could be found in the whole country to meet the fullest requirements of the position, and that while all must commend the very refined sense of duty to his State which has compelled him to decline the appointment, there will be a very general feeling of regret that anything should prevent his acceptance of an office where his pre-eminent qualifications for its duties would have enabled him to extend to the educational interest of the country at large the benefits of that ripe experience and enlightened and liberal policy which have under his administration as superintendent of education and governor effected so much for popular education in South Carolina.

This country has no purer type of manly patriotism than that which the public and private record of Hugh S. Thompson presents, and it is indeed a hopeful sign when such men are preferred for places of high trust and responsibility to the self-seeking and aspiring horde who crowd the avenues to every public place, and are too often foisted into their positions regardless of character or fitness.

It is to be hoped that the barrier to preferment which Governor Thompson's sense of duty has raised between him and the broad field of usefulness which invites him will not exist for long, and constituents may yet see him placed where he can truly do the most good.—*Columbia Register.*

The Evolution Question Settled.

The Sixth day's proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, on Tuesday, was devoted to the discussion of the question of evolution. The debate was opened by Dr. R. K. Smoot, of Texas, in favor of the majority report, contending that the matter is properly before the Assembly for decision, and not a matter of convenience or expediency; that it can not be deferred. Dr. George D. Armstrong, W. F. Junkin and G. B. Strickler followed in support of the majority report.

In favoring the majority report Dr. F. L. Ferguson, of Louisiana, opposed action at this time by the Assembly, on the ground that it would prejudice the case of Dr. Woodrow, now pending in the lower court of the church. Dr. W. Flinn and Dr. Woodrow closed the debate on the minority report.

Dr. Woodrow did not speak in support of, or even advance his theories of evolution, but spoke against the propriety of the Convention taking action now, and against the Assembly adopting the report of the majority, alleging the creation to have been immediate. The majority report was adopted by an overwhelming vote of 137 to 13.

To several overtures on the subject of evolution of man sent up by the presbyteries, the General Assembly returns answers as follows: The church remains at this time sincerely convinced that the scriptures as truly and authoritatively expounded in our "confession of faith" and catechism teach that Adam and Eve were created body and soul by the immediate act of the Almighty Power, thereby preserving perfect race unity. That Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God without any natural animal parentage of any kind, out of matter previously created of nothing, and that any doctrine at variance therewith is a dangerous error, inasmuch as by the method of interpreting the Scriptures which it must demand, and in consequences which by fair implication it will involve, it will lead to a denial of the doctrines fundamental to faith.

Afterwards in the discussion of the report of the Committee upon Theological Seminaries a most animated discussion was had as follows upon the section of the report indicated:

"Columbia Seminary—a very brief report from the Board of Directors of this institution fills us with sorrow and amazement. It tells us this beloved seminary, with its assets amounting to $270,000 and the annual cash income of $11,784, closes this term with only eleven students, and that five of these are in the Senior class, leaving only six as the prospect of next year. It tells us further that twenty-two students matriculated; that Dr. Woodrow resumed his duties as the Perkins Professor about the middle of last December; that eleven students were dismissed, and that Dr. Girardeau has resigned.

"Therefore, in view of these facts, especially the small number of students and the large amount expended in training them, your committee recommend the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly recommend the four Synods controlling this Seminary to suspend it for the present, and until the Providence of God shall indicate that it should be opened again *de novo.*"

Dr. Woodrow spoke in opposition to the report, saying the inferences to be drawn from it were unwarranted and unfair. The statement is made in such connection as to convey the idea that $11,000 was the expense of the Seminary last year, which is not true.

Again the impression is created that Dr. Girardeau resigned upon my resuming my duties in the Perkins professorship; this also is not true. Again it is alleged that because there are so few scholars, the seminary should be closed. Was there ever such an argument? Before this there has been a smaller membership of students in attendance, but it never was considered a reason for closing the seminary.

Rev. R. K. Mosely, of Texas, offered the following amendment:

"We recommend that the synods in charge speedily take such steps as in their judgment will be best designed to restore the seminary to the confidence of the church."

Rev. J. A. Preston—The way for the Presbyterian Church to reach this matter is not to abolish the chair, but the professor. Go and put your hand upon the man, whoever he may be, that is standing in the way of the success of the institution and say, "Sir, you must get out." I am not afraid to have science alongside of our Bible. True science has no conflict with God's word, but it is this miserable caricature of science against which I enter my protest. I think the paper offered is exceedingly unfortunate. I want us to do the right thing—the manly thing.

Rev. R. K. Mosely—I say also let us do the manly thing and put our hand upon the troubler.

Dr. Woodrow—Do you mean me?

Rev. R. K. Mosely—I decline to be interrupted. Before the committee I urged a paper that was not adopted that we should find the trouble and remove it. Can it be claimed that this Assembly has not the right to do this?

Dr. M. Van Lear—There is no doubt as to the power of the Assembly; the question is as to the propriety of exercising that right. The deliverance of this Assembly will have great effect, and will be equal to rendering a verdict against a gentleman who has not had the benefit of a hearing.

Rev. Dr. Hooper, of Alabama—There can be no doubt that the cause of this trouble was the address upon evolution delivered by Prof. Woodrow, by request of the Board of Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary. There are four Synods who have charge of this seminary, and there is a tie vote between them as to removing Dr. Woodrow, and we have no power to settle the question. When a majority reinstated Dr. Woodrow we had no doubt, however, that he would then resign, but he would not.

Dr. Woodrow—Did you vote for my reinstatement?

Dr. Hooper—I did not; but like a good Presbyterian bowed to the expressed will of the majority, which you have not done.

Dr. Woodrow—Elijah and St. Paul were said to be troublers in Israel; I count it honor to be classed with these.

Dr. Mosely's amendment adopted.

Rev. Wm. Dinwiddie—In the absence of Dr. Hendrick, Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, I offer the following amendment:

"*Resolved*, that whereas the General Assembly is convinced that Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., one of the professors in Columbia Theological Seminary, holds views repugnant to the Word of God and to our Confession of Faith, as appears both by his address published in the *Southern Presbyterian Review* for July, 1884, and in other publications, and upon his statements made upon the floor of this Assembly; therefore this General Assembly does hereby, in accordance with its action yesterday, in regard to the oversight of the Theological Seminaries, earnestly direct the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and of South Georgia and Florida, which direct and control the said Seminary, to dismiss the said Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., as professor in the said Seminary, and to appoint another in his place."

This is the only manly and straightforward paper that has been offered. This does not beat about the bush, or attempt to accomplish anything indirectly, but goes directly to the trouble and removes it.

Dr. Junkin, of Charleston—It is just to the Assembly, to the institute, and to Dr. Woodrow to prosecute to the fullest extent the principles that we have affirmed. If we believe that these principles are the true principles, then the only manly course for us is to follow the question to its logical outcome.

Dr. Strickler—Said he had not before taken interest in any of the papers proposed. They were now brought to the point of facing the music. Let that be done or nothing.

Rev. J. A. Preston—Spoke in favor of the substitute. He had voted for Rev. Mr. Mosely's amendment because it was the best thing then before the Assembly. He heartily favored the substitute and was ready to face the music. It was the only manly course. It was the plain duty and the plain constitutional right of the Assembly to take the action proposed.

The yeas and nays were called upon Dr. Dinwiddie's amendment, and Dr. Tadlock, Professors in the Columbia Seminary, were excused from voting. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 54 to 36.

The point was then raised that there was conflict between the two amendments that had been adopted—the amendment of Rev. R. K. Mosely, recommending the Synods to do what, in their judgment, was best to restore the Seminary to the confidence of the church, and the amendment of Dr. Dinwiddie directing them to do a specific thing.

A number of members spoke upon this view of the case, and several motions were made. Dr. Hill's motion prevailed that the section be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed to harmonize the differences existing between the two amendments adopted by the Assembly, and Drs. Hill and Dinwiddie and Gov. Marye were appointed.

Chairman Dr. Hill of the special committee, announced that they had harmonized the conflicting sections of the report upon Theological Seminaries, and offered the following report:

Resolved, That, whereas, the General Assembly, is convinced that Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., one of the Professors in Columbia Theological Seminary, holds views repugnant to the Word of God and to our Confession of Faith, as appears both by his addresses published in the *Southern Presbyterian Review* for July, 1884, and in other publications, and by his statements made upon the floor of this Assembly.

Therefore, this General Assembly does hereby, in accordance with its action yesterday in regard to the oversight of Theological Seminaries, earnestly recommend to the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and South Georgia and Florida, which direct and control the said Seminary, to dismiss the said Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., as professor in the said Seminary and to appoint another in his place, and speedily to take such other steps as in their judgment as will be best adapted to restore the Seminary to the confidence of the church.

Upon this the yeas and nays were called and the vote resulted as follows: yeas 65 and nays 25.

Gen. Youmans's Assistants.

COLUMBIA, May 28.—When asked this afternoon for information as to the reported nomination of Messrs. Charles M. Furman, of Greenville, and James P. Lesesne, of Charleston, as Assistant District Attorneys, District Attorney Youmans said: "While I have not yet made the nominations, I have said to Messrs. Furman and Lesesne that I will ask the Attorney General to appoint them Assistant District Attorneys. It is not probable that a change will be made in these offices before the 1st of July."

Mr. Lesesne will take the place formerly held by Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Furman will succeed Ex-Judge Carpenter. The salary of Mr. Lesesne will be $2,000 and that of Mr. Furman $1,500.—*Correspondence News and Courier.*

— The domestic portion of the White House is undergoing a thorough overhauling. A procession of painters, decorators and upholsters has been moving through the upper part of the structure for several days. Every indication points to a social crisis of some kind. The large corner bedroom has been completely repainted and cleansed, after which new and tasteful draperies and furniture will take the place of the old. While these repairs are being made the President is sleeping on a cot in the small hall room at the head of the stairs. He assured two of his Senatorial visitors on Wednesday that he enjoyed the Jeffersonian simplicity of his temporary quarters. The cot recalled his bunk in the Adirondacks, perhaps. Others of the President's intimates declare that he chafes considerably under the vexations of house cleaning, and foresees already one of the new burdens of his future state. He has read somewhere that house cleaning is the abomination of married life.

— Grace Memorial Church, of Lexington, Va., which has been completed at a cost of between $80,000 and $90,000, is to be dedicated to-day. The occasion promises to be one of more than usual interest. Several bishops and other prominent clergymen are expected to participate in the exercises. Grace Memorial Church is said to be one of the most beautiful edifices in Virginia. It was erected in grateful memory of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, a faithful member and vestryman of the church during his residence in Lexington.

— Another hymeneal surprise was given the boys on Sunday. Mr. Will Hunt, about 17 years old, went riding on Sunday evening with Miss Minnie Ferguson, Tode Ferguson's 15 year old daughter. They came back married, and have entered upon the bliss of connubial existence. Their friends wish them all the happiness that such an existence has in store.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

— We have been informed by some farmers that upon examining their wheat they found the heads to be nothing but chaff, the heavy and frequent rains having beaten off the bloom and prevented it from reforming.—*Union Times.*

— A "Missionary Hen Society" has been formed by the scholars in a Methodist Sunday-school in Tennessee, every member having a hen of their own, and giving the proceeds of eggs and chickens to the missionary society.

— Practical tobacco manufacturers from North Carolina are preparing to establish a tobacco factory at Simpsonville, in Greenville County.

— In the White House the visiting cards are saved and sold for waste paper. In the month of April there were 6,000 cards.

— A St. Louis girl thinks she's an angel. She caught sight of her ears in the mirror, and mistook them for wings.

— The Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader* says that Jas. G. Blaine is an active working member of the Knights of Labor.

— Gen. Toombs's estate, just settled, was proven to be worth $250,000.

— All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

— Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at Hill Bros. Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Hill Bros.

Just What They all Say.

Hon. D. D. Haynie of Salem, Ills. says he uses Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup in his family with the most satisfactory results, in all cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup, and recommends it in particular for the little ones. Sample bottle free at Orr & Sloan's. 1

Liver Pills.

Use Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills for Sallow Complexion, Pimples on the Face and Billiousness. Never sickens or gripes. Only one for a dose. Samples free at Orr & Sloan's. 1

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the State Senate.

E. B. MURRAY, Esq., is hereby announced as a candidate for the State Senate from Anderson County—subject to the action of the Democratic party in the primary election.

For Judge of Probate.

The friends of COLUMBUS WARDLAW, Esq., respectfully announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate in this County, subject to the primary election. He is well qualified for the duties of the position, and if elected will make a faithful and efficient officer.

For County Commissioner.

The many friends of W. M. GIBSON respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner at the approaching election—subject to the action of the Democratic party. If elected will endeavor to work for the best interests of the County.

At the solicitation of many friends I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner—subject to the requirements of the Democratic party at the approaching election. C. D. GAILLARD.

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to hire or harbor Lee Green, colored, or his wife Mattie, as they are under contract to work for me during the present year. Persons disregarding this notice will be prosecuted at law. Any information leading to arrest of Lee Green will be paid for.

JNO. J. TAYLOR,
Double Branches, S. C., near Major's Shop.
June 3, 1886 47 1

Creditors' Meeting.

MESSRS. J. M. McConnell & Co. having made an assignment to me for the benefit of their creditors, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of said creditors at my office in the City of Anderson on Thursday, the 10th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing an agent of creditors. Creditors are requested to be present or represented at said meeting.

FRANK C. WHITNER,
Assignee of J. M. McConnell & Co.
June 3, 1886 47 1

The University of Virginia.

The Sixty-Third Session begins OCTOBER 1, 1886. Thorough instruction in

Literary, Scientific and Professional Departments.

For catalogue apply to the Secretary of the Faculty.

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WANTED Reliable Salesmen to Travel and Sell to the trade our *CELEBRATED CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,* &c. Liberal arrangements. Salary or Commission. Address immediately, NEW YORK AND HAVANA CIGAR CO., No. 1 Fourth Avenue, New York. 47—4

FOWLER'S STABLES

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HORSES AND MULES!

I HAVE just completed an addition to my Stable, making it one of the largest and most convenient Stables in the upcountry, and am now prepared to take better care than ever of my customers' Stock and Vehicles.

Also, have on hand at all times a supply of Stock, which I am offering at low prices on easy terms.

To those indebted to me, I will say that I am compelled to make collections by 1st November. Please come up at once, and save me the trouble of sending a collector to see you.

J. S. FOWLER.
Oct 15, 1885 14

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of Dr. W. J. Milford, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 8th day of June, 1886, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Executrix.

PENELOPE L. MILFORD, Ex'x.
May 6, 1886 43 5

REED'S SEWING MACHINE PARLOR.

THE Ladies of Anderson and surrounding Counties are respectfully invited to call at my newly arranged Sewing Machine Parlor, and examine the merits of the various leading Machines for which I am sole Agent in this and several other Counties in Upper Carolina. I guarantee one and all polite and careful attention.

The justly celebrated **New Home** is still our favorite. It is simple, strong, swift and sure, doing the widest range of work, and equipped with all the latest improved Attachments.

The Domestic is certainly a *Star* of no small magnitude, and is celebrated for its light and noiseless running, and its handsome appearance.

The peerless **White** is KING, and is highly appreciated by all who use them, for lightness, simplicity and handsome finish.

The Royal St. John is certainly the ACCOMMODATING Machine of the day, as you can do beautiful and substantial work, by running either way, without getting out of adjustment or breaking stitches.

These are the LEADERS, but I also sell several other makes of Machines, and all at low figures and on reasonable terms.

The Latest Novelty in way of a Sewing Machine Attachment is the P. Byrne Spring Motor. The complete operation of a Sewing Machine with this Motor is so simple and easy that a child, or the most delicate lady can use it. Can be applied to any Sewing Machine, and is loudly praised by all who see its operation. Will run from 10 to 1,000 stitches per minute, at the will of the operator. I have exclusive sale of this Motor for the upper portion of South Carolina. Can be seen in operation at any time at either of my Sewing Machine Parlors.

Needles, Oil and **Attachments** a specialty.

Main Office, Anderson, S. C.:
Under my Personal Charge.
Spartanburg and Union Office:
W. J. GILMORE, Manager.
Greenville Office:
JAS. V. YOUNG, Manager.
Abbeville Office:
E. M. KEATON, Manager.
Walhalla Office:
W. C. WILLIAMS, Manager

BUGGIES, BUGGIES.

I am constantly receiving fresh additions to my stock of Buggies, Carriages, Harness and Whips, and will be pleased to quote prices to any who may wish to purchase.

C. A. REED, Ag't,
ANDERSON, S. C.
Sept 3, 1885 8

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON. C. C. FEATHERSTON.

FEATHERSTON & SON,

Attorneys at Law,
ANDERSON, - - - S. C.

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