Anderson Intelligencer.

E. R. MURRAY, Editor.

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TERMS:
ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS.....75c.

The rumors of railroad consolidation and changes are becoming more alarming to those points which seek for competition among common carriers. It is about time for the right to consolidate, or in any wise pool or combine together, should be regulated by the State granting the charters under which the railroads are operated.

The exhibit of the State Farmers' and Mechanics' Fair Association in Columbia last week was as usual a great success. Large crowds attended the exhibition, and though the display in the household, fancy, mechanical and field crop departments, was scarcely as good as customary, the deficiency was largely compensated by the marked improvement in the horse, cattle, stock and poultry exhibits, which were by far the finest that the fair has ever had. The officers of the Association were unanimously re-elected, and the Society is in excellent condition.

The Prohibition Election for the City of Anderson is advertised in another column. The temperance advocates will press their cause with more than ordinary vigor, and we predict that they will be victorious this time. The Christian and moral people of Anderson are determined to vote as they pray in this instance, and we believe that success is assured. Prohibition is a success where it is enforced, and it can and will be enforced if adopted here. Every man who values the welfare of the young and the peace of the community, ought to vote the prohibition ticket. Let us give it a trial.

The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, attributes the Democratic defeat in that State to the fact that the civil service policy of the administration had a depressing influence on the party in that State. For the expression of these views Mr. Barbour has been severely criticised by the civil service theorists, but they have not been able to show that such is not the fact. No political party can long retain power which keeps its opponents in office. You may call it spoils or what you please, but when the country elects a Democratic administration it does not want that administration run largely by the men the people voted to turn out.

There have been many close elections this year, both in the nomination of candidates and in the general elections, but the case of the Representative from the Patterson New Jersey assembly district has been the closest and most important in its results. At first it was claimed by the Democrats by three majority, upon which a recount was demanded. During this recount errors were discovered which gave promise that the Republican had been elected, but at the last a counter error was discovered which elected Carroll, the Democratic candidate, by one majority. This gives the Democrats one majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and insures the re-election of a Democratic Senator from that State. This has never been exceeded for closeness.

The surviving members of the Wallace House of Representatives held their second annual meeting in Columbia on Wednesday night, the 10th inst., and formed a permanent organization to commemorate their association in the memorable Democratic Legislature of 1876. Gen. John B. Erwin, of Lancaster, called the meeting to order, and nominated as temporary chairman the Hon. F. A. Conner, of Cokesbury. Col. John T. Sloan, Sr., the veteran Clerk of the House, was called upon to act as Secretary, and Mr. W. McB. Sloan as assistant secretary. Col. B. H. Massey, of York, moved that the meeting proceed to a permanent organization by the election of a president, three vice presidents, a secretary and assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms and two doorkeepers. The motion was adopted. Col. Massey made the following nominations and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected: Judge Wallace, president; Senator Hampton, R. E. Bowen and A. C. Haskell, vice presidents; John T. Sloan, Sr., secretary; W. McB. Sloan, assistant secretary; John D. Browne, sergeant-at-arms; C. O. Marshall and J. N. Zealy, doorkeepers. The organization was named the Wallace House Association, and is to meet annually on Wednesday night of fair week. Judge Wallace delivered an able and interesting sketch of the Wallace House and its work, and the Association at its close repaired to a banquet hall, and enjoyed a sumptuous collation. The occasion was full of interest.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the May Convention, the annual convention of the farmers' of South Carolina was held in Agricultural Hall in Columbia on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Twenty-six Counties were represented by about one hundred delegates, and the Convention was called to order by Capt. B. H. Tillman, who delivered a thoughtful and temperate address, directing the body to the salient points of the work before them. Upon the subject of agricultural education, Capt. Tillman said:

First, we must perpetuate and enlarge our present organization. Work earnestly until we enlist all the best of our people in the cause and extend the organization into every County and township. The attrition of mind against mind in these local and State gatherings will itself serve a good purpose in educating farmers and enlarging their stock of knowledge. The exchange of experiences and the rehearsal of failures and successes at these meetings will go far to excite inquiry and stimulate thought. Fairs and stock shows, begetting emulation and a desire to surpass other exhibitors, will follow, and instead of the present stagnation and gloom a live current of healthy thought will soon be coursing through the minds of the people and energizing their every act.

But this healthy seeking after light, this progressive spirit, under existing conditions, must be stimulated by extraneous influences; and in order to keep these agricultural societies alive and up to their work farmers' institutes should be inaugurated and held in each County, scientists and practical experts in every branch of agriculture delivering lectures and reading essays before them at least once a year. These, with the discussions following them, are now recognized as being the least costly and most valuable of all the various known methods of educating the farmers themselves.

Second, as a focus of enlightened agricultural thought, and as a source of light to radiate the State, a first-class agricultural college should be established; a school of applied science, where young men desiring to fit themselves for the pursuit of agriculture can be taught and made to practice the best system of farming, while obtaining a good English education and such a practical knowledge and application of the sciences underlying agriculture as will prove beneficial rather than ornamental and theoretical. The graduates of such a college, dispersed over the State, will serve as examples to show others how to farm without impoverishing their lands, and thus serve as the "leaven to leaven the whole lump," while its faculty will furnish the scientific lecturers who will, during their vacation, hold the "farmers' institutes" and, assisted by successful practical farmers, point out to our people the better methods which they ought to pursue.

But what will all this cost? asks some one. Comparatively little. Such a college as that of Mississippi, accommodating 350 students, with all necessary appliances, can be built and started for $100,000. Says Gen. S. D. Lee, in a recent letter to me: "If the farm and necessary farm buildings are already on hand, it will cost to run it and make it a success not exceeding $30,000 annually, provided we keep it out of the hands of politicians, and broken-down gentlemen." The farm, I feel sure, can be had without costing anything, if the Counties are allowed to bid for the location of the institution, and the present privilege tax on fertilizers, amounting to over $25,000 a year, together with the $5,700 from the land scrip fund, can, in my opinion, easily be made to support it with very little more help from the treasury, and at the same time carry on all the work of our present department of agriculture which is of any real benefit to the farmers.

Of course, to do this the collection of the phosphate royalty would have to be given to the comptroller general, to whom it belongs, and the control of the college and bureau of agriculture would have to be under the same board, and that board should be divorced, as far as may be, from political influences. Farmer politicians are no more to be trusted than any other class of politicians, and we must demand, and continue to demand, that the farmers of the State, in their organized capacity, be entrusted with the control of our own bureau of agriculture and our own college; and if our just demands are not granted, then let us agitate and organize till we secure full control of the State Government, and take what belongs to us.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's address, Mr. J. Belton Watson, of Anderson, nominated Senator W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield, for temporary chairman, and he was elected. Messrs. J. T. Duncan, of Newberry, and W. P. Addison, of Abbeville, were elected temporary secretaries. A committee of one from each County was appointed on credentials, and Mr. J. A. Hall was the representative appointed on it from Anderson. The Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Chesterfield, Georgetown, Horry, Hampton and York were not represented. The Convention then adopted a constitution for permanent organization.

The election of officers for the permanent organization was gone into, and resulted in the election of Capt. D. K. Norris, of Anderson, for President by a unanimous vote. The following gentlemen, one from each Congressional District, were elected vice Presidents: 1st, R. S. Bedon, of Colleton; 2d, W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield; 3d, Joel Beard, of Oconee; 4th, G. W. Shell, of Laurens; 5th, W. A. Ancrum, of Kershaw; 6th, E. T. Stackhouse, of Marion; 7th, E. J. Reynolds, of Sumter. Mr. John T. Duncan, of Newberry, was elected permanent Secretary, and Mr. W. P. Addison, of Abbeville, Treasurer. Upon taking his seat as president of the Convention, Mr. Norris expressed his high sense of the honor which had been conferred upon him in his selection to preside over so representative a body of South Carolinians. It would be the privilege of the members of the Convention, as citizens, to consider the things that affected them as citizens, and looking to their interests as agriculturists to advance them without antagonizing other interests. It would be their duty to consider as farmers and to suggest to the General Assembly measures for the relief of the farming interests. They had gone to the practical walks of life for a man to fill their chair, and with a knowledge of his inexperience he relied upon their indulgence to his shortcomings as an officer.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of an executive committee. For delegates at large, Messrs. I. T. Price, of Fairfield; Thomas Taylor, of Richland; H. R. Thomas, of Sumter; L. E. Parler, of Colleton; and R. P. Clinkscales, of Anderson, were nominated. A ballot was had and Messrs. Price and Thomas were elected.

A recess was taken and the delegations from the several Congressional districts met and selected their candidates, who were immediately afterwards elected by the Convention.

First District—W. L. M. Berkely, Lexington.

Second District—B. R. Tillman, Edgefield.

Third District—C. H. Shirley, Pickens.

Fourth District—C. Eber Smith, Spartanburg.

Fifth District—E. P. Moore, Chester.

Sixth District—J. E. Tindal, Clarendon.

Seventh District—John Stoney Porcher Berkeley.

The following is the preamble and a summary of the constitution adopted:

We, the farmers of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, recognizing the wisdom of the saying that in union there is strength, have determined to form an organization for our mutual protection and benefit. Its objects shall be the promotion of all branches of agriculture, and the inauguration of a more rational and remunerative system of farming. These ends are to be secured by organizing agricultural clubs throughout the State, to meet and discuss the situation, and then bring the influence of the organized farmers to bear upon the State Government so as to obtain protection against fraud and imposition and to secure that fostering care so imperatively demanded by our languishing agricultural interests. While we shall, as much as possible, eschew politics, legislation which affects the farmers injuriously or overlooks them entirely will be our first care till a remedy be had. We claim the right to do this as citizens and taxpayers, and invoke the assistance of all classes and professions in securing reform in our Government and in placing our agricultural interests on a more secure and prosperous foundation. To this end we have adopted this constitution.

The organization is styled "The Farmers' Association of South Carolina," and the officers above stated are provided for, and their duties prescribed as usual. In addition to the formal duties, the executive committee is authorized to "take whatsoever steps they may deem proper to secure the organization of farmers clubs in every County of the State and every township if possible." Until this is done the committees may appoint organizers to do this work. The annual meetings shall be "held in Columbia on the second Tuesday in November of each year." The president and executive committee may call special meetings. The central County clubs shall each be entitled to five delegates. Where there is no central club a mass meeting may be called to send delegates. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member of the Association. All resolutions shall be referred to a standing committee of one from each County without debate. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to alter the constitution at annual meetings.

The standing committee was appointed with Mr. J. Belton Watson on it from Anderson County. Among the by-laws are the following:

1st. The president shall appoint all committees, unless the association shall determine otherwise.

2d. The executive committee may fill all vacancies occurring in any office, as also in their own number, until the next annual meeting.

3d. Elections for officers shall be by ballot.

4th. A fee of five dollars shall be paid annually by each County association sending delegates, and the delegates from no County will be allowed to vote until this fee is paid.

On the second day the following platform was adopted:

The committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

After due consideration of the various resolutions referred to us, and taking into consideration the power invested in us to make independent recommendations of our own volition, we submit the following platform as embodying the substance of such resolutions as were acted upon favorably by the committee and as indicating the reforms and measures which we deem of great importance to our interests as farmers and citizens:

We, the farmers of South Carolina in Convention assembled, after mature deliberation and after all the light and experience gained since our last Convention from the fullest discussion among ourselves as to the general objects to be attained, hereby express our continued and unshaken confidence in our farmers' association as now organized to accomplish great good for the State if properly conducted and kept within legitimate bounds, and we hereby reiterate our determination that there shall be henceforth in South Carolina an organization for the protection and advancement of our agricultural interests.

In furtherance of this purpose and as embodying the present views of the farmers of the State, we respectfully urge upon our General Assembly the necessity and advisability of the following measures:

1. The establishment of a real agricultural college, separate and distinct from the South Carolina College, and modelled after those of Mississippi and Michigan. We believe that the necessary funds to build and equip this institution can be secured by lopping off needless expenditures, and abolishing or consolidating useless offices without increased taxation. We further recommend, as a means to assist in building the institution, that the different counties of the State be empowered to bid for it by offering bonds or land.

2. That an experimental station should be established at or in connection with said Agricultural and Mechanical College, the same to be under the charge of its faculty, and that we memorialize Congress to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch and now pending, which appropriates $15,000 annually to each State for the purpose, and that we ask our Senators and Congressmen to use all legitimate means to secure its passage.

3. That in order that our agricultural administration may be divorced as far as possible from politics and politicians, and the men best qualified to perform these important duties be selected by those most competent to judge, in order that we may secure a board of agriculture at once, efficient, zealous and representative, who know our needs and will try to supply them, we urge that instead of being chosen by the Legislature they be elected by this Farmers' Association. The board of agriculture should consist of ten members, five elected annually. They should have the power to elect their own secretary, whose duties would correspond with those of the present commissioner. Their duties would be the same as the law imposes on our present board, except as to the collection of the phosphate royalty, which should be given to the comptroller general. In addition they should have control of the agricultural college and experimental station, and should by means of farmers' institutions build up and keep alive coming agricultural associations.

4. That the system of inspection of fertilizers is now defective, and no adequate punishment for frauds provided. We therefore urge such additional legislation as will secure the needed protection without imposing unnessary restraint upon the manufacture and sale of fertilizers. Cotton seed meal, whether sold as a fertilizer or as feed for stock, should be inspected and its adulteration punished.

5. We urge the Legislature not to squander the State's property by allowing the wholesale exportation of phosphates at merely nominal prices, and that with a view of lessening the burdens of taxation, they take into consideration the advisability of increasing the phosphate royalty.

6. We recommend the passage of such legislation as will protect the farmers of the State against imposition and fraud in the weighing of cotton.

7. We respectfully urge such legislation as will protect us against forest fires, negligently started.

8. The equalization of taxes demands earnest consideration at the hands of the Legislature, and we urge such action as can best secure it.

9. We urge such alterations of the fee bill as will guard the estates of dead persons against abuses and provide protection for widows and orphans.

10. In order to secure the needed reforms in our County Governments and to reduce the burden of taxation, as well as to secure such changes in the judicial system as may be needed, we earnestly request our legislators to consider the advisability of calling a constitutional convention, unless, in their judgment, the necessary changes may be better obtained by amendment.

After the reading of the platform a motion was made to take it up by sections. This excited some discussion, and a division was demanded on the question, resulting yeas 39, nays 23.

The platform was then read by sections, and was adopted. During the progress of the reading there were one or two short discussions, during which Farmer Tillman was called upon to explain matters, which he did in his usual forcible and graphic style.

The next business transacted was the election of a Board of Agriculture, in case the Legislature grants the request of the farmers, as follows: D. K. Norris, Anderson; M. L. Donaldson, Greenville; E. T. Stackhouse, Marion; B. R. Tillman, Edgefield; D. P. Duncan, Union; Allen Johnson, Newberry; Johnson Hagood, Barnwell; R. A. Love, Chester; E. L. Reeves, Charleston; A. E. Davis, Fairfield.

Farmer Tillman then moved that a committee of five be appointed to take steps to have the legislation recommended by the Convention presented to the General Assembly, and passed, if possible. This evoked another discussion.

Capt. Stackhouse thought that the executive committee should be entrusted with the work.

Another delegate thought that a committee of three would be sufficient. Their expenses would have to be paid, and as the farmers had been preaching retrenchment, it would be as well to practice it right here.

Finally it was agreed that the committee should consist of three members, to be selected from the executive committee.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1886.

Official circles are much exercised over the rumor that the Chief of Police here has instructed his lieutenants to keep an espionage over the movements of Congressmen and other public men this coming Winter, with the view of influencing legislation by the use of information thus gained. It is generally believed that some members, after a hard day's work in the halls of Congress, throw off the cares of public duties and regale themselves by visiting glittering halls of pleasure, which they would not be seen entering, except under the dark shades of evening, for fear of public opinion. The fears of the guilty, however, may be quieted, as the chief has promptly denied any foundation for the scandal, and preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer against the lieutenant giving current to the story. This lieutenant has been an applicant for the position of Chief of Police for several years past, and just prior to the appointment of the present chief, a few months since, had a strong and influential backing for the office, but failed to get the plum. The lieutenant's trial is set for the coming week. While members of Congress have their weaknesses, still they are no worse than other men and conduct themselves when here in a highly commendable manner, considering the many temptations they are subjected to.

The President, since his marriage, has become much more social than before, and this Winter will not live near so secluded as last. Within the past few days he dined with Commissioner Webb, one of the triumvirate that rule over the District. The number at the dinner was small, but included most of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District and several prominent citizens of both political parties. It was the first time that his Excellency has dined out in Washington, except with his Cabinet.

The report of the Fish Commission, about to be submitted, will show that 90,000,000 shad fry have been distributed for propagation, and that 6,000,000 shad have been caught for market; and that the cost of production and distribution has been only $20,000. Prof. Baird, who is at the head of the Commission, is as much enthused on the subject of fish culture as he was the first year that he ventured upon the experiment, and we are deeply indebted to him—the father of fish culture—for the bountiful supply of that delicious fish yielded up by the deep waters. The professor is still pushing, with all his vigor, the establishment of the largest Museum in the wide world, and has already so far filled the immense structure especially erected for that purpose, that he has found it necessary to recommend to Congress to appropriate at the coming session for the erection of an annex to cost $250,000. And so the good work goes on.

M. Bartholdi is here again, looking after his two models for the statue of Lafayette to be erected by our Government in this city. All the competitive models are in, except two not yet sent from Paris, but they will not be waited for. Both of those submitted by Bartholdi were broken on their voyage across the ocean, but have been repaired at the expense of the Navy Department. It is more than likely that one of the two submitted by Bartholdi will be accepted, and a decision may be reached while he is here. There is nothing like looking after one's own interests in person.

The company organized here some time ago under the name of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company, to work under the Powlet patents, has made a proposition to fit out the unfinished monitors with the gun carriage, and to charge nothing unless the carriage gives perfect satisfaction to the Government in its workings. This pneumatic apparatus handles and loads the cannon, and revolves the turret as well as steers. These inventions, which are American, have not only been patented here but in all foreign countries, and the plant constructed in accordance therewith occupies very little space, is very economical, and will turn a 15-inch gun as if it were a toy, and requires a crew of only three men to each gun. There is a "big thing" in it, not only for the Government, but also for the owners of the patent.

There have been a few Senators and Representatives—perhaps a dozen of each—in the city last week, but they tarried only a short time. Representative Randall is expected to drop in upon us this week to prepare for the meeting of the Appropriation Committee, which assembles here in special session on the 22d inst., to lay out its work for the coming session. The chairman wants to have the sundry civil appropriation ready by the time that Congress meets, as the session is too short to permit any delay in calling it up for passage. H.

Seventy-Five Shocks.

LAURENS, November 10.—To-day your correspondent was informed of a remarkable phenomenon in town, and was specially invited to visit the place of its occurrence. The residence of Mr. A. W. Anderson began to shake at about 3 o'clock last Sunday evening, and continued at short intervals until 6 o'clock. Monday the shocks came at the same hour and continued about three hours. Yesterday (Tuesday) the quakes began at 3 and continued, as on the preceding days, until 6. To-day it was quite generally talked of, and two or three hundred persons visited the house during the afternoon. The shocks began at 1.30 and continued until 6.10.

Your correspondent visited the house this evening at 5.30 and remained about fifteen minutes, during which time at least a dozen shakes occurred, six of which were stronger than any he has ever felt, except the first one, August 31. The Rev. Jno. D. Pitts, the Rev. E. O. Frierson and Mr. S. R. Todd were at the house when your correspondent went in. They all, as well as many others who came and went, expressed themselves as being satisfied that the shakes were genuine earthquakes. Mr. Pitts, who had spent about two hours in the house, said that there had been at least seventy-five quakes, not counting slight tremors.

No one has offered any explanations. There are houses within one hundred yards, and nothing of the kind has been felt. I saw Mr. T. F. Simpson, who lives next door to Mr. Anderson, and he says that no quakes have been felt at his house, except such as were felt throughout the town. Our people cannot understand this matter. We would be pleased to hear from any who may have theories on the question.—*Correspondence News and Courier.*

Prohibitionsts at Work.

A circular letter has been posted at the postoffice corner in reference to local option for Abbeville County. The Rev. J. A. Bell has the matter in charge, and he desires signatures to a petition to be presented to the Legislature, praying the passage of a law that will permit the voters of Abbeville County to give expression to their preference in the matter of "license" or "no license." The petition will have many signers in this section.—*McCormick Advance.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SYNOD.

A Review of the Proceedings and a Reaffirmation of the Position of the Minority on the Woodrow Question.

[*Published by Request.*]

To the Editor News and Courier: Your admirable paper (by far the best we ever had in South Carolina) caters for a variety of tastes and represents many different interests. It is not every one who reads all the articles you set before us. You have published the proceedings of the late South Carolina Synod, and though many are tired of the whole matter which chiefly occupied them, yet what you set forth has been read with great interest by a large number of persons. Comments on those proceedings you will not consider out of order. The accidental majority would not suffer debate and have put the Synod into a position which, it is believed, her ministers, elders and members do not approve and will not sustain.

Allow me then to say *imprimis* that what took place in the Synod of South Carolina, touching the Anti-Woodrow case, was no new thing, but just what is the continually recurring fact in the history of human opinion. That body, as well as the Presbytery of Charleston, has agreed to and confirmed the erroneous deliverances of our last Assembly—but

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers!"

In this controversy let me say now to your readers, both parties of us Presbyterians are agreed in maintaining the plenary or verbal inspiration of the Scriptures. Both are agreed that God is the Almighty Creator of all things. And both agree that He is still carrying on His work of creation. Nor is either party disposed to deny what scientific naturalists affirm, viz: that descent with modification is the law of the successive appearances of the animal tribes on this globe from the beginning until we come down to man. And both parties agree that God is now creating man just as He creates all other animals. We differ upon only one point, viz: the creation of the body of Adam. And our difference turns upon a single word in our English Bible, which may or may not be correctly translated. As to that word, dust, our side, with Dr. Woodrow in the lead, affirms nothing; we only say that it may mean some sort of organized material, such as the frame of an animal which God modified to suit His purpose in creating man. The other side, however, insist that the word used by our translators must be accepted by us as the only proper signification of the Hebrew term, and they threaten us all, as well as Dr Woodrow, with serious consequences for the doubts we express touching this one English word.

Now, as to the question of the creation of our first father, it is maintained on our side, that the last General Assembly not only added to, but directly contradicted the Word of God. The decree of the Assembly at Augusta was in these words: "That Adam and Eve were created body and soul by immediate acts of Almighty power." It was thus denied that God could have employed any time in the creation of Adam. But the Scripture says, "The Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." Here is plainly set forth not an immediate act, but a work. The whole process of creation described by Moses was gradual, occupying six days; and the creation of the first man and woman were very important parts of the whole. It is not for us to decide how great or how small a portion of the sixth day was consumed therein. Only this much is made certain, that the creation of our first parents cannot have been by "immediate acts" as our Assembly has ventured to assert. Because, the Almighty must have formed Adam's body out of the dust of the ground before he could breathe into it the breath of life. He must have created Adam's nostrils before he could breathe into them. In like manner Eve's body did not spring immediately into being by one act of Almighty power, for God first caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam; and after that He took out one of his ribs; and then He closed up the flesh instead thereof; and after all these acts He began the work of fashioning Eve's body out of the rib. Can any mortal tell how many minutes or hours our Maker was pleased to employ on that sixth day in converting the mere rib of Adam into the full developed woman, Eve? Did our Assembly know anything whatever about that of which it here affirms? Yet, in the very face of Scripture, it has presumed to alter its decree, which if we accept not we are dangerous heretics! And Charleston Presbytery and the Synod of South Carolina have been persuaded to follow the Assembly in this contradiction of the Bible.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you perceive that we freely criticize and condemn our Assembly, but we are intensely loyal to our Church. The Assembly is not our Church, nor is any majority of the Presbyteries our Church. They only represent or misrepresent it, as the case may be. Nor yet are majorities in any case, however large, at all sure to be in the right. In fact, it is very apt to be the case that the minority is in the right. If I am asked then, where is your Church? I answer that her members and officebearers are in all these Southern States, and that her doctrine is not in her assemblies, or her synods, but in her Confession, and her Catechisms, and in the holy and infallible Word of God, out of which these Standards were taken.

Yet further, Mr. Editor, we condemn what these fallible Courts of our Church have said and done in this matter, but we are no schismatics. We follow the immortal John Calvin, and hold that we are never to go out from the Church except for the denial by her of fundamental truth. She is our mother, (so Calvin has taught us,) and as such we must honor and obey her, so long as she obeys her Head. We are never to forsake the Church, unless we have to forsake her in order to hold to Him. Unless turned out of the Church we are always to remain in her bosom, and in the beautiful language of Augustin, which Calvin quotes, we are "pityingly to correct what we can, but patiently to bear what we cannot correct, in love lamenting and mourning until God shall either reform and correct, or, at the harvest, root up the tares and scatter the chaff."

The case of the Andover Seminary and its professors has been called in your columns. "A rival of the Woodrow case." It is really, however, a very different affair—that is, the denial of the great Christian doctrine that, "Now is the day of salvation," and a presumptuous declaration that for all heathen people there must be a probation after death. Our case is simply a doubt as to whether the Hebrew word, translated "dust" in our English Bible, really and necessarily signifies that impalpable powder which we are all so familiar with in these times of drought. JOHN B. ADGER.

Dr. Woodrow will have to Go.

The Presbyterian Synod met at Sparta Thursday. Dr. Strickler reported a resolution from the committee on the Seminary, approved by all but one member, instructing the board of directors to meet on December 8 and request Dr. Woodrow to resign, and if he refused that the committee proceed to vacate the chair of Perkins professor, and make such others arrangements to fill the same as may appear suitable. Dr. Woodrow spoke in opposition, Dr. Rogers supporting the resolution. Dr. Clisby, the Revs. W. A. Milner, J. H. Cartledge, John W. Baker and others took part in the debate. Dr. Woodrow replied. A division was taken late at night. It resulted: Ayes 66, nays 8.

— A Washington letter says there is as much caste in negro society at the Capital as among the whites. The better educated and better bred have little to do with the ignorant, and with those whose blood they do not think so good as theirs. They have their balls and parties, literary societies and social clubs, and enjoy life in much the same way as their Caucasian brothers.

A Fatal Bird Hunt.

NEWBERRY, November 13.—Robert B. Holland, a son of President Holland, of Newberry College, while bird-hunting near town this afternoon, accidentally shot himself. He had just killed a bird and was reloading the empty chamber when the other barrel exploded and he received a load of shot near the naval. He will possibly live twenty-four hours. He is an only son, about 13 years of age. The accident is deplored by the whole community.

A Shower of Blood in Hampton.

A correspondent writes: On Thursday morning, 4th instant, just after sunrise, Mr. Jeff Dowling was hoeing in a field, some distance from the house, when he heard something like rain falling on him and on the grass around. He investigated and found it to be blood. He looked about him and overhead and could see no clouds, no bird flying, and no tree was in fifty yards of the spot. The blood was thick and soon clotted on his hand and coat, when he went to his house and his people saw and examined the substance. They pronounced it blood, and no one can explain the phenomenon.—*Hampton Guardian.*

— At Galena, Ill., a colony of sparrows took possession of an apple tree in the back yard of the First Presbyterian parsonage. A big tom cat climbed the tree and sat perched on a limb watching for a chance to rake in an unsuspecting bird, when suddenly the whole flock of sparrows began a combined attack upon tabby. They flew at him like lightning and drove their sharp-pointed bills into his body. The cat howled with pain, and was pecked so unmercifully that he was compelled to let go and drop to the ground. Before the animal could regain its feet to escape, a hundred angry sparrows dived at it, pecking it about the head and back, until it was entirely powerless to defend itself with its paws, which it had at first endeavored to make use of. The birds, seeing the enemy was succumbing, renewed the attack with redoubled vigor, and his catship was soon stretched lifeless upon the ground. The sparrows then returned to the tree and held a lively celebration.

— The Washington correspondent of the New Yord *World* says: "Senator Jones, of Florida, who is still in Detroit, is reported to have reformed completely. He has not drank anything in the last six months. Several weeks ago he announced that he intended to leave Detroit and go back to Florida. This indication of a desire to return to his seat in the Senate was hailed with pleasure by his friends. But for some mysterious reason he still stays in Detroit. He has a certain melancholy beat around the Russell House, which he walks every day tirelessly, and, of course, without object. The Legislature which meets this winter in Florida will elect his successor. There never was an instance of any one throwing up deliberately his position and his future with so little object or reason as in the case of Senator Jones."

IF you have tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Cancer (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Chronic Weakness, Nervousness or other complaints —Dr. Kilmer's Female Remedy corrects and cures. For sale by Wilhite & Wilhite.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Anna J. Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN J. LONG, Adm'r.
Nov 18, 1886 19 3

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., S. C., on the 22nd day December, 1886, for a final settlement of the Estate of Samuel Hix, deceased, and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

A. W. PICKENS, Adm'r.
Nov 18, 1886 19 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Reuben Burress, deceased, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the 23d day of December, 1886, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from their office as Executors.

WM. BURRESS, Jr., } Ex'rs.
D. J. BURRESS, }
Nov 18, 1886 19 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of W. C. Johnson, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will, on the 24th day of December 1886, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Adm'r.
Nov 18, 1885 19 6

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Lovey Gentry, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 24th day of December, 1886, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Administrator.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Adm'r.
Nov 18, 1886 19 6

Meeting of Creditors.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Clinkscales & Hutto, of Williamston, is hereby called to meet at the office of Brown & Tribble, at Anderson, S. C., on Monday, the 6th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is requested.

F. W. WAGENER & CO., Creditors.
Nov 18, 1886 19 3

COTTON SEED

IS now being bought at the ANDERSON OIL MILL, who will pay Cash for same on delivery at the Mill.

Nov 18, 1886 19 2

MISS DELLA KEYS

Is selling her entire stock of

MILLINERY

AT COST.

Three Nice Show Cases for Sale Cheap.

I authorize Miss Mira Crumley to collect all Accounts and give receipts for all money paid in.

All Accounts unpaid by December 31st, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov 18, 1886 19 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF SOUTH, CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of a Warrant on Crop to me directed by M. P. Tribble, C. C. P., I will expose to sale near Piercetown, Hopewell Township, on Tuesday after Salesday in December next, the following property, to wit:

About two hundred bushels Corn, about eight hundred bundles Fodder and one lot Shucks.

Levied on as the property of A. A. Swayngham, in favor of Jesse Tims.

WM. L. BOLT,
Sheriff of Anderson County.
Nov 18, 1886 19 3

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held in the City of Anderson, S. C., at the Court House, on **Wednesday, the first day of December, 1886,** between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining whether or not the City Council of said City shall grant License for the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the corporate limits during the years 1887 and 1888.

The Managers appointed to conduct said Election are Messrs. C. C. Featherston, R. Y. H. Nance and A. W. Todd.

Books for the registration of voters will be opened at the office of F. C. Whitner, Clerk City Council, from nine o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m. on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th, and from nine o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, the 20th of November inst.

FRANK C. WHITNER,
City Clerk.
Nov 18, 1886 19 1

All Kinds of

CHRISTMAS GOODS AND TOYS

— AT —

JOHN E. PEOPLES & CO.'S,

SUCH AS

Dolls, Doll Carriages,
Drums, Accordeons,
Boys' Wagons,
Base Balls and Bats, Etc.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, FANCY and PLAIN.
SILVERWARE, CHINA and
GLASSWARE, IN LATEST PATERNS.

Don't forget that we deal largely in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

And all kinds of

TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Call in and See our Patent Churn.

Can get butter in five minutes—and it's so, too.

JOHN E. PEOPLES & CO.

Nov 18, 1886 19

BLANKETS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale low, the **Finest Blankets in the city.** Also, Red and White Flannels. One piece of Fine White Shaker Flannel—a beautiful article. A beautiful line of Prints, Jeans and Cassimeres. A beautiful line of Merino and all Wool Underwear for Ladies and Men.

HATS.

Just received, a nice assortment of Hats—call and see them.

CARPETS, &C.

The finest and best lot of Rugs, Mats, and about forty different styles of Carpets. Wall Papering, Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes—the best in the market. Buggy Spokes, Rims, Hubs and Shafts.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Best N. O. Molasses, Flour, Bran, Bacon and Lard. **The best quality of Tea.** and other Fancy Groceries, and Buckwheat Flour.

If you want something PRETTY and GOOD in Blankets, All Wool Underwear, Ladies or Misses Hose, give me a call, as I am Headquarters for these Goods. All for sale low by

A. B. TOWERS.

Nov 18, 1886 19

THE HIGHROAD TO SUCCESS

FOR THE FARMER,

Is to use a Cotton Seed and Grain Crusher for crushing his Cotton Seed, and in this way you can make your own Fertilizer at home and save money.

WE invite your attention to the letter of Mr. G. S. Williford, who is a Public Ginner and Farmer of large experience. Read what he says, and then insist on your Public Ginner to buy a Cotton Seed and Grain Crusher. You will like it, and it will pay you:

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 28, 1886.

MESSRS. McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.—*Gentlemen:* The Barbour Cotton Seed and Grain Crusher which I bought of you last January has given me satisfaction in every respect. I can crush more seed per hour than you recommended the Machine to do, having speeded my Machine to crush 60 bushels per hour, which it did easily with about four horse power. The Seed when crushed is in excellent condition for use as a Fertilizer, and I am satisfied that farmers all over the South should use them as a matter of economy in the use of Cotton Seed as a Fertilizer. All my customers are pleased with the Machine, and I am having considerable additional demands to gin cotton from parties who desire their seed crushed.

Yours truly,
G. S. WILLIFORD.

Do not forget that we are giving our attention especially to—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and HEAVY GOODS

And can supply your wants at the lowest figures. We are just receiving three car loads FLOUR, one car load BACON, one hundred Boxes TOBACCO, and large quantities of other Goods, which we will sell at lowest living figures.

It will be to your interest to call and see us before you sell your Cotton or buy your Goods.

We have the biggest stock of Tobacco in upper Carolina, and can please everybody in price and quality.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Nov 4, 1886 17

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Will be sold Cheaper than Ever at

G. F. TOLLY'S FURNITURE STORE!

THERE you can find the most Elegant assortment of all kinds of Furniture, from the cheapest to the finest, in the whole up-country.

Sold Cheaper than anywhere in the State or out of It.

Full and complete Room Suits from $16.00 to $350.00.
Elegant Plush Parlor Suits at $45.00.
Lounges from $5.00 to $13.00.
Washstands from $1.25 to $12.00.
Wardrobes from $9.50 to $50.00.
Bedsteads (hard wood) from $2.25 to $30.00.
Chairs from 45c to $2.00; Rocking Chair from $1.25 to $10.00,
And EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

I will duplicate New York, Baltimore, Charleston or Augusta prices.
Everybody invited to come and see my Goods and be convinced.
☞ P. S.—Persons indebted to me must pay up immediately and save trouble. Can't indulge any longer.

G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.
Oct 14, 1886 14

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

JUST ARRIVED.

FRUIT JARS,

ALL SIZES.

AMERICAN FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER & LIQUID.

ORR & SLOAN.

July 22, 1886 2

This Space is Reserved for

BARTON & S