The Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, July 20, 1887.

Death of R. H. Wardlaw.

Mr. Robert Henry Wardlaw died at home in Abbeville about twelve o'clock in the night of July 18, 1887. He was born April 28, 1807, and hence had passed his 80th birthday.

He was for many years before the war a successful merchant at Abbeville, and for a while after the war he was cashier of the Savings Bank at this place.

He was the last of a large family, and lived longer than any member of his family, being the last of his generation that were born in Abbeville.

He and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding some five or six years ago. A few years later she took her departure, and now her devoted husband has joined her in the spirit land.

Mr. Wardlaw was related in some way to nearly everybody in Abbeville, and was greatly respected by everybody.

A touching letter from his old pastor, Rev. D. McNeil Turner, who has just gone home from a visit to his old flock in Abbeville, thanking Mr. Wardlaw and others for the kindness shown him, and expressive of the pain it gave him to bid his old friend good-bye, conscious of the fact that they would meet no more in this world, was received by him on the evening of his death.

He was the father of twelve sons, nine of whom went into the army and did valient service for their country. Two died in the war—one from wounds and one from disease. Since the war he has been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss of his children, until now only four survive him: Major A. B. Wardlaw, of Abbeville; Mr. S. Watt Wardlaw, of Oxford, Mississippi; Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, and Mr. T. P. Wardlaw, of Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Wardlaw has been always a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, which he served faithfully in all its courts, from the Session to the General Assembly.

The Upper Long Cane Society was organized in 1793. From that time until the present the society has had but two secretaries—Mr. R. H. Wardlaw and his father. We presume another instance where father and son have held the same office for ninety-four years, is not on record.

He was ordained Ruling Elder in Upper Long Cane church, October 13, 1850, which office he held until he was installed Ruling Elder in Abbeville church, April 22, 1853, and no man was more regular in attendance upon all religious meetings. Although greatly enfeebled and unable to go up the steps unaided, yet he went to the sacramental meeting on Sunday morning, the day before his death. On Monday morning it was noticed that he was more feeble than he had been, and by noon it was apparent that he was in a sinking condition, but no alarm was felt for an immediate dissolution. By night he was unconscious, and by twelve o'clock his fever had abated, and he ceased to live. His life was gone, and his mission on earth was ended. He died peacefully, and in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.

At six o'clock yesterday evening his beloved, the Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., preached his funeral in the Court House from the words: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness. And sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

The body of the deceased was then taken to the [illegible]nily plat at Upper Long Cane cemetery. The pall bearers were:

L. W. White, W. A. Templeton, Geo. White, J. M. Giles, A. R. Morse, J. Allen Smith.

Assistant pall bearers: W. Joel Smith, T. C. Seal, McD. M. Cater, James Chalmers.

Job Printing.

To the office of the *Abbeville Press and Banner* has been recently added new machinery new type, and a varied assortment of stationery.

We are prepared especially for pamphlet work of any kind.

Lawyers briefs printed compactly and neatly, and on short notice. By our system of close printing we print about fifty per cent. more on the page than is usually printed on a page. Charge, $1 a page for the desired number of copies.

Our Supplement.

We send an eight page supplement this week to the subscribers of the *Press and Banner*

We depend for success solely on the merit of our paper, and shall do everything in our power to win success. The circulation of our paper is better now than at any period of our history, and we take this as evidence of the public favor, for which we are grateful.

This weeks supplement to the *Press and Banner* is perhaps the largest which has ever been issued from any country office in South Carolina. The supplement was prompted chiefly from a desire to publish an interesting issue for our Greenwood friends on the occasion of their greatest celebration.

Hugh Wilson gets up the best county paper in the State.—*Associate Reformed Presbyterian.*

It is especially gratifying in this day when there is among the brethren such a spirit of detraction and misrepresentation, to receive the above recognition by the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* of our humble efforts to give the people of Abbeville county a good newspaper. Let it be understood that the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* is a religious newspaper which can have no reason to be otherwise than fair and just with the secular press.

We would be extremely obliged to our correspondents if they would send their favors sooner than Tuesday. Some of our most highly prized letters are left out this morning for the simple reason that we cannot set up the whole of this paper on Tuesday night. Every man in the office has worked all night in order to get everything in the paper, but it was impossible to do so.

WE had the pleasure of a visit this week from Mr. S. P. Britton, the proprietor of the *Greenwood Tribune* and the job printing of fice connected therewith. He publishes a good newspaper, and does some superb job printing. Mr. Britton deserves to succeed, and we trust that his patronage may be equal to his high merits.

ZEIGLER---McINTOSH.

Brilliant Wedding --- Nice Account of the Same.

Married on the 11th by the Rev. Mr. Hanckel, at the home of Mr. S. A. McIntosh near Bordeaux, Abbeville county, his daughter Howell to Mr. S. J. Zeigler, of Shreveport. Many relatives and friends had come from a distance to witness this ceremoney. At 12 o'clock the bride elegantly attired in a travelling suit of brown came into the parlor with her father, and mother, where the beautiful Episcopal marriage ceremony was performed.

After congratulations and best wishes from all, the guests were invited into lunch to which I can not do justice, but all who know Mrs. McIntosh can imagine the taste, quantity, and quality of this delightful feast of salads, cold, turkey, cakes, fruit and ices.

The many presents to the bride were elegant—diamonds, jewels, and silver. Among the guests were Miss Sallie Thomas from Elberton, Ga., Mrs. Bowlers and son, from Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Wall and Miss Mattie their lovely daughter from Augusta, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, from Elberton, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gower and pretty Miss Lula Gower from Greenville and Misses Zeiglers and Marshall from Abbeville. The sad word good bye was said at 4 o'clock, by the bride and groom. They left for a trip to Asheville and the North, to be absent a month.

Our kind host and hostess were mindful of their young friends, and gave the next evening a most delightful dance which was enjoyed by all the young people. The neighboring people were invited together with Misses Arnold, Hawes, and Brown, of Elberton, who made a pleasant impression on the young ladies. Long will this occasion be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be present. C.

A DELIGHTFUL PICNIC.

The Pleasure of Guests not Marred by the Speech of any Buffoon.

NINETY-SIX, S. C., July 18, 1887.

Last Friday was a day long to be remembered by the little folk of Ninety Six and vicinity. The three Sunday schools of the town assembled in the woodland that surrounds Shumate's spring and had a glorious time indeed. At 2 o'clock the table was set and one of the best dinners that could be prepared was served. Capt. J. N. Lipscomb, a veteran picnic and barbecue man, asked the blessing, and then the way that mutton, lamb, fried chicken and [illegible]es and things disappeared was miraculous. We had no Sunday school addresses or long winded speeches to mar the occasion. All went well until 4 o'cloc.. when Capt. Graham announced that the picnic folks were respectfully and cordially invited to repair to Dr. Blake's field to witness a contest between the Greenwood nine and Ninety-Six nine. It was indeed a beautiful game. A close contest from first to last, resulting in a victory for the Greenwood nine. The score standing 7 to 6. The young gentlemen from Greenwood acquitted themselves with credit. At the close "East End" proposed three cheers for the Greenwood boys, which was given with a vim. Prof E. C. McCants acted as umpire. We hope that these young gentlemen will visit us again, when we hope to have our boys in better trim.

We are sorry that the correspondent from "Echo Hill" is absent from his post, but trust the Trojans will be good to him during his absence. We are afraid if we don't get rain soon, the fodder on his corn will burn up, and he will have nothing left for his year's work but a few nubbins. Hurry up Tom, Ross and Adams are on the alert.

Mr. D. H. Tompkins has a field of about fifty acres in cow peas, and still some of his literary neighbors will persist in calling it a pea patch.

Close observation at the picnic on last Friday disclosed the fact that there must be other "dude factories" besides some of our popular institutions of learning. Button hole bouquets, waxed moustaches and ivory tipped canes constitute in part the paraphernalia of the animal kingdom.

Could not the ladies in and around Ninety-Six be induced to get up an entertainment for the benefit of the local base ball club.

If you should visit Greenville don't fail to stop at the Greenville Hotel. It is said that no better accommodations can be found in mountain city. Mrs. Jones, the proprietress, used to live in Ninety-Six and we can recommend the house.

Won't some enterprizing man go to work and establish a creamery near our town. There is money in it.

The Association Jersey Cattle Club of the United States and Canada have offered a premium of one hundred dollars to the best herd of Jersey cattle to consist of one bull and three females, to be shown at the State fair this fall. Who will get it? Echo answers who?

The hot sultry days of July are upon us. Call at Henry Turner's and get a cool glass of lemonade.

We noticed among the visitors at the base ball game last Friday Messrs. J. W. Payne, J. W. Greene, C. M. Calhoun, Frank Cobb, W. S. Bell and Nina Bailey from Greenwood.

Mr. James Rogers has some beautiful Berkshire pigs for sale.

Mr. Walter Bailey, of Greenwood, and Miss Ellen Wing, of Columbia, were in town visiting friends last week.

I would suggest a broom drill supplemented by a nice supper for the benefit of the base ball club. It would be very nice.

Mr. Beir Ross, who is a subscriber to the *Press and Banner*, has presented us with a fine watermelon. It was really delicious. Mr. Ross is a young bachelor and we commend him to the fair sex.

Mayor Watson has put a nice pump in the well next to the depot. It works nicely and is a wonderful improvement on the arrangement left there by his predecessor.

Maj. Galphin has raised some very fine watermelons. He is a young farmer, but is destined to succeed. He raises colts and Jersey calves and plenty of grain to feed them with.

It is thought Mr. E. S. Addison will make twenty-five bushels of corn on upland that has been in cultivation over one hundred and twenty-five years.

Mrs. L. M. Moore and children have returned from their summer visit in the up-country.

Our neighbor and friend, Mr. John A. Holland, is now prepared to tune and repair pianos and organs. Give him a call. He is reliable and worthy.

The farmers of the vicinity of Ninety-Six who sell cotton here are requested to meet in Trial Justice Moore's office on next Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m. to elect delegates to meet the merchants of Ninety-Six for the purpose of electing a cotton weigher for the next ensuing year.

Some people say Mr. C. P. Roberts has the best patch of corn, some that Capt. McCaslan has the best. Our opinion is that "East End" has the best by long odds. If you don't believe as ask Mr. King and he will tell you the same.

The Rev. Mr. Leitner preached a fine sermon at the Baptist church on last Sunday night.

We have just heard of the death of Mr. C. H. McDaniel, of Columbia, S. C. Mr. McDaniel was a member of Eureka Lodge A. F. M. of this place, and had many friends here.

Four or five of our young men will enter the race for the championship on Wednesday at Greenwood. They are busy practicing and can take a few rings.

It appears to us that "the sun do not move." It is hot, hot, hot, all the time.

Mr. J Frank Smith, of Laurens county, has been amongst us canvassing for the life of General Lee, in the interest of the ex-Confederate Soldiers Home of Richmond, Va. It is well worth the subscription price and besides this you have the opportunity of contributing to a noble and charitable object.

We recommend that Mayor Watson put a pump in the other public well.

The colored picnic and barbecue at the "Old Fort" on last Friday was a success.

EAST END.

How to Keep the Carriage New.

The preservation of a carriage depends largely upon the way in which it is housed. The barn or shed should be airy and dry, with a moderate admission of light, otherwise the colors of painting and lining will be affected. Do not let the vehicle be rolled near a brick wall, as the dampness of the wall will fade the colors and destroy the varnish. The coach house should not be connected with the stable or next the manure pit, since the ammonia fumes rising from the manure will do more to crack and ruin varnish, and ruin colors of paint and lining, than all other causes put together.

Do not allow mud to dry on a newly varnished carriage; spots and stains will be the result if you do. Do not permit water to dry of itself on a varnished surface, but remove all moisture with a chamois leather only, after the soft sponge has been used. Do not let the leather top carriages lie long unused with the tops down, but raise occasionally, taking off the strain on the leather and net-stay by slightly easing the joints. Keep the moths out of cushions and linings by frequent brushing. Examine the axles often; keep well oiled and see that the washers are in good order.

The Ice Supply.

Ice weighs, as ordinarily packed, about fifty pounds to the cubic foot. Estimating at the rate of 100 pounds per day for the ordinary consumption of a farm dairy, one ton would be used up in twenty days. A ton and a half per month is a moderate supply for a dairy farm. There ought always to be full calculation made for wastage, and about four times as much ice stored as will be used, unless the ice house is of the very best construction.

If drain tiles can be laid at the bottom below the base, to take the drainage, good use can be made, says The Dairyman, of the ice water that will flow through them. Thus a great saving of ice may be effected and efficient cooling secured. This will enable the dairyman to have a cool tank for deep setting at a minimum expense.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

The government tea farm, about which there has been so much talk, will be abandoned and revert to its owner, according to the terms of the lease, at the beginning of the new fiscal year, congress having provided for the closing out of the interests of the government.

Good blood in horses is every year more in demand, especially by city buying. The farmer will find readiest sale for his best bred animals.

Never let a clipped horse stand two minutes without a rug.

Rotation of crops is the surest and safest plan in farming, and when one or two years of pasture are included in the rotation, the benefits will be still greater.

The public lands of the United States are fast melting away before the increasing tide of home seekers from foreign shores and crowded eastern states.

In reply to a question as to the expediency of keeping bees over winter in the center of a strawstack, James Heddon thinks they would be well protected if the straw was stacked to turn water.

A DANGEROUS DELUSION.

THE PERFECT HOLINESS THEORY DISCUSSED.

Sermon by Rev. J. O. Lindsay, D. D.

"For the flesh lusteth against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh."—Gal. v: 17.

I wish to speak in this discourse of the Perfectionism, the Perfect Holiness doctrine that is so zealously propagated in certain quarters, and which is so fascinating to some minds, but which I am obliged to regard as a dangerous delusion.

In every true Christian there are two great moral principles opposed to each other, directly antagonistic: the one is called "the old man," "the flesh," "the natural man," the Adam nature; the other is called "the new man," "the spiritual man" which is produced and fostered by the Holy Spirit. There can be no compromise, no reconciliation between these two principles: they are in deadly conflict. When the old nature gets the mastery, as it somtimes does, the man is plunged in sin, loses his hope, his evidences of acceptance and is filled with fears and doubts and dreadful apprehensions. The text presents his struggle with great plainness: the flesh lusteth against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary, the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would. This conflict goes on through all the Christian's earthly career and will not close till life ends. Hence he has what we may call a dual consciousness. When he looks into his heart, he is sometimes conscious of right feelings and pure intentions; that he is sincere and honest; and then again he sees within him wrong motives and sinful tempers, and much that God cannot approve, but must condemn. This double character runs through his whole experience, cleaves to him through all his earthly history, and he will be free from it only when he enters the heavenly state.

There are those who teach differently. They may be good Christian men; I don't call in question the purity of their motives. They tell us that we may be entirely sanctified in this life; that by a simple effort of our free will we may step at once into a state where we will be free from all sin—be perfectly holy. I say this view of Christian experience, this perfectionism is not only not supported, but expressly condemned in the Scriptures.

In entering upon this discussion, let it be premised that the question is not as to the duty of believers. All admit that we are bound to be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect. Nor is it a question as to the command of God, for the first original command, universally binding, which never has been and never can be revoked, is that we should love the Lord our God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves. Nor does the question concern the provisions of the gospel. It is admitted that the gospel provides all that is needed for the complete sanctification and salvation of all God's people. We have in Christ, his spirit, his word and his ordinances, all we can need for effecting these ends. Nor again does the question concern the promises of God, for they certainly encourage the hope of final deliverance from all sin. But we deny that God has promised to make any of his people perfectly holy in this life, any more than he will make them perfectly happy or perfectly glorious. We readily admit that God can make his people holy before as well as after death. He is able to do it. We are not to limit his power. But it is a mere question of fact, does he do it? Will he do it? I answer in the negative.

1. The first argument I present is derived from the spirituality of the law. Human laws respect generally the external conduct of men and takes but little notice of the state of the heart; sometimes they accommodate themselves to human weakness and ignorance. But unlike all these God's law is spiritual, is "exceeding broad," reaches to the heart, marking every movement of the soul, even the most hidden, and its demands are inexorable and immutable. This law is set up as a standard of absolute perfection and any want of conformity to this even in the least particular, is sin. Anything less than this rigid unchanging demand would be unworthy of the great and holy One, the Supreme God, the Governor of the worlds. Anything less than loving God supremely, anything less than perfect obedience to his holy, just and good law, is sin. Absolute holiness is conformity in every particular to this high standard, nothing short of this. When a man is thus conformed to the law of God in every part of his moral nature, free from every defect with all holy affections in full exercise, then, and not till then, will he be completely sanctified. Only then will he have perfect holiness. How is it possible for a man to believe that he is perfectly sanctified if he has any proper view of the spirituality of that great rule by which he is governed now, and by which he is to be judged at the last day?

2. I derive a second argument from our want of ability to obey the law of God. Man before the fall could obey perfectly the law of God. He had the moral strength to render the obedience that was required. The angels in heaven have that ability, but fallen man has not—not even when renewed by the spirit and brought into a state of grace. It was to those who were in a gracious state that the Saviour said, "without me ye can do nothing," and it is said they are not sufficient of themselves to think anything as they ought. Those who know most of themselves, know that they have natures that are morally depraved, without strength, unable to obey the law of God. Those who have the clearest insight into the workings of their souls, who have the fullest view of the plague of their own hearts, know the truth of this: "No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commands of God, but doth daily break them, in thought, word and deed." If this inability belongs to men, to the best of men, to regenerate men, to Christian men, then how is it possible for them to have perfect sanctification?

3. I find a third argument in the fact that the Scriptures expressly assert that all men are sinners. This does not mean that all men were sinners before their conversion, but the meaning is that they have sin cleaving to them as a feature of their moral state. The wise man said, "there is not a just man on earth that doeth good and sinneth not." Solomon said in his prayer at the dedication of the temple, "there is no man that sinneth not." James says "in many things we offend all." The "we" in that sentence includes himself and the Christian people to whom the epistle is addressed, and he means to assert that all Christian people come short of obeying the great standard of right. There are many expressions that contain the same general thought, as all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, no flesh living is justified in the sight of God and every one must lay his hand upon his mouth and his mouth in the dust in the sight of the infinitely holy God. These passages refer to all men without exception, to Jews and Gentiles, to renewed and unrenewed, to babes in Christ and to mature Christians. Hence they are ever ready to confess their sins, to deplore their moral weakness, to acknowledge their shortcomings, to say with Peter "I am a sinful man," or with Job "behold I am vile." Very much of the experiences of God's people, as detailed in the Scriptures, is taken up with these confessions. And there is not in the whole Bible a case where a Christian thanks Bod that he is wholly delivered from the pressure and power of sin and has attained to perfect holiness. If such a thing were attainable, how is it that we do not find it among Bible Christians. And if any one ever attained it in Bible times, how is it that it was not recorded or that no record of it has come down to us.

4. The fourth argument is found in the imperfections that belong to the very best of men. There is no effort made by the sacred writers to set forth God's people collectively or in any individual instance as perfect. As their lives are presented to us by the pen of inspiration they had their faults, their sins, so it was with Noah and Job and Moses and Abraham and David and Hezekiah and Peter and John and Paul. These are the very best specimens of Bible Christians. In them divine grace did her perfect work; and God honored them to do great things in building up his kingdom, yet it was never claimed that they were fully sanctified, but on the other hand expressly mentioned that they committed sin. There are those who claim to be perfectly holy. Are they better than Noah who walked with God, or better than Abraham who was the friend of God, or better than Moses, the meekest man, or better than David, who is expressly called "the man after God's own heart?" Isn't the claim a most preposterous one, how can people be so awfully deluded?

5. I find my next argument in the Lord's prayer. Not only is it common for Christians to confess their sins and pray for the pardon of those sins, but our Lord taught his disciples when they addressed their Father in heaven to say "forgive us our trespasses." But if they have no trespasses, if they have gone beyond this stage, if they have got to a point where they do not sin, this prayer would be inappropriate. This is the universal Christian prayer, has been used by Christian people in every age of the Christian dispensation, yet it asks for forgiveness which would be out of place if they had no sin. This prayer will not be used in heaven, because that is a sinless state, there will be no sin there to be pardoned. And the fact that it is properly used here shows that we have sin and that it is foolish to hope for absolute deliverance from sin. There is force in this argument. It was used 1200 years ago by Augustine in his controversy with Pelagius, and it has never been answered and can never be.

6. Perfectionism utterly disregards that great struggle carried on between the good and evil principles in the hearts of God's people which, according to the Bible, is one of the chief things in Christian experience. Paul in the 7th chapter of the Romans gives, with great fulness, this conflict as he felt it in his own heart. He says, "for that which I do, I allow not, for what I would that do I not, but what I hate that do I . . . . for I know that in me (*i. e.* in my flesh) there dwelleth no good thing . . . . for the good that I would I do not, but the evil which I would not that I do . . . . I find then a law that when I would do good evil is present with me . . . . but I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. And further on in the same context he compares this evil principle against which he struggled to a corpse chained to a living man, which he could not shake off even by the most strenuous efforts. Paul may have seen criminals subjected to this cruel treatment in the Roman provinces which he visited and he saw in it a faithful portraiture of the struggle in his own bosom with the sin that dwelt in him. Our best commentators agree that Paul is here giving his own experience and not his experience before, but after conversion. And this experience as here detailed is not inconsistent with what God's children have experienced in every generation. They all have the same humility, the same sense of guilt, the same consciousness of indwelling sin, the same conviction of helplessness. They are all sensible of this evil principle that pulls them back and interferes with their doing what they would, and they are just as sensible of an earnest and sincere purpose to do what is right. They consent unto the law that it is good. The conflict between these two principles is a severe one. They groan under it. So did Job and David and Isaiah and many other Bible Christians. Now if there are those who have no sin in their hearts, who do not have to struggle with evil tempers and dispositions, having wholly overcome and trampled them under foot then they have an experience different from the best of Bible saints. They have a Christian experience of which the Bible does not know anything.

7. Perfectionism ignores another great characteristic of Christian experience as it is presented in the Bible, viz., that it is progressive, a going on from a lower to a higher stage, a growth in grace as it is expressly called. Many figures are employed by the sacred writers to illustrate this progress. They often compare it to the growth of plants and trees. The principle of spiritual life is compared to corn in good ground, to a tree by the rivers of water, to the palm tree and cedar in Lebanon which are said to be full of sap and bring forth fruit in old age. It is compared to the growth of the human body. There are babes in Christ to be fed on milk and others who require strong meat. Again, it is compared to a journey, to running in a race and also to the light which goes on from the first dawn of the morning to the bright blaze of noonday. Now the very idea of progress implies that perfection has not been attained. Suppose one is already completely sanctified, then all these exhortations in the Bible to grow in grace and all the directions how this may be attained would be of no use to him. He has gone beyond the need of these. Why should he pray or study the Bible or attend upon the services of the sanctuary. He has already attained the very ends to be effected by these things. That system of things called the means of grace were instituted for the perfecting of the saints, for establishing and building them up, for helping them on to the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, but our perfectionist has these things already and they cannot be of any use to him. He has gone beyond the point where they can be of any service to him.

8. There are many passages of Scripture which seem specially fitted to warn against those who embrace this "Perfect Holiness Doctrine." I can only quote a few of them. Paul tells of some who were puffed up with their fleshly mind; and he utters these awful warnings: "Be not high-minded but fear," "Mind not high things but condescend to men of low estate," "Be not wise in your own conceits," "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." Doesn't it seem plain as the sunshine that these warnings were written just to meet such a delusion as that we are combatting?

In Isaiah we are told of those who say "Stand by thyself, come not near to me, for I am holier than thou." This is that spiritual pride that is most hateful to God and the very reverse of the true Christian character. It is not something we are to imitate, but something for us to avoid. To boast of our superior holiness is the very reverse of gospel sanctification. To be proud of our gifts, of our attainments, of the fact that we are better than others is to have the very spirit of the Pharisee and is indirect antagonism to the humility, the distrust, the low estimate of ourselves which is eminently a part of a holy character.

There is one mere verse that I want you to notice and I will put it in a paragraph alone, that its forcefulness may not be lost among several other passages. It is 1 John 1-8, "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." Now mark this language, "if we say we have no sin," that's the perfectionist, veritable, full-fledged, unmixed with anything else; and what does this inspired apostle say of such an one, "that he deceives himself and the truth is not in him." He is a poor, ignorant, mistaken, blinded, deluded sinner, he is made up of lies, there is no truth about him. And yet men teach this doctrine and people pretend to this perfection while this passage remains in the Bible!

9. There are three examples in the Bible of people who claimed to be perfectionists and only three, and I present these as my last argument. (1) The Pharisees made this pretension. They could not have had much confidence in this claim; still they wanted others to believe that they were free from sin, yet the Saviour says of these very people that they were whited sepulchres without, and within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. (2) The young man who said to Christ of the commandments, "all these have I kept from my youth up." But the Saviour showed that his claim was false, "one thing thou lackest," and that one thing was the principal thing, the one thing needful and he would not give up his wealth for the Saviour. (3) The Church of Laodocea, the Saviour said, "Thou sayest I am rich and increased in goods and have need of nothing. That was their estimate of themselves, but Christ said as their true state, "thou art wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked." Two things are common to these three examples. They all claimed to be perfectionists, to be without sin; yet all three were without grace, awfully deluded. Is there not a warning in these examples to us all?

It may be asked what harm can this perfection do, even if it is wrong? why attempt to disprove it? why warn people against it? I answer, any wrong view of Christian experience is dangerous. It would be easy to show that this perfect holiness doctrine leads either to fanaticism on the one hand, or to infidelity on the other. I, however, cannot now discuss this part of the subject.

The Bible teaches us that the Holy Spirit is the great agent in sanctifying God's people, and that he carries on this work through the truth. The word of God is the sword of the spirit, the instrumentality by which he works. The knowledge of the truths contained in the scriptures feeds and strengthens the spiritual man, under the presence and fostering operations of the spirit. This is the Bible plan; this is God's plan, and not machinery; not shoutings, and vociferations, and bodily contortions, and loud prayers. Elijah was taught that the Lord was not in wind, or the earthquake, or the fire, but in the still small voice. Away back in the middle of the Jewish dispensation God put his frown on this Gospel of Fuss and taught his people that they were not sanctified by noise and disorder and confusion; but the Spirit works gently, quietly, unostentatiously, and yet effectively.

Some Striking Planks in the Platform of the New American Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Among the declarations in the platform of the American party is the following:

"The American party is in favor of so amending the laws of immigration as to prevent the coming to our shores of all aliens who are criminals or paupers, of all who are not of good moral character, intellectual capacity and physical health, to give assurance of their value as citizens, and in favor of restricting the importation of all laborers under contract of hire in any industrial or mechanical pursuits. The American party is in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of all the naturalization laws, reserving the rights of all who have in good faith declared their intentions of becoming American citizens. Political controversies of whatever character existing in other countries shall not become the subject of agitation or consideration in the United States of America. Non-resident aliens shall not be permitted to own lands in the United States or permitted to receive the same by inheritance. The boycott is an alien and cowardly device, the growth and transplant of foreign soil, and shall find no favor or indulgence in the American party."

Patterson Wardlaw.

Columbia Register.

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners on yesterday, Mr. Patterson Wardlaw of Abbeville was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. H. Clarkson, as Principal of Laurel Street School. Mr. Wardlaw is a young man of rare experience and ability as an educator. After studying at Erskine College he pursued a course at the University of Virginia. He was associated with Superintendent D. B. Johnson in the graded schools of Newberne, N. C., and was afterwards elected Principal of Mt. Zion College at Winnsboro, where he worked with great success. Lately he has been at the head of a flourishing school at Darlington. Mr. Wardlaw's election gives assurance that the Laurel Street School will lose nothing of its efficiency.

Dispatches from all over the United States, except the Pacific Coast, reports July 16 as the hottest day of the season. The thermometer record is as follows:

St. Paul	97	degrees.
Detroit	102	"
Wilmington, Del	100	"
Baltimore	100	"
Lockhaven, Pa	106	"
Washington	98½	"

Richmond, from 100 to 104; Columbia over one hundred degrees.

GREENWOOD'S GREETING.

SOMETHING OF A PERSONAL NATURE.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of a Beloved Citizen Who Was Suddenly Called Home.

GREENWOOD, July 18, 1887.

The hottest weather of the season is upon us. On yesterday the temperature reached 102°, and at ten this morning the mercury is "figuring around" away up in the nineties. Our streets are very dry, and of dust there is not a scarcity. A "ground soaker" is needed, and for it we earnestly wish.

Rev. A. C. Stepp, of Line Creek, S. C., spent last Saturday in town. This was his first visit to this place in many years, and we are glad to know that he was agreeably surprised when told of the size, population and immense business of our growing city.

Gen. M. L. Bonham was in town last Friday. He has many staunch friends here who are always glad to welcome him to our town.

Rev. F. Auld, assisted by Rev. W. R. Buchanan, is conducting a protracted meeting at Tranquil church this week.

The business portion of this place narrowly escaped destruction by fire on last night about three o'clock. A fire originated in a show case in the store of Mr. M. A. E. Waller. Matches were usually kept in the case, which contained cigars and cigarettes, and it is probable that these were ignited by rats, as there was a small hole in the case, through which they could have entered. The fire was discovered by Policeman Milford, who at once called for assistance. As soon as possible the store was opened, and in a short time the fire which had not made much headway was extinguished.

Miss Julia Glass, an accomplished teacher from Ninety-Six visited Miss Corrie Beacham last week.

Rev. Jno. L. McLees is visiting his old home and relatives here.

The second base ball nine of this place and the first nine of Ninety-Six played a game on the field of the latter on Friday. The contest was a close one and at the end of the game the score stood six to seven in favor of the Greenwood nine. The same players will again contest on the diamond this afternoon. The game will be played on the field at this place.

Everybody and their friends will be here on next Wednesday.

Mr. Z. T. Cook and family, after spending several weeks in Batesburg on account of the illness of Mr. Cook, returned last week. Mr. Cook is now at his old post and we are glad to know that he has almost fully recovered from his severe illness.

Mr. A. E. Gonzales of the Charleston *News and Courier* was in town last week.

Mrs. J. L. Talbert, of Spartanburg, is visiting Mrs. S. E. Parks.

Maj. Peter McKellar died at his home here last night at ten o'clock, of apoplexy. Maj. McKellar, who was well known throughout Abbeville county, was born in Greenoch, Scotland, in 1810, and removed to this country with others of his worthy family when about five years old. His father, Donald McKellar, settled at the place now known as Scotch Cross, and at that place the youth and early manhood of the deceased was spent. He secured chiefly by his own efforts, a liberal education, which with his easy manner and popular address, won for him the good opinion of his neighbors who made him a Captain and afterwards a Major of malitia, which position he filled most acceptably. At the age of twenty-three he joined the Baptist church and was ever afterwards a true and devoted Christian. He was very liberal in his contributions to educational and church enterprises. All of his children were offered the advantages of a collegiate education. He leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn his death. His church and community will miss him. After the funeral services this afternoon the body will be placed in Greenwood cemetery.

How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest.

Prof. and Mrs. A. S. Townes, of Greenville, are in town, having been called to the death-bed of Maj. Peter McKellar on yesterday.

Commissioner Bonham says there is an apprehension on the part of the public, lest Greenwood may, in view of her railroad prospects and future aspirations, get "too big for her breeches." There need be no such apprehension. She will always be prepared to splice them to suit her expansion. She will keep herself "clothed and in her right mind." Not the least ground for apprehension.

GREENWOOD'S MALE ACADEMY.

Professors G. C. Hodges, A. B. Stallworth and E. C. McCants Will Run the Machine Next Year.

GREENWOOD, July 19, 1887.

Prof. A. B. Stallworth of Woodruff, S. C., and Prof. E. C. McCants, of Ninety-Six, have been have been secured as professors in the faculty of the Greenwood Male Academy. The election of Prof. Geo. C. Hodges, his eminent qualifications and implicit confidence which the people have in his ability and executive skill as a teacher are already known to the public.

Prof. A. B. Stallworth is a native of Edgefield county where he spent his youth. While still young he entered Furman University, from which institution he graduated with distinction and the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1882. Since has graduation he has been engaged in teaching for which he seems to be peculiarly qualified. Two or three years since he was elected principal of the Woodruff Academy which position he has filled to the perfect satisfaction of all patrons. By his ever-increasing interest and untiring effort a splendid school has been established, and it is with reluctance that his friends at that place see him leave.

Prof. E. C. McCants is a native of Ninety-Six and a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy in the Class of 1886. He stood well in his class, and by his studiousness, kindness and gallantry, won an enviable popularity among his classmates. Since his graduation he has been engaged in teaching. He was principal of the Magazine Hill School of Abbeville during the last year, where he gave entire satisfaction and won the esteem and confidence of all. A very complimentary notice appeared in the *Press and Banner* at the close of the school which has not been forgotten by the readers of that paper. With these talented, trained and experienced teachers, admirable location, pure air and other advantages, we feel confident that no better place for the education of young men could be found. We are far removed from the larger cities, and, of course, the temptations and questionable pleasures of city life are avoided. By a special act of the State Legislature intoxicating liquors are not legally sold, and drunkenness is not at all common. Churches are numerous, and our town is noted for its morality and progressiveness in matters tending to the cultivation of literary taste and mental culture.

Mr. J. Frank Smith, of Laurens, is in town taking orders for the now famous "Lee Book." This is the only authentic biography of the beloved Southern leader, Gen. R. E. Lee, and the only record of his private and military life that is endorsed by the Lee family.

MAC.

VARIOUS ITEMS FROM THE INFANT CITY.

Words From a New Correspondent. Who we Hope may Write Often.

McCORMICK, S. C., July 16, 1887.

Our depot has been painted which adds to its appearence.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcomb Sturkey, of Augusta are visiting relatives in town.

The junior base ball clubs of McCormick and Troy again crossed bats on last Tuesday at Troy for the championship. Both clubs played exceedingly well, although the Trojans were defeated by a score of 8 to 2. Seven times they failed to get a man over the home plate. Four times this occurred to the McCormickites. Score by innings.

McCormickites	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0–8
Troy	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0–2

McCormick's catcher, J. N. Robinson, deserves especial notice. His catching behind the bat was superb.

The McCormick Division of the Sons of Temperance is on the increase. The following officers were elected sometime since for the ensuing quarter.

Dr. J. P. Robinson, W. P.
Jas. A. Creighton, W. A.
Jas. Walsh, P. W. P.
J. S. Harman, F. S.
Miss Emma Corley, Treas.
J. L. Harris, R. S.
Miss Jennie Cox, A. R. S.
Miss Eva Price, A. C.
C. A. Tutt, C.
Austin Whitten, I. S.
W. L. Branch, O. S.
Rev. J. C. Chandler, C.

Crop prospects are fine. Farmers and merchants are buoyant. McCormick expects six thousand bales of cotton this season.

Mr. Berry Deason an old and respectable citizens died last Friday morning, after an illness of four months.

It is rumored that a strong grocery house of Augusta will open a branch house here this fall.

McCormick is on a boom and has been so for five years without abatement.

A darkey (Wash McCord) was arrested last week and brought before Judge Moore for a violation of contract. The charge being proven, he was sentenced to thirty days in jail. The prosecutor agreed to compromise for twenty dollars. The defendant preferred to board at the county's expense. He was delivered to the constable for safe keeping and delivery to jail. The officer of the law seeing that the prisoner was not only willing but anxious to spend awhile at Abbeville, turned him loose and told him to report the next morning, which he did, long before daylight, and seemed to be in a hurry to get off. If the commitment had been given to him, he would have delivered himself to the jailor beyond a doubt. TROUPE.

WASHINGTON CITY IN 1862.

Overrun by the Riff-Raff of all Creation—What a War Correspondent Saw.

Washington at the time I went there in July, 1862, was a cesspool into which drained all the iniquity and filth of the nation. It was filled with runaway negroes, contractors, adventurers, office seekers, gamblers, confidence men, courtesans, uniformed officers shirking their duty, and the riff-raff, the offscourings of all creation. The streets were dirty, the hotel but little better than kennels, the boarding houses unclean and extortionate, and, although there was a pretense that intoxicating liquors were not sold, drink could be had anywhere and universal drunkenness prevailed.

In addition to these characteristics the city was an immense hospital. Every church was occupied by the sick and wounded; the aisles, galleries and ante rooms were thronged with patients. Every vacant lot was occupied with long, low, temporary structures devoted to the victims of the war. Nearly every house of more than ordinary magnitude had a sentry in front of it, while the pale faces at the windows indicated the use to which it was being put by the authorities. All the heights about the city for miles were covered with whitewashed buildings, which were crammed with sick and wounded Federal soldiers.

I had a little hospital experience