

Manning, S. C.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

Wednesday, November 28, 1894.

There are now seventy-one dispensaries in the State.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving day all over the United States.

The Legislature is now in session, having commenced its labors yesterday.

Gen. Booth, the originator of the Salvation Army is now visiting the United States.

Senator David B. Hill is traveling through the South, and no doubt he is running his little presidential boom.

Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is serving a life-sentence in an English prison, is still hoping for her freedom.

The State board of canvassers finished their work last Saturday. There was several contests before them, but no changes in the returns were made.

From the number of cotton fires reported at various shipping ports, it would seem that parties are desirous of decreasing the actual amount to be consumed by manufacturers.

The State board of canvassers has given the certificate of membership to Col. Elliott Murray, his opponent, presented no facts that could in any way give him a shadow of a claim.

The Manufacturer's Record is giving the report of increased production of corn of 1894 over 1893, places South Carolina's increase at 6,900,000 bushels. This is somewhat encouraging, considering the low price of cotton.

The largest telescope in the world is now receiving its finishing touches at Cambridge, Mass. When completed it will rest in the Yerks observatory under the auspices of the Chicago University. It together with its mountings weighs more than twelve hundred pounds. The great lens is forty inches in diameter.

Gen. Butler has created a political sensation by petitioning through his attorneys, Messrs. Buchanan and Youmans an injunction against the Comptroller, General and the State Treasurer to prevent election officers receiving their pay on the ground that the registration law is unconstitutional. The case will be heard next Monday.

A Few Conference Appointments.

The following are the appointments for the Sumter District: W C Power, Presiding Elder. Sumter, J W Daniel. Sumter Circuit, T J White. Manning, H M Wood. Santee, C W Creighton. Jordan, R A Few. Lower Clarendon, W S Goodwin. Beekman, E. New Zion, W A Wright. Lynchburg, O A Darby. Oswego, J E Rushton. Bishopville, W S Stokes. Bethany, J P Attaway. Salem, S W Herd. Kershaw, A J Stafford. Smithville, Peter Stokes. Camden, G H Waddill. Wateree, J W Snyder. Woodfield, J W Neely. Wedgfield, C O Herdler. Lack of time prevents entire report of appointments this issue.

Adulterations.

This is an age of progress and enterprise such as the world has never before witnessed if we be not incorrectly informed through the annals of history. But has it occurred to you that mixed up with all this enterprise is to be found an ingenuity in the way of adulterating most every thing used in a way that is difficult of detection? A great deal of the food materials is adulterated. There is a clay or chalk-terra alba as it is known, found in abundance near Graniteville, S. C. and from that mine car loads of material are shipped to various large cities of the Union. A few of the purposes for which it is used is to make candy, baking powders, and it is said it is even put into soap. It also is used to impart a bright color to syrup, and can be readily detected in such by dissolving some of the syrup in water and allowing it to stand a short time, the great blood purifier, that exceeds in purity all other purifiers, and will form a crust at the bottom and the sides of the containing vessel. Cotton is made to imitate the finer materials or when used with a small percentage of silk or wool almost defies detection. The oil from its seed enters largely into the commercial lard and other oils. The leather from which parts of our shoes are made is manufactured from paper or leather pulp made from scraps and parings. Other items could be mentioned, but then these are sufficient to show that adulterations form a great part of everything consumed. The only true way by which the consumer can have an absolute pure article is to produce as far as possible what he needs and thus force out of the market these manufactured stuffs. The low price of cotton if the farmers will heed its teachings will be a benefit by causing him to produce his own living and then he can dispose of all surplus to his townsmen, and thus the market can be purged of such miserable stuff as is often sold under the guise of the genuine article.

RINGING NOISES

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Ich on human, mange on horses, dogs and cats, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla. This new fails. Sold by R. B. Loryea the drug gists, Manning, S. C.

"Preachers and Laymen."

ORANGEBURG, S. C. Nov. 9, '94. Editor The Manning Times.—Kindly publish the enclosed article which was resolved by the editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, though it relates to matters involving the truth of history of the church, which matters he had presented in a misleading light. This adds another instance to the many where the organ of the church has denied to the membership who support it the most ordinary fairness and justice. Very truly yours,

J. W. STOKES. [Here is the article to which reference is made and which explains itself.—Editor.] Under this caption the editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, in the issue of July 19, attacks a statement which he says, "recently appeared in one of our county exchanges." As I am the author of the statement, and as the statement was made privately, I take it I will be permitted to give the reasons which justify the statement. Since accuracy of statement is the badge of discussion laid down by the editor, it may as well be recalled that the statement which he says "recently appeared" appeared in one of his county exchanges something like six months ago. Why the editor of the church organ, who is usually quick to resent anything that can be construed into an attack on the Church, should have allowed so grave a misstatement, as he evidently thinks this is, to go unchallenged so long; and why, having taken up the cudgels so tardily, he should have waited this long paragraph from its context in the body of a discussion which he had arbitrarily shut out of the Advocate, are questions that will arise in every thoughtful mind.

Here is the full paragraph which the editor quoted and then criticized: "Finally he insinuates that I am arraying the laymen against the clergy. On the contrary I am standing for truth and the right of the laymen in the church. Sixty-nine thousand lay Methodists in South Carolina paid \$177,357.56 to the support of the ministry and the institutions of the church, and yet they are allowed only 40 lay delegates on the floor of the annual Conference which disburses this large sum; while 350 local and traveling preachers are represented by 200 delegates. Even this small representation was grudgingly granted only after a stubborn fight. As it is, such representation as is given lay members is almost entirely under the control of the preachers in the last analysis. If there were no conflict between preachers and laymen until I came into this discussion, why have the clergy fought every effort to give lay members proportional representation on the floor of the church? Does anyone suppose for a moment that the Advocate could have been used to outrage and abuse laymen, and they denied the right to defend themselves, if the lay membership had representation in Conference proportionate to their number and their donations?"

The issues raised by the editor fall under two heads—first the logical relations of lay representation in our church polity; second, the historical evolution of lay representation in our ecclesiastical system. These are topics cover the whole ground of controversy.

In the first place, then, what is the logical relation of lay representation to the other features of our system? The specific point at issue, raised by the editor, is upon my statement that "69,000 lay Methodists in South Carolina paid \$177,357.56 to the support of the church, and yet they are allowed only 40 lay delegates upon the floor of the annual Conference which disburses this large sum, while 350 local and traveling preachers are represented by 200 delegates." This proposition he disposes of thus: "Every Methodist in South Carolina with even ordinary intelligence knows that the amounts paid for the support of our preachers is estimated by laymen, collected by laymen, and disbursed by laymen. The Annual Conference does not handle or disburse a single cent of it." In a rigid, literal sense, possibly it would not be proper to say that the Annual Conference handles or disburses the funds, but the editor resorts to such palpable sophistry, in face of the fact that it appoints its agents to attend to these matters of detail? In face of the fact that the fund for superannuated preachers, the fund for educational purposes, and many others, are unquestionably disbursed by the agents of the Conference either at Conference or during the year, and the results passed in review at Conference? By laymen, then, the editor says, they are usually estimated in the presence of the preacher and under his urgent appeals, too often regardless of flood or drought or the poverty of the people. While it is "collected by laymen and disbursed by laymen," it is estimated, collected and disbursed by laymen who are practically the appointees of the preacher, the agent of the Conference. True, they are elected by the Quarterly Conference; but they are usually elected only upon nomination by the preacher, by the body, the majority of whom were elected upon the nomination of the preacher in previous years. What is to hinder the preacher from nominating only those laymen who think to suit him? Is it not reasonably sure that he will nominate such, if they can be had?

Take a concrete case. The last Quarterly Conference for the year in a given charge is in session, a working majority of whom were elected upon nomination of the preacher in past years. Salaries on the charge have been steadily pushed upward, while the ability of the membership has been steadily tending downward. Bro. A and Bro. B, sitting stewards, resisted an advance in assessment last year because of special disaster from flood and drought and storm—and they are re-nominated for reelection, although they are true and faithful, and represented the feeling of the membership. They are not nominated by the preacher—not that they fail to represent truly their people, but because their views do not suit the preacher—and hence they cannot be re-elected. To this extent "such representation as is given lay members is almost entirely under control of the preachers in the last analysis." This is the only natural construction to be placed upon my language, and hence the effort to prejudice lay representatives of past years against me by construing my statement to mean an impugning of my motives, and savors strongly of playing to the footlights.

2. As to the historical evolution of lay representation in our ecclesiastical system. The editor says with great emphasis here also that "the veriest tyro in Methodist history also knows that the representation of our General and Annual Conference was granted by the General Conference of 1866, composed exclusively of preachers, and by a two-thirds vote." It is simply a falsification of history to say that even this small representation was granted grudgingly only after a stubborn fight. Let us see whether the editor has all the history with him or not. Any one who has read in even a cursory way that old standard of Methodist literature, the Methodist Magazine and the journals of the successive General Conferences, must recognize the justice of Dr. Abel Stevens' remark in his history of Methodistism (page 520), when he says this question of Lay Representation "has seldom ceased to agitate more or less American Methodism from the first decade of its organization to our day." Are these "simply a falsification of history?" To be specific—the Methodist Magazine of 1824 contains (page 274) the full report of the committee appointed in response to a resolution of the General Conference of 1820, and the preceding General Conference on the subject of Lay Representation. There is somewhat of asperity in the report denying the request. The memorials made repeated, and were repeatedly refused, withdrawn in 1830, and, according to McClintock and Strong and other Cyclopedians, organized the Methodist Protestant Church with some 5,000 members, introduced Lay Representation and discharging the office of Bishop. Are these all falsifiers of history, too?

The slavery question then absorbed the whole attention of the church, resulting a more or more later in a Northern and a Southern Methodist Church.

Representation resumed its sway in the General Conference; and the journal of the General Conference of 1854 (page 365) records a resolution on the subject, which, together with several memorials, were referred to a committee. This committee disposed of the petitions in quite a summary manner—denying the request and characterizing as revolutionary even the attempt to effect such a change. Is this also "simply a falsification of history?" In the General Conference of 1858 the question was again under consideration and again the Conference refused to make any change. (See journal of 1858, page 582.) These were the war and devastation and prostration. After this hiatus, the General Conference of 1866 assembled. Dr. A. L. P. Green had sent out a circular advocating Lay Representation, and it was warmly discussed in the Annual Conference—passing most by very narrow majorities. Dr. Green championed the resolution on the floor of the General Conference. Speeches of great length were set apart for discussion of the subject, and the discussions were projected far into the night. I have the assurance of several living members of that General Conference that the measure, after forty years of agitation and one schism, still met with strong and able opposition; and in the final passage was opposed by a strong vote of irreconcilables. Does this look like a circular advocating Lay Representation, and these incontrovertible facts is it not the literal truth to say that Lay Representation was "granted only after a stubborn fight?" If a fight that extended the first decade of its existence to our day, more than forty years, is not properly styled "a stubborn fight," then I confess I do not understand what language means.

Now just a word as to Bishop McTear's history quoted by the editor, in connection with the Bishop's memory, but that does not relieve me of my responsibility to seek truth and to follow it when found. It seems to me that the preponderance of testimony—General Conference journals—is against the Bishop on this point, and as an honest man I am compelled to follow the testimony. It is not unusual for people of "ordinary intelligence" to accept as gospel truth whatever they may find in "the book"; but I must be permitted to say that it is a little unusual and even surprising for one like the editor of The Advocate, who is supposed to know how history is made, and who has access to the sources of history, to predicate a dogmatic assertion upon a single quotation from a single author without reference to numerous conflicting data. Was the editor ignorant of these data, or did he assume ignorance on the part of his readers? However this may be, since the editor prefaced his criticism of my statement with an expressed purpose to adjure all personality and motive on the part of the "author of this remarkable statement," I suppose I shall be excused for declining to notice the epithets, "mean and low," with which he closed his editorial.

J. W. STOKES.

Orangeburg, July 24th. Note.—It is worth notice that the editor of the Advocate, in his anxiety to break the force of discrimination against laymen in the matter of representation on the floor of the Annual Conference pointed out by me, holds that the General Conference is the only law-making body that the Annual Conference is not an executive body, dealing with matters of routine—and hence (he argued) there was no need of larger lay representation. In this also he followed Bishop McTear. Yet when Brother Herbert made precisely this argument a few weeks ago, in reply to the editor's crusade against the Holiness Association, the editor holds up his hands in holy horror at such heresy.

The mere tyro in Methodist polity knows that a large number of matters that intimately concern laymen, the Annual Conference has absolute power. The election of editors for church papers, apportioning the Bishops' funds, Conference funds, are all matters that intimately concern the lay membership who have these funds to pay; and yet 74,000 of them in this State are allowed only 40 representatives upon the floor of the annual Conference, which deals with these matters. Although salaries have been steadily pushed upward, while the ability of the membership to pay has steadily tended downward, expenses of delegates to the General Conference have in recent years been levied through the Annual Conference upon the membership; and a host of agents for colleges and other enterprises have been commissioned by Annual Conference to go over the country at large cost to the membership. Yet these gentlemen tell us that there is no need of lay representation in the Annual Conference. Does anyone suppose that these additional burdens could have been laid upon the shoulders of a tired and overworked people, if laymen had been accorded representation in the councils of the church in proportion to numbers and influence? So far from the General Conference being the only law-making body in our church, it is not perfectly plain in all matters affecting the fundamental law—the Restrictive Rules—the final decision is reached in the Annual Conference, precisely where the only real power resides. One cannot read a dozen pages in the Discipline without running against the fact. How then can anyone contend that the General Conference is the only place where lay representation is necessary, if it is necessary at all? And if allowable at all, why should the clergy be allowed 350 times as much representation as laymen?

Our School System.

How can we improve our common schools? This is a question of vital importance to every individual citizen of our country. The public at large recognizes and feels that something is wrong in regard to our public school system. But just what that something is, is difficult to define, as so many things operate together to make it defective. The writer of this article having had a number of years of practical experience in the school room is in a position which enables him to specify some of these reasons. The fund provided by the State is inadequate for the purposes for which it is intended, as the amount is so small that it is sufficient only for two or three months. It is greatly desired by the masses, that if money is to be raised by taxation, that some means be used by which a much larger amount can be raised and the schools run for a longer term. Many are dependent altogether on this mere pittance received through this source to give their children any education whatever. Others, not realizing the importance or value of an education are inclined to rest contentedly and rely upon what little the public does. There is so little inducement offered in the average country school in the way of remuneration that very few are contented to remain in the profession long enough to acquire the experience and skill by which to do effective work. The consequences are that very few men enter the profession and those who do, use it as a convenience while they are fitting themselves for other professions. Of course there are exceptions to this general rule. The work therefore in most country schools is done by an inexperienced set of teachers who find it a difficult matter frequently to pass the county teachers' examination. Everyone will admit the necessity of better schools and better teachers, but how are they to be obtained? One way is to provide more pay and better pay for your teachers. Make the position of some inducement and see that the teachers who are selected are those whose professional ability is teaching. Let the small amount received from the public be of secondary importance. Be generous and run your schools nine months during the year. A teacher with brains and energy cannot afford to keep himself in a position to take these short term schools in consideration of the small amount received from the public with either no additional pay or so little as not to amount to much. A great many people pay their teachers very begrudgingly just as though the teacher were a parasite on the community and they were compelled to contribute that amount for his support. Of all professions, teaching from a financial point of view offers the least inducement for laborers of any other that can be mentioned. Even the best paid teachers are able to save so little of their earnings till it amounts to but little. It surely cannot be charged that teachers as a class are bad financiers, because many having taught for years accumulated nothing until they abandoned teaching and embarked in other callings. The very nature of circumstances are such that it is almost impossible to lay anything of these incontrovertible facts is it not the literal truth to say that Lay Representation was "granted only after a stubborn fight?" If a fight that extended the first decade of its existence to our day, more than forty years, is not properly styled "a stubborn fight," then I confess I do not understand what language means.

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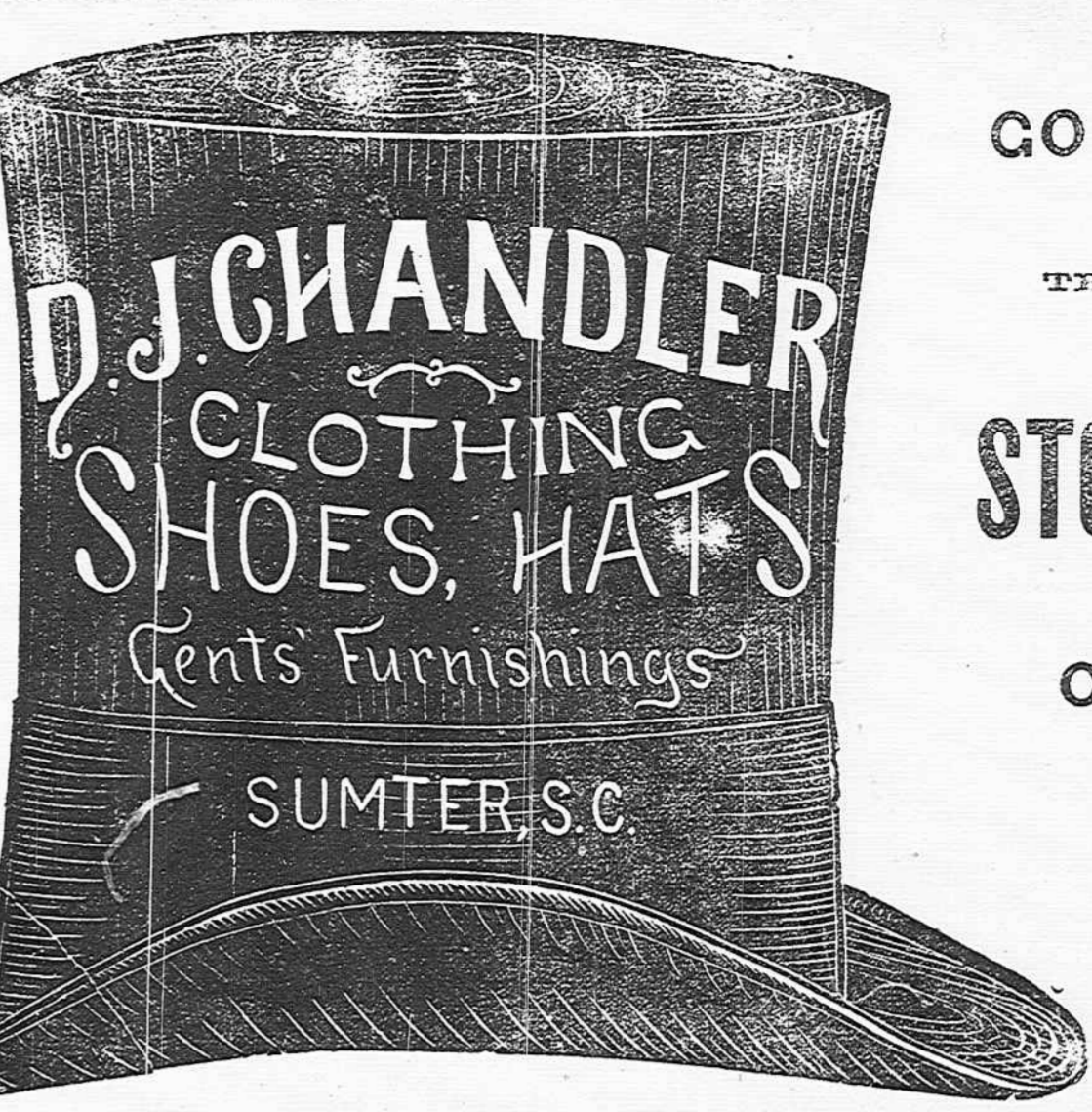
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If you want CORRECT STYLES, If you want Perfect Fitting Goods, If you want WELL-MADE DURABLE GOODS, If you want GOODS WITH THE TATIFF OFF,



GO TO THE STORE OF

D. J. CHANDLER, THE CLOTHIER, SUMTER, S. C. Where you will find a large, new stock to select from, and you can buy as much for \$10 as you could for \$20 a few years ago.

1894. FALL GOODS! 1894.

Again do I announce to the people of Clarendon that in business in this day of business progress one must first understand what business is, and then confine himself strictly to business principles, which are to study the wants of the people first; then study the mode of manufacturing the various fabrics and articles that the consumer must have; next to ascertain the best and most reliable manufacturers, and only deal with such, thus insuring to the patrons

Value Received for Their Money.

I have this season visited the best markets, and realizing the effect the tariff bill would have on goods, I was exceedingly cautious to get every advantage possible in order that my large patronage would secure the benefit. In selecting my stock I was careful to get

The Very Latest in Dress Goods.

Everything I have is new. New Store and New Goods in every Department. To the Ladies I will extend a special invitation to examine my Flag Line of

Silks, Moire Silks, Cashmeres, Novelty Suitings, Serges, Worsteds, Satines, Gingham, Calicos, Outings.

The Latest Novelties in Trimmings in Silk and Velvets, Passementre, Beaded Braids, etc.

I am also sole agent for BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, and for the benefit of the ladies I have arranged to give away every month Butterick's Novelty Fashion Sheets, and it will afford me and my salesmen pleasure to have the ladies ask for them. My Stock of Domestic Dry Goods is full and complete. In Cloaks and Capes I challenge comparison.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes! Rigby never fails to keep the very best Shoes for Men, Women, Youths, and Children. This department is watched very closely, as it is one of the most important. No shoe is sold over my counters that can not be warranted.

THE CLOTHING, HAT, AND GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

only needs an inspection to convince that it contains the latest styles, and everybody can be suited in style, quality, and price. I have a full line of specially selected Boys' Clothing and a lot of extra Knee Pants. Anything in the

HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND WOOD-ENWARE LINES

can be found in my stock, and I have the handsomest line of Crochery I have ever carried. Come and see my beautiful decorated Chamber Sets. They are grand. Then I have an elegant line of Decorated and Plain Crochery and Glass Ware. This is bound to delight the eye of the house-keeper.

I defy any business house in the county or elsewhere to show up a better

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

than mine. I not only carry everything that can be used on the plantation, but my shelves contain a magnificent line of Fancy Groceries where any house-keeper can in a few minutes come and get the material for a fine dinner.

Come and see me and I will guarantee I will not be undersold by anyone, and I will pay you the highest market prices for your Cotton and other Produce.

S. A. RIGBY,

ARTHUR BELITZER, (Successor to Belitzer & Spann)

MANUFACTURER OF BEDS AND WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture, Pictures, Shades, Coffins.

Manufacturer of Various Kinds of Furniture.

CONCERT! Friday Evening, November 30th,

At Institute Hall.

MOSES LEVI

Is Again to the Front With a Complete Line of NEW-GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF HIS

MAMMOTH STORE.

After years of experience in the mercantile business, I have never seen goods as cheap as they are to-day. The tariff has

Knocked the Bottom out of Prices,

and although cotton is bringing a small price, I am enabled to sell goods at equally low figures.

Come and inspect my stock of

Dress Goods with Trimmings to match, Notions, Fancy Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishings, Hardware, Crochery, Cutlery, etc.

I am sole dealer for the celebrated

James Means' Shoes,

And also handle Ladies Shoes that every pair can be guaranteed.

My store is divided into various departments, and each department is well equipped with polite salesmen who will take pleasure in showing the people through my establishment. I can beat the State in

CLOTHING

for either men or boys, and I can sell Boys' Knee Pants for less money than it takes to buy the cloth.

A cordial invitation is extended to the entire community to come and take advantage of the low prices I am offering. Your attention is also invited to my

Grocery Department.

can be found in my stock, and I have the handsomest line of Crochery I have ever carried. Come and see my beautiful decorated Chamber Sets. They are grand. Then I have an elegant line of Decorated and Plain Crochery and Glass Ware. This is bound to delight the eye of the house-keeper.

I defy any business house in the county or elsewhere to show up a better

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

than mine. I not only carry everything that can be used on the plantation, but my shelves contain a magnificent line of Fancy Groceries where any house-keeper can in a few minutes come and get the material for a fine dinner.

Come and see me and I will guarantee I will not be undersold by anyone, and I will pay you the highest market prices for your Cotton and other Produce.

S. A. RIGBY,

ARTHUR BELITZER, (Successor to Belitzer & Spann)

MANUFACTURER OF BEDS AND WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture, Pictures, Shades, Coffins.

Manufacturer of Various Kinds of Furniture.

CONCERT! Friday Evening, November 30th,

At Institute Hall.

MOSES LEVI.

School Notice. OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER: CLARENDON COUNTY, Manning, S. C., Feb. 4th, 1895. Until further notice I will have my office open on Saturday of each week. The other days will be spent in visiting the schools of the county. L. L. WELLS, School Commissioner, C. C. When You Come to Town CALL AT Galloway's Barber Saloon! Which is fitted up with an eye to the comfort of his customers. HAIR-CUTTING IN ALL STYLES, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING, done with neatness and dispatch. A cordial invitation is extended. A. B. Galloway. Oct. 30th 1894.