

The Newberry Herald and News.

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WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

Some Opinions on Capt. Shell's Convention and the Nominations or Suggestions.

[Abbeville Press and Banner.] We do not think Mr. Tillman is the proper man to be Governor of the whole people, and we are sorry that the farmers did not choose another as their standard bearer.

The Governor of a State should represent the whole people, and he should not be at war with any class of citizens. He should be a man who is friendly to all, and who in turn has the good will of all.

When it is known that the State is full of good men who would not be objectionable to any class of our fellow-citizens, it seems that a proper respect for their neighbors should have prompted the farmers to nominate a man who would not only be objectionable to any considerable portion of the people.

If the farmers have nominated a man who is objectionable to a large number of the people, they have committed an error, which is fully as grievous as any of which the farmers now complain. We believe the farmers made a mistake in nominating him who is distinguished chiefly because of the enemies he has made, but this newspaper proposes to treat him and every man fairly.

[Clinton Gazette.]

Although we cannot fully approve of every feature of the platform adopted by the delegation in convention assembled, and do not fully coincide with the views of some of the more extreme exponents of the new doctrinal principles, we after due consideration of the signs and tendencies of the times, sincerely hope that the State Democratic Executive Committee to meet in convention at Columbia next August, to nominate State officers, will approve of the suggestions for Governor and Lieutenant Governor made by the Farmers' Convention on the 27th of March.

Captain Tillman though in our opinion, is too much of an extremist, or at least has been so; may, since his nomination by the Farmers' Convention "cool off" and become "less bitter" as he himself intimated in his address of thanks to the convention after his name had been suggested and the "I's had carried." If after the battle has been fought and the victory won, Governor Tillman becomes beautifully pacific, he will doubtless make as good Governor as any man in the State. We shall, if the regular convention approves of Capt. Tillman next August, cast a big ticket for him in November and will gleefully join in the chorus: "Hurrah for Tillman!"

[Orangeburg Times and Democrat.] Now that the representatives of the Farmers' Movement have put Mr. Tillman out as their candidate the members of the organization should see to it that he is cordially supported.

If elected Governor we predict he will make a good one. Frequently men who are very extreme become very conservative when entrusted with power. Some of Mr. Tillman's friends claim that this will be the way with him.

[Lancaster Review.]

There is no use in trying to discredit Mr. Tillman's Democracy as some papers are doing. We believe he is just what he says he is, a simpurque Democrat, and if he is beaten in the State Democratic Convention he will gracefully yield. Let us have a full and free discussion of the issues of the day before the people and let them decide who shall be Governor.

[Winnsboro News and Herald.] The gravity of the situation caused by the unprecedented proceedings of this convention is indeed appalling and forebodes dangers to the best interests of the State, that many of the actors in the movement surely do not realize. The precedent of making nominations inconsistent with the regular democratic rules and principles places the party in the most perilous attitude since '75.

What will be the consequences no one can tell. How far the divergence from the straight, plain, and well defined line of the party will be, is, of course, a most difficult matter to determine; but, however that may be, certainly the March convention has sown seeds of discord and dissatisfaction that can only be prevented from multiplying by a keen consciousness of their mistake on the part of the sowers, of their own motion, or by an extraordinary way of influence by the more conservative element in the Democratic party.

Had they simply convened as a class of citizens to discuss matters pertaining to their interest, there could have been no objection, but a ticket has been placed in the field and a campaign meeting ordered in the different parts of the State under control of an organization different from the Democratic party, and over which the Democratic party has no power; in truth the Democratic State Executive Committee is made subordinate to the Tillman Campaign Committee. At these meetings, as publicly declared on the floor of the convention, the Democratic party will be denounced and attacked.

The convention was composed of our most honorable, patriotic and vigorous citizens and was a representative body of the best of our State. The members were earnest, progressive, intelligent and honorable men—the bone and sinew of our commonwealth.

The name of Ben Tillman was suggested for the Democratic nomination. It was not intended that he should run for the place against a Democratic nominee but simply to say that he is the choice of eighty per cent of the working men of the Democratic party for the position.

Since the Convention all manner of abuse and misrepresentation has been heaped upon it. We mistake the temper of the people if a reaction does not set in among the conservative men of our State. If Ben Tillman is nominated by the Democratic Convention our people should support him to a man. If he is not chosen he will retire his claims and no harm can possibly be done. The vindictive abuse of him and the good and true men who composed the Convention can only rest upon the pretention of those who delude themselves that they are better than the honest farmers who took part in the meeting last week.

[Anderson Intelligencer.] We think both sides are too extreme, and we hope to see things simmer down considerably. There is no reason why we might not all unite, for we have interests that are common and identical, and that which works to the good of one benefits all. And as a conservative measure we could not select a better man than Col. B. W. Edwards.

The farmers can heartily endorse and support him, for he has stood up for them through thick and thin; and he would do as much as—if not more than—any man to harmonize things. And as a man for Lieutenant Governor we could select no better man than W. C. Coker, who has all the manhood and ability that one would desire.

[Edgefield Advertiser.] Ben Tillman has been called the devil in boots, but he certainly has some good preachers in his host. The Convention was opened with prayer by one reverend gentleman and another, Mr. Sligh, of Newberry, made a forcible speech in which he denied the existence of any split in the Democratic party caused by the farmers' movement, claiming that such accusation was as absurd as to speak of splitting a log from a chip, inasmuch as the farmers constitute 80 per cent of the Democracy, and have a right to consider themselves as the log and the other fellows as the chips. Mr. Sligh is right.

[Edgefield Chronicle.] Already—and unhappily—the Democracy of South Carolina is divided into two wings, which the daily papers are dubbing the "Shell Democrats" and the "old line Democrats." In the so-called Shell manifesto there was neither wisdom, nor moderation, nor dignity, nor hope. And in the action of the Convention which has grown out of it, there is neither wisdom nor moderation, nor dignity, nor hope.

[Cheraw Reporter.] However, as the Convention voted for nominations, it is certainly well that Tillman was the nominee. Had some more conservative man been nominated for Governor his chances for confirmation in August would have been better—but Ben Tillman is a good man to defeat, and when the Democratic Convention meets it will be composed of different men from those who attended the Shell Convention. Tillman will find that he has struck the wrong crowd, and will not, as he hopes to do, occupy the Governor's mansion.

[Laurens Herald.] The tug of war now will be to send delegates from the several Counties to the State nominating Convention in August,—or whenever that body shall meet—to ratify what was done at the March Convention, or reject it.

Capt. Tillman will make a thorough canvass of the State, and the people will have an opportunity of hearing the questions involved thoroughly discussed. It is presumed that the opposing side will also put their man or men in the field. In nominating, or naming their preference for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Convention did not desire to forestall or take any undue advantage of the opposing side. The field is as open to one side as to the other—each has an equal chance; and the contest will be made inside the Democratic organization, strictly. We have no fears of the result, whatever that may be. The Convention was composed of Democrats, true and tried; and all the talk about disrupting the Democratic party is utter fustian and folly.

The platform adopted by the Convention is wise and conservative, broad enough and liberal enough for all friends of retrenchment and reform to stand upon; and our hope and belief is that its supporters will carry it to a successful issue.

We confess our disappointment, for we hoped the convention would see its way clear to entrust the party to which its members claim allegiance with the selection of suitable men to represent it in the coming campaign. The work

[Florence Times.] As a consequence and result of the Convention, the farmers of South Carolina are divided; there is a split—but it is in the ranks of the farmers. There are numbers of Democratic farmers who are not disposed to be led by any one office-seeker or set of them, and the majority of the farmers of Florence County are in this number.

[Clarendon Enterprise.] The actions of that Convention held last Thursday did not represent the views of the people; they did not represent Democracy; nor did they represent the majority of the farmers, for it is generally admitted that the anti-nomination crowd were in the majority, and through the dictator Tom Reed ruling of the chairman, the result was not announced until a few were influenced to change their votes in favor of nominations. This is admitted by two of our own delegates with whom we have talked. The Convention simply represented the wishes of a few politicalists.

[Chester Reporter.] To oil up this agitation and prevent undue friction it is only necessary to remember that we are all Democrats and must remain so. There is not a particle of sense in our abusing each other. In the platform adopted by the Convention there is nothing which endangers the welfare or dignity of South Carolina. It is for the Democracy to say in the August or September Convention whether they will take, as their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Tillman and Coit or two other men. That is all there is in it.

[Enterprise and Mountainer.] "Tillmanism" may be ridiculed by the opponents of Col. Tillman, but for all that it is our opinion that since his name has been brought forward in the manner it has, it and the Farmers' movement have become synonymous—they stand or fall together.

[Pickens Sentinel.] If the Convention had adopted the platform it has it would have been much easier to have nominated Mr. Tillman on the strength of it next August. As it is, much assistance will have to come from the opposition in the way of abuse, ridicule and persecution, to insure success. If the opposition should have sense enough to keep their pens and tongues still, till the crisis came, they would get the victory. The bow will be sprung now for five months, or more, and it is liable to lose its elasticity. It is well understood that those who oppose nominations did not do so on the ground of objections to Mr. Tillman, but because they thought that was a bad course to adopt to attain the avowed objects of the farmers' movement.

[Keowee Courier.] As the leader of the reform wing of the party, he is especially vulnerable because of the useless abuse he has been accustomed to heap upon others, the conditions of his own political life, and the methods adopted by him and his friends by which his "suggestion" for Governor has been secured.

[Barnwell People.] There were several unfortunate features about this convention: 1st. The rulings of Chairman Talbert were so partisan that a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, who was present, said that even Speaker Thos. B. Reed, of the National House of Representatives, could take lessons from Chairman Talbert.

2nd. The delegates from Pickens County, although instructed to oppose nominations, "went back" on the will of their people, as expressed in their mass meeting and voted for nominations. Their conversion did not probably change results, but it was a bad precedent.

3rd. The University students, who followed Capt. Tillman to his hotel, singing the silly songs, "we'll hang Ben Tillman on a sour apple tree," and "pass around the speaker and we'll all take a kick," did a grievous hurt to the good name of the *alma mater*, which has always been considered a nursery of gentlemen. The people of this State love fair play and will be slow to pardon this transgression of good manners. This incident will be worked for all it is worth and we shall be surprised if it does not add to Capt. Tillman's strength.

P. S.—Since the above was "set up" we find an editorial in Monday's World and a communication from Secretary Stokes, in the News and Courier of the same day, stating that the vote was in favor of nominations before any changes were made.

[Anderson Journal.] However, as it is, Tillman and Coit are before the people as Democratic aspirants for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the action of the regular Democratic State Convention. If they secure the regular party nomination it will be due to their personal strength and following in the party; if they fail it will be because others are stronger and more popular with the party. They now have the inside track and a clear field, but it remains to be seen who will

get in on the office run, so to speak. If Tillman gets left it will not be a defeat for the farmers, but if he gets elected it will measurably express the strength of the movement he started several years ago and has so assiduously nursed ever since.

[Lexington Dispatch.] It will soon be Governor Tillman.

WIGGINS SAYS HE KNEW IT. His Explanation of the Destructive Cyclone of Last Week.

[From the New York Times.] OTTAWA, ONTARIO, March 31.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, who foretold the great storm and tornado which has been creating so much havoc, principally in the South, said to-day: "The storm was caused by the peculiar relations of the planets to the earth, which rocked the North Atlantic like the rolling of a ship in a storm. The same effect was produced upon the atmosphere. As the earth revolved on its axis every twenty-four hours the planets rising above our eastern horizon would force the atmosphere over the Atlantic eastward, and in nine hours afterward would be sending it westward toward the Rocky Mountains. These great mountains resist this westward tendency and drive it eastward again like an aerial gy stream. This stream, however, divides into branches. One strikes north along the coast from the mouth of the Mississippi to Nova Scotia; the other runs up the Mississippi Valley then down the great lakes, and so meets the first over Nova Scotia and the coast of New England.

"These streams are always running. The sun and moon keep them always in motion, but when other heavenly bodies unite with the former the velocity of these two currents is increased, and when their speed is sufficient they break into whirlpools, which we call cyclones. When the sun is south of the equator the Atlantic current keeps off shore and is very dangerous. When, however, the sun and moon happened to be on the equator and moving northward, this current is deflected upon the continent and breaks into cyclones, and this was the case in the late storms."

Prof. Wiggins said he predicted the storm, because he knew that, if the northern and southern currents united over Nova Scotia without previously breaking into cyclones, which impede the current, there would be a disastrous tidal wave along the coast of New England and the northern part of the Atlantic coast. He avers that the storm sailed too high to do much damage until the Southern States and Kentucky were reached. Here it descended low enough to do the terrible work chronicled during the past week. The Professor has received many letters of thanks from shipowners for predicting the storms. Many people believe in his predictions.

[Johnston Monitor.] It was not altogether a love-feast, but that could hardly have been expected in a gathering whose "leaves and fishes" enter largely into the menu. Rather was it a "house divided against itself." There are many things in the platform that ordinary Democrats can subscribe to. There are some things regarding which good Democrats may differ.

We do not believe a majority of the Democratic party favor a constitutional convention. Amendments to the present constitution can be made in a prescribed manner and with little or no expense, and the fact that so few amendments are offered and carried through is evidence that there is no pressing demand for a constitutional convention. Name the amendments you want and let the people vote on them.

The platform warns the people against being forestalled. Forestalled indeed! What was the action of this convention in nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor but forestalling the action of the Democratic Convention? This beats anything in the forestalling line we have ever heard of. But it is our bull that is doing the goring this time and it is all right. That gubernatorial plum must be plucked. It is a very pretty plum and Mr. Tillman has evidently been viewing it with longing eyes. But he couldn't trust the Democratic party to give it to him at the proper time. He must get the "under hold," must forestall its action. But "the people" may heed his warning and as a consequence the pretty plum may be converted into "sour grapes." Who knows?

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MATING AND MARRYING. Bill App Tells His Experience and what the Poets say About Marriage.

[Atlanta Constitution.] Our people must be prospering, for the young folks are mating and marrying all around us. It seems to be an epidemic or contagion or something and the town talk is, "who next,"—some of the poets sing sally about marriage, but most everybody takes lively interest in the performance, and it looks less like a funeral than anything I know of. Only a few days ago one of the churches was dressed in bridal robes, and half the town gathered there to see and to hear and to give good wishes and everybody felt so good that they kissed all around and they have been talking about the handsome couple and their bright prospects ever since.

And there was another one yesterday at another church, and the young people put in an hour to lend a helping hand. My young folks stayed at the church all day, with a whole flock of chattering birds, and they say they wanted a frame for a wedding bell to hang in the center of the arch, and so I had to hunt an old bird cage and take out the bottom and squish in the top and make it bell-shaped, and then I got an old wash pan and cut out the bottom and turned it upside down and fastened it securely and made a first-class bell frame. The girls covered it with evergreen and roses and used a large calla lily for a clapper, and so it was a success and I contributed my mite to the elysian show. There was nobody crying that I observed, and all went merrily as a marriage bell.

I like the Episcopal marriage ceremony better than any one, except for one thing that sometimes doesn't fit the poor fellow when he has to say "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," and perhaps he hasn't got anything but a dog and a pocket knife. It reminds me of the fellow who wanted to quit his wife and consulted a lawyer as to the division of the assets. "Spouse," said he, "spouse" a fellow what had nothin' married a gal what had nothin', and they agreed to quit one another, his things hisen or her's hern—or how?

I married a couple once. It was thirty five years ago, when I was judge of the inferior court and lived out in the flat woods among the poor folks. They sent for me one night, and I walked about a mile to a little log shanty that had but one room and two beds and a mud and stick chimney and a great, broad fire-place. The old woman was baking biscuit and gingerbread on the hearth and frying chicken and roasting 'taters and making coffee. She had a pipe in her mouth and her daughter had a snuff-stick in hers.

There were about a dozen of the neighbors standing around the doors, and when I said lowly, I asked if the parties were ready. They pointed to the girl and said she was, but Jim hadn't come. In a few minutes Jim put in an appearance. He was a country boy and chewed his tobacco hard and fast. He was "skered" the boys said, and so was I. The outsiders came in and I soon had Jim and Sally before me.

I had got my lesson pretty well and was proceeding along to the close, when suddenly I remembered that the law required me to see the license before performing the ceremony. I paused and said: "Jim, I forgot. I must see the license before I proceed." Jim looked bewildered and alarmed. Sally put the snuff stick in her mouth. After a few moments of silent embarrassment one of the boys came forward and handed the document and said: "I reckon that's hit. I forgot to give it to Jim." So I had to begin at the beginning and do it all over again.

When I pronounced them man and wife, the old woman smiled and said: "Jim, salute the bride—that's the way I was married."

Jim gave her a smack that sounded like pulling the stopper out of a jug and the boys all followed suit, and they looked at me in such a way that I took a delicate taste of what they had left on her juicy lips. I think she enjoyed it, for I was pretty good looking then.

The old woman invited me to stay to supper, but I excused myself and departed those coasts, repeating those beautiful lines of Tom Moore about marriage:

"And oh, if there beam of sun on earth, It is this—it is this!" I took note of that young couple for several years—I felt an interest in them, for I had joined them together, and knew they lived happily. Jim was a hard-working boy, and supported his wife and her widowed mother in comfort and in peace, and after the old woman's death he emigrated to Texas, and got him some good land and prospered.

Tom Moore always wrote pleasing and delightful things about marriage, but Byron was a woman hater, and no confidence in woman's love. He said:

"Marrying from love, like vinegar from wine— A sad, sober beverage," etc.

Pop does not commit himself, but said: "Grave authors say and witty poets sing, That honest wedlock is a glorious thing." And he encourages the spinsters by saying: "There swains no grass so gray, but soon or late— She finds some honest gender for her mate."

Tom Hood sympathizes with the girl when he says: "But alas—for woman's fate, Who has from a mob to choose a mate, 'Tis a strange and painful mystery! But the more the eggs the more the hatch."

The more the fish the more the catch, The more the sparks the worse the match, Is a fact in woman's history."

Emerson, the man who never smiled, was a cold, calculating philosopher, and was wedded to his own thoughts rather than to woman. He said: "Is not marriage an open question, for such as are in the institution wish to get out, and such as are out wish to get in?"

A poet cannot disguise his heart and it is a comfort for woman to know that the greatest and purest and best of them have paid homage to the married relation. But the man and the woman must be mated as well as married. It is the mismatching that brings so much discredit upon the institution and keeps the young men from proposing. They are afraid to venture—more afraid than the women.

I have known many a girl to keep her lover in town, but at a respectful distance, hoping for a better catch. After awhile she accepted him as a last resort. Colonel Stansell told me to-day of a young married woman who some years ago came to him to procure a divorce. As she was very reticent about stating her grounds for asking to be separated, he encouraged her by reading over the various things that the law expressed, but she said no to all of them.

When he pressed her for a reason, she flushed and said she had married him for fifty, but had found out he was seventy-four. The poor thing had been tempted by his property to throw herself away, but he tightened his grip, and she was neither an old man's darling nor a young man's slave. How sadly romantic was Sam Houston's marriage. He was a great man, a grand man; the governor of Tennessee, the friend of Andrew Jackson. He married a beautiful and lovely woman, and they had apparently every reason in the world to be happy, but shortly after their union he observed that she was unhappy, and on pressing her gently for the cause, she told him frankly that she had another lover whom she discarded without just cause and her heart was breaking. Houston never upbraided her, but in a few days kissed her an affectionate farewell, and left her forever.

He wrote her from the Cherokee nation to sue for a divorce, as he had abandoned her. She did so, and was married to her lover the day the divorce was granted. Houston married Miss Lee, of Alabama, afterwards, with whom he lived most happily, and they were blessed with a flock of good children.

But tying and untying are very different things. The one is glad and the other is sad—very sad. There is no gloom upon earth as dark as that which hangs over broken vows. It brings a cankering, corroding sorrow that preys upon the heart and ends only with death. Our people have long been blest with comparative freedom from the flood of divorces that overrun the North. Illinois has only twice our population, but twelve times our number of divorces, and it is nearly as bad in all the Northern States. They tie and untie at their pleasure, but still they are unhappy because the negro can't vote. May the good Lord deliver us from their miserable condition.

[Special to News and Courier.] GREENVILLE, S. C., April 2.—An important meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College was held at Pendleton yesterday, at which plans for the new college buildings to be erected at Fort Hill were selected to be afterwards submitted to a full meeting of the board.

Col. James L. Orr, a member of the executive committee, who returned from Pendleton this afternoon, gave your correspondent the following outlines of the plans for the new institution to be erected by the State: Attention will be devoted chiefly to the main college building, which will be an imposing structure of artistic design and most modern construction. It will be of brick, three stories high, 90 by 112 feet, with a chapel building attached 50 by 75 feet. The building will contain twelve lecture rooms, two society rooms and a museum, together with offices for the president and treasurer.

Besides the main building there will be separate dormitory, laboratory and mechanical department buildings. The laboratory will be two stories high, 50 by 80 feet, and built according to plans adopted from those of modern German laboratories. The mechanical department building will be a two-story structure, forty by one hundred and twenty feet and two stories high, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty students. There will be ten professors' houses of four and six rooms each. The total cost of all the buildings is estimated to come within \$100,000. Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, are the architects. The college buildings will be located on a beautiful elevated plateau directly in front of the stately old mansion of John C. Calhoun. The committee, after thorough investigation, have found that there will be an abundance of clay for brick and stone for the foundations secured on the college property, and the greater part of the lumber needed will also be obtained on the place. These plans will be referred to a full meeting of the board to be called as soon as decision is received in the Clemson will case, now pending before the United States Supreme Court. The committee on curriculum will also report at that meeting. T. R. H.

MAJ. J. C. COIT DECLINES. A Polite but Positive Refusal to Accept the Candidacy for Lieutenant-Governor Suggested by the Farmers' Convention.

Major James C. Coit, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Farmers' Convention last week has written the following letter to Capt. Shell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association:

CHERAW, S. C., April 2, 1890. Captain G. W. Shell, Chairman, and others, Executive Committee of Farmers' Association. GENTLEMEN:—Having waited a reasonable time for an official notification of the action of the March Convention in placing my name before the people as a candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Governor, and not having received such notice, I deem it not proper to address this communication to you. While I fully appreciate the unsolicited compliment which has been paid me, and desire to express my thanks for this evidence of confidence, yet I am satisfied that my name was put forward under a misapprehension. It cannot be doubted that the purpose of the Convention was to place upon the ticket men who were in full sympathy with the action of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association (Captain Shell) in calling the Convention together; men who fully endorsed the platform adopted and who could and would canvass the State upon the issues therein made.

Without referring to any objections I had to the letter of Capt. Shell, or my views as to the policy of making suggestions and notices of the State, and am in full sympathy with the farmers in their efforts to better their condition, and to this end am heartily in favor of their taking an active part in the control of legislation, both Federal and State, but I must admit that honest differences of opinion as to the means and measures which will furnish the needed relief may well exist between men actuated by the best motives and seeking the accomplishment of the same ends. I am, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully yours, JAMES C. COIT.

PLAN OF CLEMSON COLLEGE. An Impending Main Building and Two Wings—Accommodations for Twelve Professors and One Hundred and Twenty Students.

[Special to News and Courier.] GREENVILLE, S. C., April 2.—An important meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College was held at Pendleton yesterday, at which plans for the new college buildings to be erected at Fort Hill were selected to be afterwards submitted to a full meeting of the board.

Col. James L. Orr, a member of the executive committee, who returned from Pendleton this afternoon, gave your correspondent the following outlines of the plans for the new institution to be erected by the State: Attention will be devoted chiefly to the main college building, which will be an imposing structure of artistic design and most modern construction. It will be of brick, three stories high, 90 by 112 feet, with a chapel building attached 50 by 75 feet. The building will contain twelve lecture rooms, two society rooms and a museum, together with offices for the president and treasurer.

Besides the main building there will be separate dormitory, laboratory and mechanical department buildings. The laboratory will be two stories high, 50 by 80 feet, and built according to plans adopted from those of modern German laboratories. The mechanical department building will be a two-story structure, forty by one hundred and twenty feet and two stories high, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty students. There will be ten professors' houses of four and six rooms each. The total cost of all the buildings is estimated to come within \$100,000. Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, are the architects. The college buildings will be located on a beautiful elevated plateau directly in front of the stately old mansion of John C. Calhoun. The committee, after thorough investigation, have found that there will be an abundance of clay for brick and stone for the foundations secured on the college property, and the greater part of the lumber needed will also be obtained on the place. These plans will be referred to a full meeting of the board to be called as soon as decision is received in the Clemson will case, now pending before the United States Supreme Court. The committee on curriculum will also report at that meeting. T. R. H.

In the Language of Love. [From the Middletown Mercury.] "Chewing pickets" is the term now in vogue by those who express themselves in slang as applied to young lovers who linger long over their good nights, and has supplanted the well worn one of "holding up to the front gate." A reporter heard the new slang for the first time last night from the lips of a young man whom he met on the street, and whose teeth were chattering as if he was suffering from a fit of ague. When asked what was the matter with him, the young man replied in a shaky voice: "I've been 'chewing pickets' with my best girl for an hour. I'm nearly frozen to death, but I hadn't the heart to tear myself away."

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