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## SPEAKER CARLISLE.

A Sketch of an Able Democrat—The Peer of the House.

[Harper's Weekly.]

With the exception of Judge Thurman, Mr. Carlisle is by far the ablest Democrat who has appeared in Congress for a generation. In some respects he is better equipped for the task of legislation than the distinguished Ohioan, for he knows more thoroughly the art of government. At present there is no man in either House of Congress who can compare with Mr. Carlisle as a debater of economic questions, and only Mr. Sherman who has so accurate a knowledge of the operations of the Treasury. In addition, he is the most accomplished parliamentary lawyer who has sat in the Speaker's chair certainly since Mr. Polk's term. Other Speakers have been adroit manipulators of the rules, but Mr. Carlisle has administered the principles of law which lie at the foundation of all rules that govern modern parliamentary bodies. Besides all this, he is a constitutional lawyer of large attainments, and it was by a speech made in the House during the political session of 1879 on the use of troops at the polls that he first attracted the attention of the country.

The Speaker is a quiet, calm, intellectual man. He is never excited except by his own thinking. Sometimes the even tenor of his speech will be broken for a moment, and there will be a more brilliant light in the clear eye and a slight flush of the usually pale cheek; but the quickened pulse comes from an impulse given by the mind of the speaker. With scarcely an exception, every speech that Mr. Carlisle has made in Congress has been an argument from its opening to its close. Once, indeed, in reply to a personal assault which shocked both sides of the House, he said, "I have not made a political speech, or at least not a partisan speech, on the floor of this House during all my service here. I have given my earnest attention to what I honestly believed to be really the highest interests of the general public." And this led to the impulsive Mr. Fry, then a Representative, to say, amid the applause of Republicans and Democrats alike: "The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized on this side as the jewel of the Democratic party in this House."

Mr. Carlisle began his public life when he was twenty-four years old. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, where he served for two years. He was instructed in the common schools, in which he was afterward for a short time a teacher. He studied law with ex-Governor J. W. Stevenson, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. From the first his success was great, and notwithstanding the demands that were made upon him by public affairs he very soon came to be recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Kentucky and of Cincinnati, which is directly across the Ohio River from Covington, the city in which Mr. Carlisle has lived since he entered upon the active duties of his profession. During the war he was out of politics, refusing to act as a Presidential Elector in 1864; but in 1866 he was chosen a State Senator, and has been in public life almost continuously ever since. The highest State office that he has held was the Lieutenant-Governorship. As Lieutenant-Governor he presided over the Senate, and acquired the training which has stood him in good stead in the present office. He came to the front in the Forty-sixth Congress in a speech on the political rider which the Democrats attempted to attach to an appropriation bill. The rider forbade the use of troops at the polls, and because it was in it, Mr. Hayes vetoed the bill. His speech in support of the Democratic position made Mr. Carlisle the chief figure of his party in the House of Representatives, and during the long extra session, which is now known in the annals of Congress as the political session, he and Judge Thurman guided their party in all that it undertook. It was the speech on the army bill, also, which made Mr. Carlisle the chief orator of a Tammany Hall meeting which was held in this city during that eventful summer of 1875. After that Mr. Carlisle was a factor in national politics.

When the House went into control of Republicans Mr. Carlisle was placed on the Ways and Means Committee, and he then began the work which he is still doing. His first effort was to secure a modification of the internal revenue law, and his report on this subject remains to-day the most thorough discussion of excise policy that has been made by an American public man. His speeches against the tariff commission, and the bill which was the result of its labors, marked him as the leader of the revenue reformers in Congress, so that when the Democrats resumed control of the popular branch of Congress he was naturally and properly made the Speaker. Since his elevation to that office his career has been too well known and is too recent to require comment.

Mr. Carlisle's prominence is due not only to his wonderfully clear and accurate mind, but to great industry. He works from morning until night. He has very little recreation. Until very recently, while he has been in Washington, he has lived in pleasant rooms in an upper story of a hotel. He could be found there at his desk at all hours before and after the adjournment of Congress. His utterances have been marvellous for complete mastery of his subject. He has studied and understood the merits of nearly every item in the tariff law. Now that he is

Speaker, he makes it his business to know every member's capacity. Every day he reads through the Congressional Record, and if a new member is promising he makes it a point to hear him speak. He studies his men so carefully that he is able to place them on committees to the best advantage. Whatever misses he makes are due to conditions and circumstances that he cannot control. Since he has been Speaker he has studied members as carefully as he used to study crockery, pie-dish, steel blooms, and other inanimate materials when he was helping to make tariff bills. This is the reason that the present Ways and Means Committee is strong although it contains an unusually large percentage of new names. With all his triumphs he is modest; with all his labor he is genial; and with all his ill health—for his confinement to his tasks does not help to make him strong—he is patient, kindly, helpful and long-suffering. He is accessible to all but lobbyists.

## RULE OF PARTIES.

How Power Has Alternated Between Democrats, Whigs and Republicans.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—During the century of our national existence the Democracy held the presidency for fifty-two years, the Federalists twelve years, and the Whigs twenty-four years. The Democracy began with Jefferson, who was elected for two terms, followed by Madison and Monroe, so that for twenty-four years the era of good feeling continued uninterrupted. The election in 1824, showed that on the popular vote the Democracy was again successful, but Andrew Jackson not having the necessary majority in the electoral college the choice devolved upon the house of representatives, and John Quincy Adams, a Whig, was declared President for the next four years. The Democracy avenged the wrong perpetrated, as they alleged, by electing Jackson for two terms, and he was succeeded by Martin Van Buren, thus giving the Democratic party twelve more consecutive years in office.

The Whigs followed with the election of Harrison and Tyler, and gave place in 1845 to James K. Polk, by which the Democracy again came into power. In 1849 Taylor was elected on the Whig ticket, and the Whig candidates in the two ensuing presidential elections were beaten by Pierce and Buchanan, giving the Democrats eight more years of official power.

The Republicans elected Lincoln twice, Grant twice, followed by Hayes and Garfield, which gave that party twenty-four consecutive years of authority. This, it will be seen, is also the same period of political prosperity that the Democracy enjoyed after it came into existence. The old Whig party never succeeded in keeping in office for more than one term, while the Democracy, prior to the war, never had its trust limited to a period of four years but once, and that was during Polk's administration, from 1845 to 1849. The Democracy began with twenty-four years of continuous power. Its next period was twelve years and then it fell off to four years. Its last antebellum term lasted from 1853 to 1861, a period of eight years.

## NO END TO THE THING.

The Enormous Sum Republicans Want to Take from the Treasury in Pension.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the raid upon the Treasury contemplated in the recently reported arrears of pensions bill will not be permitted by the leading Democrats of the House. The bill, if passed, would cost the taxpayers of the country the enormous sum of \$381,000,000 according to a careful estimate by the Pension Office officials.

To this sum would be added the pending cases for arrears allowed by law, which would still further increase the amount to \$450,000,000. The Republicans will vote for the bill if it comes before the House, because they dare not antagonize it. Many of their more prominent members, notably Mr. Reed of Maine and Mr. McKinley of Ohio, regard it as a demagogical measure, which will gain their support only through protest.

Mr. Carlisle, however, is outspoken in his opposition to the bill. He said to-day, when spoken with on the subject, that before the Committee on Rules, of which he is the chairman, should be allowed to fix a time for its consideration he would prevent the committee from meeting again this session. In this he is cordially supported by Messrs. Mills and Randall, the other Democratic members of the Committee.

## Writing in His Sleep.

Mr. J. C. Garlington editor of the *Lourens Advertiser*, is somewhat of a somnambulist, according to the following from the *Augusta Chronicle*: While glancing over the matter in preparation for the issue of his paper for the current week, he noticed an article telling of the destruction of Laurens by an incendiary fire. Efforts to ascertain who wrote the article, or what printer put it in type, failed. It soon leaked out that Editor Garlington had written and set up the article while asleep, walking from his residence to his office in the dead of night to do so. The account of the fire recited, among other things, that the loss occasioned by the fire would foot up \$70,000, with one-eighth insurance."

## THE POLITICAL GRAVE.

It Awaits Every Man Who Accepts a Cabinet Position—Hard Luck and Obscurity About the Only Rewards.

[New York Letter to Atlanta Constitution.]

Secretary Bayard's recent fruitless attempt to regain control of the democratic machine in Delaware put a veteran politician whom I met at the Morton house the other evening in a reminiscent mood, and for an hour or more chatted most interesting of a cabinet portfolio. "The man of influence who has any designs on the future always shows his sense by declining a cabinet appointment," said he, "for hard work, poor pay and a political grave are about the only rewards that awaits him if he accepts. This has been my observation for thirty-five years and it holds good to-day. Pierce's cabinet was the first one formed after I had begun to take an active interest in politics. Its members were all strong men, but only one of them figured in after politics, and not one man in a thousand could recall their names to-day. William L. Macey, a statesman never appreciated at his true worth and one of the broadest minded men that ever filled the office, made a great reputation as secretary of state and buried his presidential prospects at the same time. Caleb Cushing, another able man, filled the office of attorney-general. He came before the public but once afterward. Grant nominated him for chief justice of the supreme court, but a California congressman named Sargent unearthed a letter from Cushing written years before to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the slaveholders and his nomination was overwhelmingly defeated in the senate. Guthrie, Robinson, McClellan and Campbell, the latter of whom is the only one now living, all dropped into obscurity when their days in the cabinet came to a close. Davis, Pierce's secretary of war, was the only member of the cabinet that lived to play a role in the drama of the civil war. Judge Jere Black, of the numerous members of Buchanan's cabinet, alone kept his place before the public, and he more as a jurist than as a political leader. Holt is the only member of Buchanan's official family now living and three-fourths of the people have forgotten that he had an existence.

MEMBERS OF LINCOLN'S CABINET. "How many can remember the men who composed the war cabinet of President Lincoln? Nearly all of them had the presidential bee buzzing in their ears, but all of them with one or two exceptions are dead and almost forgotten. Chase, by all odds the brainiest and broadest man in the cabinet, saw his presidential hopes vanish when Lincoln, with his usual shrewdness, put him out of the way by making him chief justice. Seward won fame as secretary of state, but his presidential prospects—he was Lincoln's chief opponent in the convention of 1870—were killed the day he left the senate to accept that office. Stanton died three days after Grant made him justice of the supreme court, worn with disease and broken by disappointment. Speed, whom Lincoln made attorney-general in remembrance of early friendship, but who never proved equal to the duties of the office, became a country lawyer in Kentucky, and died almost forgotten not long ago. Harlan, Lincoln's secretary of the interior, slid into obscurity by way of the Alabama claims court, of which he was the head until its affairs were wound up a couple of years ago. The cabinet of Andy Johnson has fared even worse than that of Lincoln. Everts, who was made attorney-general for defending the president when the latter was tried on impeachment charges before the senate, is the only one of its members now in public life. McCullough, the secretary of the treasury, was accidentally recalled to his position during the closing days of the Arthur administration, but he is emphatically a back number.

"What of the twenty-five men who were members of Grant's cabinet during his two terms? Many of them are dead and of those still living Don Cameron, who held the portfolio of war for a short time is the only one in active politics. Bilhu B. Washburn, the first secretary of state and subsequently a prominent candidate for president, for years before his death which occurred quite recently, led a retired life and ranked among the by-gones. The same is true of Hamilton Fish who succeeded him. E. K. Hoar managed the affairs of the attorney general's office in such a way that the senate refused to confirm his nomination for chief justice and forced him to go back to his law practice in Boston. Richardson is rich and still a prominent figure in Washington society, but his career as the head of a department is almost forgotten. Bristow's prosecution of the whisky cases ended his public career. He is now a lawyer in New York, demanding and receiving big fees, but taking no part in politics. Boutwell is a Washington claim agent. Creswell allowed the public to forget that he was ever post-master-general while he drew a fat salary from the Alabama claims court. Taft is practicing law in Cincinnati. Belknap, dismissed from the Cabinet in disgrace because his wife had disposed of a few post-traderships for money, now has a law office in Washington and is said to be making a fair living. Williams, able and ambitious, who built a big house in Washington, and dreamed of a long public career,

passed under a cloud along with Secor Robeson and both are now political bankrupts, the one in Oregon, the other in New Jersey. Columbus Delano is leading the life of a farmer out in Ohio.

THE CABINET OF MR. HAYES. "And the cabinet of Mr. Hayes?" continued the veteran. "Everts, whose ability as a pleader, won him the portfolio of state, and Sherman, who failed to climb into the presidential chair by way of the treasury department, are its only members still prominent in politics. McCrary, who was secretary of war, and whom Hayes made a United States district judge just before his retirement, left the bench two or three years ago and is now a railroad attorney in Kansas City. His political influence is insignificant. Schurz, who Hayes made secretary of the interior in return for his labors with the German voters of Ohio, has been everything at intervals and nothing long. He was a failure as an editor, cut a sorry figure as a civil service reformer, made himself ridiculous as an independent, and is now earning a living as agent for the German holders of American bonds. Devens is a local judge in Massachusetts, and Key is on the federal bench in the south. De Lesseps, who, in common with all foreigners, had an exaggerated idea of the value of an American cabinet office, made Dick Thompson, Hayes's secretary of the navy, president of the Panama Canal company at a salary of \$25,000 a year. Thompson didn't amount to much while he was in the cabinet, and he has been less in value in his present position. His successor as secretary was General Goff, of West Virginia. Goff was the youngest cabinet officer in the history of the country, but his greatness was premature, and he is now a by-no-means conspicuous member of the lower houses of congress.

"Take the cabinet of President Garfield. A little over seven years ago it was the newspaper's chief topic of discussion and its final formation formed one of the most interesting chapters in the history of political intrigue. Blaine is the only member of the cabinet still a power in politics, and not one man in ten can tell who the other members were. James, who licked the feet of Conkling and Arthur to secure the New York city postoffice and then betrayed them that he might crawl into the post-master-generalship, is president of a bank, and no longer a factor for good or evil in politics. Senator Windom was a leading presidential possibility when he became Garfield's secretary of the interior. After the latter's death he sought a re-election to the senate in order to put himself in the way of the presidential lightning in 1884, was defeated by a comparatively unknown man, and retired from politics in disgust. Kirkwood also got his political death by going into the cabinet, and is now farming in Iowa. Hunt, who Arthur laid on the shelf by way of the Russian mission, is dead. Sentiment led Garfield to make Lincoln secretary of war and Arthur continued him in office for the same reason. Wayne McVeagh, the attorney general, has a law office in Philadelphia and another in New York and makes a great deal of money. As a politician he always wanted the earth and for that reason is as dead as a coffin nail.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S CABINET. "And Arthur's curiously composed cabinet. It's only three years since it was up to its affairs, and already it is almost forgotten. Poor old Frelinghuysen, resurrected from a Rip Van Winkle sleep and put into the state department by Arthur, is dead. And so are Howe and Brewster and Folger. The election which made Cleveland governor and started him on the road to the presidency caused his opponent's death. Gresham is a federal judge in the west. Chandler, now senator from New Hampshire, whom John Roach, through the late Governor Morgan had appointed secretary of the navy, and Teller, who stepped from the interior department into the senate, are the only members of Arthur's cabinet now in public life. What is true of former is also true of the present cabinet and its members. Manning is dead and Lamar on the supreme bench. Bayard and Garland find their places in the senate filled by other men and the quiet of private life awaiting them upon their retirement from the cabinet. Vilas is opposed by the dominant faction of his party in his own state, and Endicott never had much of a following in Massachusetts, while Whitney's political career is practically ended. Have I not made my observation good?"

A Very Large Painting.

A large sacred painting by the American artist Matt Morgan has been placed on public view in Boston, at Horticultural Hall. The owner is James Hill, who has had the painting made for exhibition purely as a business enterprise. The picture is 19 by 33 feet upon the canvass, contains 57 life-size figures and over 500 faces. The subject is "Christ entering Jerusalem," and the only ideal face upon the canvass is that of Christ.

The Education of Women.

The University of Oxford, England, is going to admit women, not into men's colleges, but to compete for honors in final classical examinations. In this she is but following the example of Cambridge. The first stage of the Oxford statute has been adopted by the congregation, but has yet to be passed by the Convocation. But that is only a question of time.

## A RAILROAD SCHEME GONE WRONG.

The Robinson Extension Bonds Thrown Back on the Hands of the Sellers.

[Special to the News and Courier.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—Several cablegrams have been received here from London stating that complications have arisen with reference to the sale of Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad bonds. These bonds were recently offered in London by representatives of John Robinson, for the purpose of extending his Seaboard and Roanoke system to Atlanta by paralleling the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line of the Richmond and Danville system, and intersecting important branches of the Georgia Central.

It was said at the time that the bonds were promptly sold through Gilliat & Co., London bankers. Reports of the negotiation were well authenticated and occasioned the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Central people some uneasiness, as they looked forward to the prospective intrusion upon their valuable territory and vigorous competition for the Piedmont business. It now transpires that Gilliat & Co. sold the bonds by subscription on certain representations from this side, and parties here, claiming to know, say these representations have not panned out to the satisfaction of the English bankers. At all events the trade is off and the money already paid in by the subscribers has been returned to them.

This is likely to prove quite a set back to the Robinson extension, which will be aggravated by the present determination of the Richmond and Danville to build a line from Norfolk, Va., to Raleigh, N. C., in the spirit of fit and proper. Unnecessary railroads, and the ruinous competition incident thereto, are the greatest dangers to the promising outlook for the South to-day. If conservative policy in building and harmonious relations in managing Southern railroads can be maintained, the South is bound to boom and every class of property will appreciate in value, and credit will improve until, as a man of affairs said to-day, "Anything there that is now worth a dollar will readily bring two within five years."

All the South needs is to move cautiously and be careful not to solicit foreign capital on any but the most conservative representation of facts, and for the development of only purely legitimate enterprises. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern bonds were offered here before being taken to London, and were rejected on the ground that the territory was already amply supplied with railroad facilities.

CHESTER INDIGNANT.

[Special to the Register.]

CHESTER, May 31.—It is reported here that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad has been sold out to the Richmond and Danville syndicate and orders have been issued to all contractors to stop work. It is freely discussed on the streets and a good deal of indignation is felt towards the officers for selling out, as the road has been looked forward to as being a certainty and also as being of great benefit to our town.

RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.

The Land Desired by the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Valued at \$850 by a Jury.

[Register, May 3.]

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the twelve men drawn as a jury to view the land desired by the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad to enter the city assembled at the office of Clerk of the Court Arthur, and, being duly sworn and organized, departed for the location to be viewed. The land in question, as previously stated, belongs to the Columbia and Greenville and Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies, and altogether comprise about an acre and seven-eighths in extent.

After viewing the land the jury returned and in the Sheriff's office listened to arguments on the matter from E. A. Carlisle, attorney for the petitioners, and Colonel John C. Haskell, representing the Columbia and Greenville and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Several witnesses were also examined as to the value of land in the locality through which right of way was asked. The jury spent a considerable time in discussing the amount of compensation to be awarded the owners of the land and finally \$850 was announced as their verdict.

The Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company will therefore have to pay this sum for the use of the land they require, and will also have to bear the expense of removing to another location a tool house in the line of their proposed route.

THE AWARD ACCEPTED.

[Register, 1st.]

It is understood that the award of \$875 by the jury in the railroad right of way case has been accepted by both the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company, the petitioners, and the Columbia and Greenville and Richmond and Danville Railroads, the owners of the land.

A Big Casting.

The largest iron casting ever attempted in America was recently made at Bethlehem, Pa. It was the base for the steel compressor to be used in the new gun steel works, and 124 tons of molten metal were used. It will be some weeks before the huge casting will be cool enough to examine.

## Mr. Dolly Madison's Beauty.

[Harriet Taylor Upton, in Wide Awake.]

Mistress Dolly was not yet twenty-three. The portrait of her in a Quaker cap, from a miniature painted at about that time, shows how exquisitely pretty she was, though the lovely pinks and pearlwhites of her complexion and the fine blackness of her silken hair and brows and lashes cannot be given in the crude black and white of ink and paper, nor the sweetness of her blue eyes. She was wondrously fair. Her mother, who would not permit her to wear jewels, taught her to take care of her complexion. She was sent to school with long gloves on her hands and arms, a close sun-bonnet, and a white linen mask on her face. It is plain to see that in many ways great care was taken of the outward as well as the inward grace of the young friend. Though born a Quaker baby—it was in 1772, about half a dozen years later than Miss Abigail Adams in Massachusetts, and half a dozen years earlier than Nellie Custis in Virginia, and the same year as Martha Jefferson at Monticello—little Dolly (who was so fond of jewelry that she wore a grandmother's gift of some around her neck hidden in a little bag) grew up with a love for dainty clothes; certainly a more exquisitely brodered and filled little Quakeress than she of the miniature has never been seen. There is in existence still, belonging to this period, a delicate gray satin Quaker gown, with elbow sleeves and square neck, worn by the young beauty—she certainly was a beauty. Her mother and grandmother before her, on one side of the house, had been great belles, and little Dolly was dowered with sweet looks as well as with a Scotch simplicity and an Irish irresistibility of manner—she shared the Irish wit and good-nature with her famous second-cousin, Patrick Henry.

Her grand-niece, writing a hundred years later, tells us how she met James Madison. It was in Philadelphia, whither she and her little boy and her mother (who was also a widow) had returned, and where her reputation for beauty was so great that gentlemen stationed themselves at points she was to pass in order to see her. Mr. Madison saw her one day, and got Aaron Burr to call with him and introduce him, and Dolly came down "in a mulberry colored satin, and a silk tulle handkerchief over her neck and on her head an exquisitely dainty little cap from which an occasional uncropped curl would escape."

She must have much resembled a famous young Quakeress beauty of the same period, described by a Frenchman travelling in America, the Prince de Broglie; writing of her—Polly Lawton of Newport—says: "She wore a species of English gown, pretty close to the figure, white as milk, and a fichu very full and firmly fastened. Her head-dress was a simple little cap of very fine muslin plaited and passed around the head, which allowed only half an inch of hair to be visible, but which had the effect of giving to Polly the air of a Holy Virgin."

All her friends rejoiced that she was to be married to Mr. Madison, though he was twenty years her senior. Mrs. Washington sent for her to come to the Presidential mansion, and then, "Dolly," said she, "is it true that you are engaged to James Madison?" Dolly was embarrassed, and stammered that she "thought not," and Mrs. Washington then exhorted her to "not be ashamed to confess it," for Mr. Madison would make a good husband.

THE BIGGEST PAIR YET.

A Pair of Shoes Fourteen Inches Long and Five and a Half Inches Wide.

[Atlanta Constitution.] "To be made for actual use, I believe these are the largest shoes ever made in Georgia. They were made from actual measurement, and are a close fit. I have been in the business ever since I was ten years old, and I never saw anything like them."

The speaker was Mr. M. Gaines, the veteran shoemaker. "Here are some figures," he continued, "that I kept on purpose. It took a piece of leather containing 1,040 square inches to make the uppers, and 1,900 to make the soles. That is 3,000 square inches altogether. The shoes weigh eight and one-quarter pounds. If that leather were cut into strips an eighth of an inch wide, and made into one long string, the string would be 24,000 inches long—enough to reach around the capitol square. The soles are fourteen inches long, 5 1/2 wide, and 8 1/2 inches deep. That don't count the heel, which would add another inch to the depth."

"What number are they?" "Fifteen and a half. The last was made to order in Louisville."

"And who are they for?" "They are for a darky named Bill White—the one that has been with P. H. Snook for twenty years or more. He has the biggest foot I ever saw."

Big a Man as the President.

She and He.

[New York Herald.]

Why, her character is about all a woman has in this world. A man can pick up a new one every month if he chooses and nobody thinks the worse of him for now and then sitting down in a puddle of immorality. He simply crawls out, gets into the bathtub, puts on a clean suit of clothes and is all right again. But with a woman it is different. We don't quite see why it should be, but it is.

## PRESBYTERIANS WILL NOT UNITE.

The Southern General Assembly Decides to Remain Separate.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly spent all of to-day wrangling. Organic union roused the members to a fever heat, and Dr. Smoot, of Texas, made a red-hot speech. The report of the committee on overtures, declaring organic union impracticable, was further considered and finally adopted by a vote of 88 to 40, thus killing the scheme. So impassioned were the speeches that the Moderator had frequently to call the speakers to order.

Dr. Smoot, of Texas, created a sensation. He flourished his right arm and almost shouted: "These Northern brethren keep talking about what we owe this country. We started out on the principle that we would conserve the interest of the Church of God at the expense of the country, whether it stands or falls. I owe nothing under God to the country. I pay my taxes, abide by the laws and the powers that be, and love my family. I don't mean to tie myself to the apron strings of any flaunting government. Talk about the country being united! It is not. You might as well talk about uniting the Democratic and Republican parties. They talk about the color line. Why, a white woman actually went to a member of the Legislature in Texas and asked to have the laws changed so that she could marry a great, big, black, stalwart negro, on the ground that he was flesh and blood like any other man. The only difference was in color, which was the most superficial thing of all. They tell us that it will be discourteous to the Northern Assembly not to seek organic union. But these brethren have forgotten all the wrongs of the Northern Assembly to us. I say it kindly, Christianly, bluntly, I don't want organic union. But the Northern brethren are sharp. What they don't know is not worth knowing."

The Rev. J. A. Waddell, of Virginia, a precise little man with gray beard, took the platform, with his manuscript in his hand and his umbrella held closely under his arm. This created a great deal of amusement. He did not mind that, however, and, undisturbed by a suggestion that came from within a few feet of him to drop his umbrella, he held on to it and proceeded to deliver himself against organic union. Organic union by fusion, he declared, was dangerous. Organic union was not commanded by Christ or required by the Gospel.

The Rev. S. M. Neel said: "The great question of church unity has fallen upon our age. I carried a musket in the Southern army for four years, and for that I might be supposed to be opposed to the North, but I want to do what the Church of Christ wishes me to do, and I mean to do it. The first question that separated us was as to the spirituality of the Church, but if there had been no war there would be now no separation. Thank God the war is over, and now shall we stay separated? We have been told that the Northern Assembly dodged our questions as to pelagianism and semi-pelagianism. I don't believe it. I believe they met us squarely like men."

Mr. R. T. Simpson, a ruling elder from the Synod of Alabama, said: "If unity is not needed in matters ecclesiastical let us abandon our Presbyteries and our Synods and go back to Congregationalism. It is time for us to hide our heartburnings of the past and go forward in the work that is before us. The Northern Assembly did not evade our questions as to heresy, as they have been charged with doing. They are just as sound on that subject as we are. These questions have all been sifted until it has become ridiculous. We are told that we are making progress. What progress have we made with the colored man? This is a solemn question that confronts us in the South. There is our field of evangelization. We should lay aside all prejudice and take up this duty. It is alone our duty, who know their characteristics so well. After twenty years of professed evangelization can you point to a single Presbytery that has done anything?"

A voice: "Yes; in North Carolina and South Carolina."

Mr. Simpson, continuing: "Yes, that is all we have accomplished among a people who have been for one hundred years our tuteage."

Dr. Smoot of Texas: "Yes, and if the Northern preachers had let us alone we would have done more."

The Moderator: "Order!"

Mr. Simpson: "I deny it!"

Dr. Smoot: "You can't deny as to Texas, you haven't seen it."

Mr. Simpson: "I don't undertake to speak for Texas. They have such funny things down there that I would not be surprised at anything that happened there. How can we accomplish anything with two churches working side by side both jealous of each other?"

Most of the members say they are glad the question has now been finally dropped.

## Robert E. Lee's Gold Spurs.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

In the third year of the late war General R. E. Lee was expected to cross the Potomac into Prince George's county at the head of the confederate army on its march to Pennsylvania. His friends and admirers in and around Marlborough determined to give him a cordial welcome, and to celebrate the event by presenting him with some appropriate article to serve as a testimonial of their esteem, and as a souvenir of his visit. The general and his army did not come, but his friends decided to give him the present and they collected \$800 for that purpose. They concluded to spend the money for a pair of gold spurs. They were of solid gold, with morocco straps. The rowels were of steel, as sharp as a needle's point. On the inside of each spur was engraved a Latin inscription signifying "Courage urges on," and the words, "Presented to General Robert E. Lee by his friends and admirers of P. G. Co., Md." The difficult task of getting the spurs through the lines was assigned to a gentleman from Prince George's, who now resides in Baltimore. He gave them a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the enemy. He left them at the house of a friend while he went to another point in quest of other articles. During his absence the house was ransacked by a squad of federal cavalrymen. The only occupant at the time was a lady, and when she saw the imminent peril of the precious spurs she thrust them into her dress and saved them. Accompanying the spurs was a note stating that they were the gift of General Lee's friends in Prince George's. No names were attached to the note, as the donors had no wish to make themselves liable to arrest in case of the capture of the spurs. The fear that he would get his friends into trouble deterred General Lee from acknowledging the receipt of the spurs. After the war he visited Prince George's and was given a dinner by Major Lee, and there met the friends who had remembered him so kindly. The spurs were not heard from again until a few months ago, when, with other relics of General Lee, they were placed on exhibition in Richmond when the cornerstone to the monument to be erected to his memory was laid. The following letter in reference to the spurs has been received from Mr. R. E. Lee, son of General Lee:

ROMANCOKE, WEST POINT, Va., April 9.—Editor Baltimore Sun: Dear Sir—I have the "golden spurs." They were given to me by my mother after my father's death. As I remember, she said that my father intended that I should have them. I recall that they were sent to him through the line, by "blockade" about the third year of the war. I had always understood that they were sent by the "ladies of Prince George's county, Md.," but I see by the inscription "Friends and Admirers." They are very handsome, solid gold, medium size, and of the military type. The inscription on the inside of each spur is as follows: Stimulus dedit Virtutes. Presented to General Robert E. Lee by his friends and admirers of P. G. Co., Md." The abbreviations are necessary on account of the space on the spurs. The rowels are of steel and the leathers good morocco, and the spurs are for service and not entirely for show. Whether General Lee ever wore them I cannot tell, but should think not, unless it was on some review. Where he was when he received them I cannot recall; probably Colonel W. H. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., could tell. He was his adjutant general, and always with him. I remember no incident connected with the spurs but what I have told you. Twenty-three years ago to-day the army of Northern Virginia surrendered.

Very respectfully,  
R. E. LEE.

Three of a Kind.

[Smithville, Ga., News.]

The other day, during a revival of religion in a town not far from Smithville, a man got up and said: "Brethren, I want to own an 'g' off my conscience: I'm the man that put water in the lard 'n' peas in the coffee I've been sellin' you, nigh on to twenty years." "Halleluia, brother!" shouted a man from the last pew. "I'm the man that furnished the poorhouse with meat, an' if you git in I'll follow you!" "Brethren," said a tall man, who had been a county official, as he stood up in the middle aisle, "I'm the man that stole the meat that he furnished to the poorhouse. Let us pray."

Peaches Plentiful.

Carolina peaches are coming into Charleston in large quantities now from Aiken, Montmorenci, Elko, Bamberg and Wadmalaw. Good peaches can be had at from 40 to 30 cents per peck box and are retailed at from 10 to 30 cents a dozen. The crop promises to be enormous. Peaches have taken the place of oranges and bananas in all the fruit stores. The quarantine shuts out tropical fruits until after the 1st of November.

Some Potatoes.

There is an exhibition in Charleston a box of Irish potatoes which were grown on the farm of Geraty & Towles, Yonge's island. The potatoes are exceedingly fine, as may be inferred from the fact that eighteen of them weigh twenty-three pounds. Only a day or two ago Messrs. Geraty & Towles dug 123 barrels of potatoes from not quite one and three-quarter acres of land, on the island farm.

A Million and a Half for Charities.