

TERMS: ONE YEAR \$1.50. SIX MONTHS .75c. Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee a Convention of the Democratic Party of Anderson County will be held in the Court House in Anderson, on Saturday, the 31st of May, instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:

- 1. The election of a County Chairman and an Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing two years.
2. The election of ten delegates to the State, Congressional and Circuit Conventions.
3. To consider amendments to the rules governing Primary Elections in this County, and
4. To transact such other business as may be necessary for the welfare of the party.

The County Convention will be composed of two delegates for the first fifty members, or fraction thereof in each Club, and one additional delegate for each additional twenty-five members over fifty in a Club.

For the purpose of electing such delegates all Democratic Clubs in the County are requested to meet at their usual place of meeting on Saturday, the 17th day of May, instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

If any Club should fail to meet at the time above indicated, such Club is requested to meet at the place and hour indicated on the following Saturday—the 24th instant.

All members of the Clubs are requested to attend these meetings and participate in the election of officers of the Clubs for the ensuing two years, and also delegates to the County Convention.

The Committee, in consideration of the fact that many names of members of other Democratic Clubs were added to the rolls of several of the Clubs for the convenience of voters at the last Primary Election, resolved that the Clubs having added such names be requested to eliminate all such names from their Club rolls before they elect delegates to the County Convention herein called. The attention of the Clubs is respectfully called to this request from the County Committee.

E. B. MURRAY, County Chairman, G. F. TOLLY, Secretary.

In Louisiana the Democratic State ticket was successful in the late election by twenty thousand majority. This, though a comfortable majority, is very far short of the majority which the Democrats have heretofore had in their elections in that State. If the Republicans elect their President this Fall it is not improbable that Louisiana will desert the South after this year.

The name of Robert Lincoln is mentioned for Vice-President on the Republican ticket in connection with every name suggested for nomination for President, except that of Senator Logan, who comes from Lincoln's State. Logan stands no chance whatever of receiving the nomination for President, and therefore Lincoln is pretty certain to receive the nomination for Vice-President, unless there should be a dead-lock in the Convention on the presidency, in which Lincoln occupies an advantageous position to be taken up as the solution to the dead-lock. It is about as certain as anything gets to be in politics that Lincoln will be nominated either for Vice-President or President by the Republicans in their coming Convention.

The Democrats of Iowa have just had the biggest State Convention ever held by the party in that State. Tilden delegates were elected to the National Democratic Convention, and a tariff reform platform adopted. The papers which have heretofore been unable to see any indication of a boom for Tilden have probably begun the eye opening process. Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Oregon and Iowa are the only States in which the Democrats have held their conventions, and all of them have elected delegates who will vote for Tilden. These States represent the various phases of the tariff issue, and yet all of them agree upon Ex-Gov. Tilden as the man to lead the party. This is a most fortunate way for the Democrats to get out of their tariff divisions. The great fraud of 1876 should, and we believe will, be rebuked in 1884 by the overwhelming election of the man who was cheated out of the presidency by an 8 to 7 Republican commission.

A PATENT MEDICINE COMBINATION.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, under date of April 24th, says: "The movement to maintain prices on proprietary medicines, inaugurated by Druggists here recently, promises to spread throughout the country. A dozen of the largest patent medicine manufacturers in the United States have formed a protective association to prevent the cutting of rates, and circulars have been sent to all wholesale and retail dealers notifying them not to sell at less than established prices, under penalty of having their supply cut off. Thirteen prominent firms in the East have already been boycotted because of their violation of the rules of the new organization. The combination controls 30,000 drug stores and between 700 and 800 wholesale establishments. The patent medicine manufacturers interested are Hostetter & Sons, Perry Davis & Sons, C. C. Green, Johnston, Holloway & Co., Charles H. Vogler & Co., Fleming Bros., Dr. Joyce & Sons, J. C. Ayer & Co., Foster, McBurness & Co., Dr. W. Campion & Co., Tarr & Co., and Dr. J. H. Schenck & Sons."

This means an advance in price of patent medicines by checking competition between manufacturers. This is a new use of the pooling of issues, and as usual in such cases the people who use the medicines in the combination, have to pay for the privilege.

James R. Chalmers, a recent convert, received a decided snubbing in the Mississippi Republican State Convention. The Convention was presided over by John R. Lynch, colored, who on all occasions expressed a contempt for Chalmers' political methods, and the latter was defeated in every proposition brought before the Convention. Chalmers was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

THE SENATE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

There has been more widespread misunderstanding of the scope and provisions of the Senate Educational Bill than of any important measure that has claimed public attention lately. The bill merely appropriates a sum of money to aid the States in the work of common school education. There is nothing compulsory about the measure, and it has no machinery. The sum is appropriated among the States on the basis of illiteracy, as ascertained from the census of 1880. The General Government has no right to interfere with the school system of any State. Separate schools for white and colored children are authorized by express terms. The money is paid into the State school treasury, and spent under the directions of the Legislature of each State. The disbursement of the school fund and the management of the schools is entirely in the hands of the State authorities. The only provision being that it shall be fairly and impartially expended. There is no requirement in the bill necessitating the expenditure of the money among the several Counties according to their illiteracy. It is to be fairly expended under the State School Law. This, in South Carolina by analogy to the division of County funds, would probably be apportioned according to the attendance on the public schools. The dread that something disastrous is to grow out of this measure appears to us utterly chimerical. The present bill is a good one. Even its opponents admit that if evil comes out of it there must be a subsequent amendment of the law. This supposes that there will be a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House of Representatives. Therefore, if they could amend this bill they could pass a new one. If defeating this bill they do not lessen the possibility of trouble. In our opinion they increase it. If the present bill is passed it will probably be the end of Educational legislation by Congress. If it is not passed, the subject will continue to be agitated, and a bad bill may be passed. The Republican party is determined to try the experiment of educating the negro. They now propose to do it through the common schools of the State. If this is defeated they may come up next with a bill for schools controlled by Federal machinery—teachers sent here from abroad and controlled by Federal officers. For our part, we think it safer to take the present law, which is a good one, rather than risk legislation by a new Congress, which may give us a very objectionable measure. When we go to the real source of opposition to this bill in South Carolina it will be found in most cases to be based on an opposition to the present tax in this State for the aid of common schools. That question is not involved in the present discussion. The two mill tax for common schools is a Constitutional provision. We cannot get rid of it at present. Therefore, the common schools will go on for some time to come under the present law. The revenue we raise is not sufficient to give us good schools. They are only kept open from four to five months in the year. The aid proposed from the Federal treasury will give us an average of about \$550,000 per year for eight years. This would nearly double our school revenues, and enable the schools to run eight or nine months in the year, which would be quite an efficient school term. It seems to us, therefore, that as we are compelled to have the common schools that we ought to have efficient schools. We can do this if the General Government helps us. We cannot do so independent of such help without imposing greater burdens of taxation than our people can afford.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

The House of Representatives, among other diversions, has been wrestling with petitions for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the right of suffrage to woman. The Judiciary Committee has gone all to pieces over the enchanting theme of woman—her rights and her wrongs. Four different reports have been submitted by the Committee. The majority is adverse to the proposed amendment. Its report was prepared by representative Mabury, and says in part:

"To permit the entrance of political contention into the home would be either useless or pernicious; useless if man and wife agree, and pernicious if they differ. In the former event the volume of ballots alone would be increased without changing the results. In the latter the peace and contentment of home would be exchanged for the bedlam of political debate and become a scene of base and denigrating intrigues. In another question often suggested what portion and what class of women would avail themselves of the privilege of suffrage if extended to women, your committee is of opinion that while a few intelligent women, such as appeared before the committee in advocacy of the pending measure, would overcome the obstacles in the way of their casting the ballot, yet the mass of intelligent, refined and judicious women, with the becoming modesty of their sex, would shrink from the rude contact of the crowd, with the exceptions mentioned, leaving to the ignorant and vulgar the exclusive right to speak for the gentler sex in public affairs."

Messrs. Reed, E. B. Taylor, T. M. Browne and McCord, in their minority report say: "The association of the sexes in the family circle, in society and in business, having produced a union, both there is neither history, nor reason nor sense to justify the assertion that association in politics will tend to demoralize either. No reason on earth can be given why man should claim the suffrage as a right of manhood which does not make a right of womanhood also. If suffrage be given man to protect him in his life, liberty and property, the same reasons argue that it be given to woman, for she has the same life, liberty and property to protect."

Mr. Dorsheimer, while concurring with the majority in recommending that the matter be laid on the table, says: "I think it probable that the interests of society will soon require that woman should have the right of suffrage, and I am not willing to say more than that the present is not an opportune time for the submission of the proposed amendment."

Mr. Poland's report says: "The office and duty which nature has devolved upon woman during all the active and vigorous portions of her life would often be under the control of the more indolent and feeble sex, and in such cases, conventions, etc., or to act as a member of the legislature, or as juror or judge. I cannot bring myself to believe that any large portion of the intelligent women of this country desire such things granted, or would perform any such duties if the chance were offered them."

We agree with Judge Poland's philosophy as far as indicated in this report. The extension of the right of suffrage to women would not likely conduce to her pleasure or the welfare of the State, for the greater part of those whose voice would be for the public good, from motives of delicacy and refined sensibilities, would not participate in the excited throngs which gather about the polls on election day.

THE C. C. G. & C. R. R.

The Executive Committee of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago Railroad met at Abbeville on Wednesday, the 23rd of April. The agent of the road in England is hopeful of the early success of his negotiations. It is not probable that the people along the line of the road will be called on to vote on the matter of taxation, as provided for by the Legislature, immediately. From what the Register correspondent learned from Gov. Hays, the policy of the road is to wait for a short time for further developments of the financial negotiations in England before taking any step in the matter of taxation along the line. This is a great enterprise, and its success is anxiously hoped for by the people of South Carolina. It is pleasant to have the assurance that there is a prospect of assistance in its construction.

Some days ago a Mrs. Herold, of Barrowville, wrote a letter to the New York Sun representing the people of large portions of Hampton, Barrowville, Aiken and Marion Counties to be suffering for the necessities of life. The letter was taken up and great sympathy expressed by the New York papers for the unfortunate condition of our people—the New York World advocating a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The News and Courier, however, promptly investigated the condition of affairs and gave to the public the facts, which showed that there was no actual suffering from the necessities of life, but that by reason of the short crops, the people are compelled to live more economically than they ordinarily do—denying themselves of many comforts which they have been indulging heretofore. There were isolated cases in which persons were unable to procure supplies for the Summer, but these have been relieved by their more fortunate neighbors. The work of the News and Courier in correcting the erroneous idea that had gone forth is valuable to the State, for the reports published, while they attracted sympathy, were also calculated to create distrust, and thereby damage the credit and reputation of the State. There is a great stringency in money matters all over the State—the result of the unprecedented short crop of last year, but fortunately our people have enough to live on, and while economy is enforced upon them they are industrious and cheerful. Taking everything into consideration, we are inclined to think the condition of the State now is better than it was at this time in 1882. It is true that money is scarcer now than then, but it is likewise true, we believe, that the indolence of the people is less now than at that time.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Editor Intelligencer: Devoted to other pursuits I have for several years past almost entirely refrained from giving any public expression to my opinion on political movements and measures. There occur, however, in the progress of our history and development great pivotal questions, on which our destiny as a free people depend. Then it is that it becomes the duty of every friend of enlightened government to take position for or against the impending change. For some years the subject of National aid to education has been agitated, and the agitation has culminated in the passage by the United States Senate of the Blair Bill with amendments. Whether it has yet passed the lower House I am not informed, or whether it will pass is not absolutely certain. Be this as it may, the attitude is both ominous and alarming. I desire to claim enough of your space, in the briefest manner possible, to enter my protest against and to record my unqualified opposition to the measure.

Firstly, then, I am opposed to it because I regard it as in violation of the National Constitution, contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions, and without precedent or parallel. Secondly, I am opposed to it because with an assumed philanthropy, originating with and championed by Republicans, it comes to us, like the ghost of Hamlet, in such a questionable shape we cannot trust it. As has already been fully said, it is like the Greek's bearing gifts: bringing in the wooden horse filled with armed men—a deep stroke of policy and a profound stratagem for the government to attempt. Thirdly, my opposition is influenced on economical considerations. It means high taxation and long continuance of protective tariffs. Assuming that we may pay into the treasury of the general government in way of revenue, and in posts what we may receive in return, it does not admit of a doubt that we can administer the same sum collected by ourselves more economically. Does any man desire to prefer political association to accomplish more with a given sum upon an object coming within his sphere of action than the public will and can do for him?

But whether or not, parity of contribution to the rule, this measure carries along with it the idea of burdensome taxes and extravagance. Fourthly, I am opposed to the Bill because it is a practical interference between a State and its citizens; at a time, too, when all the States have made liberal appropriations for the education of their people, and rapidly progressing in that direction. And further, also, it looks forward to a compulsory system—a flagrant trespass upon the divine right of parents to control the services and actions of their children. Every man in this country ought to be as free as Caesar.

Fifthly, I am opposed to this grand scheme, because it professes to do by the great central power of the government for the individual just what the individual should do for himself. Responsibility and interest of parents in their children are almost entirely taken away. When enforced they will no longer exert themselves to educate their families. They will become indifferent to the progress and advancement of their children; and the whole system of moral and intellectual training will be given over into the hands of public officials and teachers, of whom it is eminently probable many will be importations, the character of whose education is not to be ascertained by the public mind. The Superintendent at Washington would become the grand almoner of the nation, and the recipients of the bounty its wards. Why not also establish almshouses on as a State and its citizens; at a time, too, when the natural order of things is being made. Opinion has undergone a change. The citizens are now no longer regarded as belonging to the government, but the government to the citizens. The care and education of the young is commended to the natural order, and every parent ought to be made to contribute to the mental culture of his children. This is a debt, imposed by nature, of paramount obligation. If he have lands and good crops, he should have a capital, or if he have health and muscle without property, he is able to contribute to this end. Every one—all in proportion to means and ability. The correct standard of legislation is not the actual necessity. The money collected in shape of taxes from the earnings of industry and enterprise should be sparingly doled out to foster laziness and indolence. The State, and benevolent institutions, should be established for the reception of the indigent poor, helpless and unfortunate, and ample facilities afforded whereby with the efforts of parent and child, coupled with the encouragement and cooperation of the State, any one might acquire a primary education. Has the standard indicated been attained unto by our State government? I believe it has. I am satisfied if the provisions made were properly utilized, with ordinary exertions and sacrifices on the part of parents, that every child in South Carolina might become in some measure educated.

The proposition to give to the idle, the slothful and thriftless an education at the expense of the industrious, the active and prosperous is to offer a discouragement to virtue, a premium on vice. It is contrary to the theory of our government, and it is not a benevolent institution, should be established for the reception of the indigent poor, helpless and unfortunate, and ample facilities afforded whereby with the efforts of parent and child, coupled with the encouragement and cooperation of the State, any one might acquire a primary education. Has the standard indicated been attained unto by our State government? I believe it has. I am satisfied if the provisions made were properly utilized, with ordinary exertions and sacrifices on the part of parents, that every child in South Carolina might become in some measure educated.

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unplated vast and untold wealth and resources, yet this boon of education, without money and without price, has been held out to many millions of the colored race in our country in circumstances of great destitution. Poverty and want are so pressing that they can esteem nothing higher until these are removed. They must by this school necessarily learn habits of industry and economy. It is the ordeal through which all people have gone before mounting up to the advantages of civilization. Accept of the education and knowledge as they stand, but surely will come through the liberal provision already made by the State. I yield to no one in my sympathy for this race, or for suffering humanity at large. I am prepared, too, with the foremost to remove what I conceive to be impediments to his progress and development. But he is not without his advantages. In the midst of a superior and highly cultivated race, with schools and churches and moral influences, his strongest enemies are more numerous than any other than any other part of the human family have ever enjoyed. Hence it is that I am steadily opposed to these large appropriations, which generally should be used to pass both Houses of Congress and become a law. I shall, in season and out of season, advocate its rejection and reprobation by the State. I will wield my pen against its acceptance; I will raise my voice against it, and, if possessed of a thousand tongues, they should be made to proclaim in a thousand precincts for its rejection. The time has arrived when the country should be relieved of debt and the burdens of taxation, revenue, protection and tariffs; when governmental aid should be sparingly given; when monopolies and syndicates for oppression should be suppressed; when oligarchy should be rejected by Democracy; when individual rights should be respected and not merged and swallowed up in the national interest; when the whole people should be emancipated; when the antiquated method of supporting the government by protective tariffs should be abolished, and free trade established, that our entire country may join in the grand march of progress, civilization and development.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For School Commissioner. To the Voters of Anderson County. Careful for the confidence reposed in me by the voters of Anderson County, I have the honor to announce that I have been nominated for the office of School Commissioner of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Commissioner. We are authorized to announce C. P. F. HAYES as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Sheriff. The friends of JOHN H. JONES, of Varennes Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Clerk of Court. The friends of M. P. THIBBLE, of Varennes Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Treasurer. The friends of WILLIAM MCGUIRE, of Varennes Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Judge of Probate. The friends of J. FEASTER BROWN, of Varennes Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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The Abbeville Press and Banner says: It seems that our people are in a great strait for cotton seed. Last fall many of our citizens brought cotton seed to the village and disposed of them at twelve and a half cents a bushel. Now the same persons are going from farm to farm in search of seed to plant. Liens are making application to the stores for the advance of seed. Those who have seed have no trouble in disposing of them at fifty cents a bushel, and we learn that some farmers are waiting on their neighbors to see if any seed will be left which they can get. When people become so improvident as not to save seed, they need expect nothing else than ruin.

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For County Treasurer. The friends of JOHN W. DANIELS, of Varennes Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Savannah Valley Railroad Company will be held at Lowndesville on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. For the purpose of electing delegates to said Convention of Stockholders, the Tax Payers of the Townships that have subscribed to the Capital Stock of the Company are requested to meet on Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1884, at wit: Greenville Township, at Hunter's Spring, at 3 p. m.; Varennes Township, at Flat Rock, at 3 p. m.; Hall Township, at Carswell, at 3 p. m.; Savannah Township, at William Jones, at 3 p. m.; Dark Corner Township, at Sherard's Store, at 3 p. m.; The City of Anderson, on the 9th of May, at 5 p. m. J. E. BREAZEALE, Sec. S. V. R. R. Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, as required by the laws of this State, that he has been licensed by Hon. W. E. Stoney, Comptroller General, as Agent of the following Fire Insurance Companies: Home Insurance Co., N. Y., \$7,488,045; Ins. Co. of North America, Phila., 9,071,636; North British & Mer. Ins. Co., 3,294,404; Imperial Insurance Co., 1,322,420. May 1, 1884. J. A. BROCK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having demands against the Estate of David R. Whitt, Sr., deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and otherwise indebted to make payment. D. R. WHITT, Jr., Ex'r. May 1, 1884.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL, With Song Books. ALSO, PILLS AND COUGH BALSAM, AT Simpson, Reid & Co.'s, WAVERLY HOUSE CORNER. April 10, 1884.

POTATOES. EARLY ROSE, Goodrich, Peerless and White Star Potatoes for sale by A. B. T