JOHN WESLEY'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

All of Them Were Unfortunate and One Filled Him With Lasting Regret.

The story of the great Wesley's love affairs, given by Luke Tyerman in his "Life and Times of John Wesley," forms a strange and most remarkable series of episodes in his life. The first occurrence was during his mission to Georgia, where he formed a deep attachment to a Miss Sophia Hopkey, a niece of the chief magistrate of the colony. The earlier biographies of Wesley represent the affairs as involving a conspiracy on the part of the young lady and her friends against the reputation of the youthful ascetic. But so unlikely an account is now discredited, and is totally disclaimed by Mr. Tyerman. Certain it is that Wesley was deeply in love; certain, too, that he referred the case to his Moravian friends and advisers, who decided accordingly that he should proceed no further in the matter, and he is said to have acquiesced, saying: "The will of the Lord be done." However this may have been (and it seems doubtful whether he voluntarily gave up his attachment), the sequel is equally strange. For we find him a few months after publicly refusing the sacrament to this same lady (then married to a Mr. Williams) when she presented herself at the Lord's table. The grounds of his refusal have never been cleared up; but it was largely in consequence of his behavior that he drew on himself the odium and persecution which drove him out of Georgia.

For some years after this he persisted in his resolution of celibacy—a resolution which certainly was most advisable for one who had embraced a life of self denial, labor and homelessness. In 1742, too, he published his "Thoughts on a Single Life," extolling that state as the privilege if not the duty of all who were capable of receiving it; and three years after, in a published hymn, which is clearly autobiographical, expressed himself as follows:

"I have no sharer in my heart,
To rob my Savior of a part
And desecrate the whole;
Only betrothed to Christ am I,
And wait his coming from the sky
To wed my happy soul."

It was, therefore, with great surprise, and not without some scandal, that in 1749 his friends heard that he was engaged to a Mrs. Grace Murray, a young widow, who had nursed him in a short illness, and who was actually accompanying him at that time in his ministerial travels through the country. This young woman had been brought up as a maid servant, and was a person of small education, though of great attractions, and a fervant convert to Methodism. She was a person of singularly impulsive temperament, and with an utter disregard of delicacy and honor in the midst of her engagement to Wesley allowed herself to coquet also with one of his lay preachers, John Bennett, and for some months the most extraordinary alternations went on, her choice resting sometimes on one, sometimes on the other of her lovers with passionate assertions of her entire devotedness to each, and this with intervals occasionally of a few hours only.

Charles Wesley, disgusted and indignant, strove to put an end to the scandal. His brother yielded and met the lady to say farewell. He kissed her and said "Grace Murray, you have broken my heart." A week or two after she was married to the inferior suitor. She and Wesley did not meet again for thirty-nine years. She long outlived her husband, and when in London she came to hear her son preach in Moorfields, she met her venerable lover—lover still apparently, for the interview is described as very affecting. Henceforth they saw each other no more, and Wesley never again mentioned her name. Through long years Grace continued a course of Christian usefulness, and lived and died eminently respected. She lies in Chinly Church yard in Derbyshire.

Undeterred by his former experiences, in 1751 Wesley again ventured upon an engagement which actually resulted in marriage. Now, too, the lady was a widow, a Mrs. Vazille, her first husband having been a merchant, who had left her a small independence. There was little in her to deserve the attachment of such a man, either in character or intellect. She, too, like Grace Murray, was of humble birth, and, like her, had been a maid servant Having during her widowhood joined herself to the Methodists, she was naturally pleased and flattered with the attentions of their renowned head. Chas. Wesley again interposed, but this time in vain. It soon appeared how ill-advised a union had been contracted, and after a few years of wretched married life, marked on her part by outrageous ill-temper, jealousy, violence, and even treachery, which her husband on his side bore with the patience of a Socrates, the lady one day took herself off and lived in a state of separation from him till her death. "Non eam reliqui, non dimisi, non revocat.—I did not forsake her, I did not dismiss her, I will not recall her," was the husband's apt and pardonable exclamation when he found her gone. She takes her place in the foremost rank of the bad wives of eminent men, worthy to be classed with the wedded companions of Socrates, of Albert Durer, of George Herbert, of Richard Hooder, she was the most vicious vixen of them all.

It may be imagined, without doing any injustice to him, that when his letters were stolen, interpolated, and forged by his wife, for the purpose of injuring his character, the grieving spirit of the old prophet may sometimes have said, "Grace Murray would not have done this." At the same time we must, in justice, say that Wesley cannot be wholly exonerated from blame; for, setting aside the question whether, after electing to marry, he was not bound to do more for the comfort of his wife, he certainly gave occasion to her jealous temper by his unwary conduct, and, most of all, by his unaccountable fondness for a certain Sarah Ryan, a quondam maid-servant like the others, who, although she was the wife of three living husbands, so won the good opinion and confidence of Wesley by her ostentatious devoutness that he actually appointed her matron of Kingswood School, where he necessarily paid frequent visits. No suspicion can really attach, of course, to the fair fame of one pure and unblemished as Wesley, but it was difficult for a jealous wife to think so. And assuredly we must say of him, adopting a well-known phrase of Mr. Froude's, that "in his relations with women he seemed to be under a fatal necessity of mistake."

—Miss Olive M. Brown, of Anderson, has been elected a professor in the Cooper-Limeston Institute, Spartanburg county, and has gone to assume her duties. Miss Brown is a most accomplished young lady.

REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Tillman Defends His Speech in the Senate—Will Apologize When His Facts Are Disproved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1896.

To the Editor of The World:

My uniform rule has been to treat criticisms with silence. I break that rule now for a purpose, and that is to challenge those who have found so much to condemn in my recent speech in the Senate to a trial before the jury of their readers, in which I can have at least a show of justice. The New York Times editorially terms me "a filthy baboon," the New York Evening Post "a political anarchist," The World itself has used the word "blatherskite," the Philadelphia Record calls me "the chieftain of anarchists" and the Globe of St. Paul says: "This fellow brings to the Senate the unsavory record he made in his State, a character tattooed with dishonesty."

These are a few of the parliamentary and elegant phrases employed by the polite and refined editors of some of the leading newspapers as applied to myself. They have not read my speech, they dare not publish it in full, and, basing their criticisms upon a few garbled extracts in which I used strong language to express indignation and contempt, they asked the people of the country to render a verdict against me as a coarse, brutal, ignorant blackguard.

All the words and phrases which occur in the speech to which they take exception do not exceed a dozen. They neither add nor take from the arguments and facts as presented. Not a single one of them is unparliamentary, and frequently, in the same Senate, language as violent, as coarse and as brutal has been uttered in the past by a dozen men whose names are written high in our country's history.

If my language was unparliamentary and indecent, why did no Senator call me to order? If the charges were untrue, why has no Senator answered them, and why do my newspaper critics not even attempt to answer them? Is it unparliamentary and indecent to tell the truth? Are we sunk to that low estate that falsehood and treachery and official dishonesty cannot be mentioned without calling down an avalanche of abuse and slander? What other Senators have whispered among themselves I have spoken aloud and in plain words. What a majority of the people of the country have thought and felt I have uttered.

This is the sum of my offending, and the hireling editors and reporters who now degrade the so-called freedom of the press to so despicable a level may flatter themselves that they create and control public opinion, but the thousands of letters that have poured in on me from every quarter of the Union, mostly from the North, and from men engaged in every pursuit in life, have given me assurances that the scales are falling from the eyes of the people and that the truth, bravely told, has a sweet and wholesome sound. The American people as a whole, the "great common people," love the truth, and they love their country. They despise traitors and thieves and cowards. It is a large mass to move, but the leaven is at work and the issue is joined, and the result will be known on the day of election.

So far as I am individually concerned, and so far as my speech in concerned, I care nothing for the abuse heaped on me, and thank my critics for directing attention to my utterances. When my facts and arguments have been disproved I will apologize. Until then decency demands that men who abuse me for speaking the truth should let their readers see it and judge for themselves, or reserve the epithets for men of their own kind who dread the truth and love cowardice.

If there is no need of reform, reform will not come. If I represent nothing but ignorance and anarchy, why was I elected Governor of South Carolina twice by such overwhelming majorities? For four years, as executive, fought and abused by corporations and banks and their hireling newspapers, why did my State send me to the Senate by a vote of 131 out of a total of 160 in the General Assembly? During these four years the State advanced in material growth and increase of taxable values more rapidly than in any previous period in its history. I spent $500,000 in the erection and equipment of two of the largest colleges for the industrial, technical and normal training in the South—one for each sex. And the constitutional convention, with which I had a great deal to do, fixed constitutional taxes so as to double the free school fund; the saloons have been banished from the State, while three-fourths of the people, if not more, are firm supporters of the new method of handling the liquor traffic. These facts, which are history, cannot be sneezed at nor obliterated. Anarchists don't write such history.

I have never shrunk from the lashings of newspaper scribbers in the areana of State politics and will not begin to do so in the broader field to which my commission from the people has transfeerred me. If it is to be the fate of this great republic to sink to the level of Rome when the Prætorian guards were wont to put the emperorship up to the highest bidder; if Congress is to become or remain the cowardly tool and purchasable agent of the wealthy; if the Federal judiciary are to undermine and destroy the constitution, as foretold by Jefferson; if our liberties are to be lost through supine ignorance aed venality, I, as a sentinel on the watch tower, holding a sacred trust, cannot be charged with having assisted my country to its degradation by giving a note of warning.

B. R. TILLMAN.

ADDRESS TO COTTON GROWERS.

Strong Reasons Are Given for Reduction of Acreage This Year.

To the Cotton Growers of America:

The Cotton Growers' Protective Association of America, in convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., on this the 21st day of January, 1896, again come to you with an urgent appeal for co-operative action in planting the crop for 1896. It is a matter of extreme congratulation that the appeal made to you last year was so generally responded to and that the crop of 1895, made upon the diminished acreage, has had the effect of greatly increasing the price and bringing prosperity to the country. The crop of 1895, though estimated to be 3,400,000 bales short of the crop of 1894, was in the markets of the world worth more by nearly $30,000,000. In the face of this result, to abandon the idea of diminished acreage would be to sound the retreat in the face of victory. It is the concensus of opinion among the best thinkers that of by any means the cotton crop of America could be held within the limits of 7,000,000 bales per annum for ten years, the people of these Southern States would be the richest and most prosperous agricultural people in the world. How can this be brought about? The answer is with you. We appeal to your self-interest and to your patriotism to do all in your power to keep down the production of the staple. Do not abandon the ground you have won. Fight on upon the lines laid down, make the Cotton States self-supporting, put more land in clover and grasses for your hogs to run on, diveresify your crops, and when you have done all this the area devoted to cotton will yield more profitable returns than if you sought to increase the number of your bales.

It is felt by the most thoughtful men that we are entering upon a year of great uncertainties, and that even a small cotton crop may fail to give adequate returns for its production. The mutterings of a storm are disturbing the country and unsettling all business calculations. The prudent man will trim his sails to meet it. With the commerce of the country interrupted by war—and war may come—cotton would be unsalable except at nominal prices. Every consideration, then, of patriotism, of self-interest and of rudence dictates that you adhere strictly to the rule of diminished acreage. Earnest men are earnestly working to lead you and guide you into prosperity. Do not let them labor in vain, but cheerfully and hopefully respond to their appeal.

In conclusion, we desire to say to every cotton grower, whether his crop is 10 bales or 1000 bales, see to it first that your place is self-sustaining—and we mean by this to be sure you grow on the farm an abundance of corn, meat, hay, oats, peas, potatoes, etc., for all the people on the place, both white and colored. If the tenant will not produce these articles, sell them to him, and you keep the money in your own pocket, in place of sending it out of the country. When you have done this, or provided for it, grow what cotton you can.

If every farmer or planter in the cotton-growing district will make this his rule of action, and live up to it, it will accomplish the results we so much desire, of making us all prosperous and happy, whether our cotton, which will be a surplus crop, to make sure first of a cheap, home grown living for all the people, and all the animals, on the place, and then make what cotton you can.

Press this idea on your neighbors and friends; talk it in season and out of season, at home and abroad; influence your papers to write it up, and keep it before the public—at least, until after this year's cotton crop is planted.

Remember, this is purely a labor of love for the benefit of all, and if every farmer will participate, and lend a helping hand, by co-operating in a united and vigorous effort to reduce the size of the cotton crop, and increase the home-supply crop, immense benefit to all is obliged to be the result.

HECTOR D. LANE, Alabama,
W. H. STOVALL, Mississippi,
W. A. BROUGHTON, Georgia,
J. W. CORCORAN, Arkansas,
F. L. MAXWELL, Louisiana,
W. W. STONE, Mississippi,
J. M. CASTLEMAN, Texas,
T. F. P. ALLISON, Tennessee,
CHARLER SCOTT, Mississippi,
A. F. MAYBERRY, Arkansas.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

To be Held in the Fall—Delegates Meet in Chicago—Pat Walsh, Chairman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—An exposition of Southern products, natural and manufactured, will be held in Chicago this fall, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of this city agreeing to manage and finance it while the Southerners interested will furnish it and deliver exhibits free of cost to Chicago. This was the decision of the special committee appointed by the delegation at the Palmer House this afternoon. The committee met immediately after adjournment and after several hours of deliberation decided to so report to the convention when it reassembled tomorrow.

Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, journalists and men prominent in Southern public life came from all States in the South last night and today in large numbers to officially represent their States and cities at the convention which will organize the exposition enterprise. The delegates were filled with enthusiasm anddid not say unkind things about the weather which was down to zero and aggravated by a piercing wind all day.

The States of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Lousiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Maryland and Texans were represented at the opening session, the largest delegation being from Georgia and Tennessee.

Among the morning arrivals were Gen. Charles Thurman, of Nashville; John H. McDowell, the Tennessee People's party leader; Charles D. Mitchell, Chattanooga, vice president of the National Manufacturers' Association; Major John McCann, the "Lame miller," of Nashville, who was appointed by the Governor to look after the military feature of the exposition; Theodore Cooley, chairman of the art department of the Tennessee centennial, and A. M. Wells, commissioner general of the Tennessee centennial.

The delegates came to the Palmer House parlors reserved for their use, and after registering spent the morning hours in social intercourse or business talk with fellow delegates from Chicago or the South.

George W. Zeiss, of Texas, was the first on the ground with an exhibit. He brought up samples of the carnaigre root, which resembles the sweet potato very strongly and which grows in the western part of the State, but thrives in a much more profitable fashion near the Gulf of Mexico, where it is being cultivated. Its product is the tannic acid of commerce, and the Texans are proud of it. Along with the carnaigre comes the ramie, a fibrous production from which textile fabrics may be made with a profit.

While the delegates were arriving and being welcomed by Chicago business men, ex-Confederates and Grand Army veterans, a preliminary committee consisting of W. A. Giles, Chicago; Chairman Patrick Walsh, C. A. Collier, H. H. Stafford and W. H. Harper, of Georgia; Malcom McNeill and Col. H. L. Turner, of Chicago, held a meeting to outline a plan for submission to the convention.

At 3 o'clock the delegates assembled for business, Chicago being represented by many prominent citizens named by the mayor.

A cordial welcome was given the visitors by Corporation Counsel Beale, in the absence of Mayor Swift, who is confined to his home with the grip.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, Ga., was elected chairman, Malcolm McNeil, of Chicago, secretary, and Howard H. Stafford, of Augusta, assistant secretary. Chairman Walsh thanked the corporation counsel for his welcome and made a few remarks calling attention to the great resources of the South and the benefits to be derived from making an exhibit of them to the Western people.

It was resolved that a committee consisting of one representative from each State and ten representatives from Chicago be appointed to decide whether it was an opportune time to hold an exposition as proposed, and if so to present a plan for putting the scheme into operation. The committee appointed by the chairman is as follows: W. P. Halliday, William A. Giles, Gen. Charles FitzSimons, E. M. Lawrence, W. A. Alexander, Malcolm McNeill, John E. Scott, Wm. H. Harper, Col. Henry T. Turner, Postmaster Washington Hesing.

From the South—B. L. Dulaney, Tennessee. T. S. Plowman, Alabama; W. J. Andrews, North Carolina; E. L. Roche, South Carolina; D. B. Dyer, Georgia; T. P. Grasty, Maryland; W. W. Stone, Mississippi; W. P. Rolph, Kentucky; W. A. Simmons, Florida; Morris Schwabacker, Lousiana, and Z. P. Zeiss, Texas.

A resolution was adopted inviting all railroads to send delegates to the convention.

Col. Turner, commanding the First Regiment I. N. G., invited the delegates to attend a regimental drill, reception and dance to be given tomorrow night at the First Regiment armory to the delegates by Chicago citizens and the regimental officers.

The convention then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the committee will report.

AMELIA AND HER PRINCE.

Another of the Quick and the Dead Tries Matrimony for the Second Time.

At Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Va., the home of the bride, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Amelia Rives Chanler, the celebrated authoress, was married to Prince Troubetskia, a Russian prince. The affair was very quiet, and great efforts were made to keep the time of the event from the public. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Paul L. Menzel, D. D., of Richmond, a German Lutheran minister, and was according to the form of the Episcopal church. Miss Gertrude Rives, sister of the bride was maid of honor, and Mr. Allan Potts, of Richmond, was best man. The brides-maids were Miss Landon Rives, sister of the bride; Miss Bessie Martin, of Richmond; Miss Julia McGruder, the authoress, and Miss Elenor Page, of Keswick. Only the immediate family of the bride and the white and colored tenants on Col. Rives's place witnessed the ceremony. The couple will remain at Castle Hill until the 29th, and then sail for Europe.

The ceremony was performed in the grand hall of the spacious country residence, the east side of which was banked high with ferns and potted plants. At the foot of these was a temporary altar, with a pyramid of three flights of American beauty roses, edged with white candles.

The groom, preceded by the officiating clergyman and accompanied by his best man, Mr. Allen Potts, entered the hall from the east wing of the building, the minister taking his position behind the altar, the groom stood slightly to the right while his best man took a position a few feet to his right.

The bride approached from the north hallway. She learned gracefully upon the arm of her father and was regally beautiful in a simple bridal robe of white ivory satin, trimmed in Russian sably. She carried a large white copy of the marriage vows, and wore a huge bunch of purple violets; but no ornaments. She took her place to the left of the groom while her father stood to the right of the best man. Following the bride and her father came the maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Rives, the charming sister of the bride, and her mother. These ladies took corresponding positions on the opposite sides to those occupied by the best man and the bride's father. The four pretty and stately bridesmaids followed the maid of honor and her mother and formed a semi-circle around the altar, thus completing a beautiful and inspiring wedding scene.

The maid of honor was apparelled in a very becoming gown of white chiffon and satin ribbons and wore purple violets.

Mrs. Chanler met Prince Troubetzkia in London a little over a year ago before she had been divorced from her husband. The Prince paid her some attention and invited the Virginia authoress down to the home of his family in Italy. This invitation was accepted by Mrs. Chanler and she had quite a delightful visit to Lake Majore. It was here that the Prince saw most of his present bride. After Mrs. Chanler's return to America nearly a year ago the divorce was obtained and she very soon afterward announced to a few of her most intimate friends her engagement to the Prince. Since her return to this country she had not seen her prospective husband until he reached America upon this occasion. No invitations were sent out to the nuptials and there was no wedding reception.

DISCUSSES CLEMSON.

The House Considers the Privilege Tax—No Change Made.

COLUMBIA, February 20.—The House to-day considered and acted upon several important matters. The registration bill was finally passed by the House and sent back to the Senate to see what it thought of the amendments the House had kindly put in the measure.

After a lively fight the House indefinitely postponed the bill to change the present application of the entire privilege tax fund to Clemson College. The debate brought out the existence of considerable interest and scrutiny as to the financial affairs of Clemson College.

There was an unexpected contest against the passage of a resolution providing for the purchase of 106 acres of land that is much needed by the Hospital for the Insane.

The bill to provide for a reduction in the scale allowed for State printing passed by a decisive vote. The bill proposes a general reduction of about 10 or 15 per cent, and the announcement is that printers stand ready to make a sufficient bond that the printing can be done for the rates agreed upon to-day.

When the registration bill came up for a third reading a number of amendments were packed in again by Mr. Townsend. The Senate will have a merry time of it recognizing the bill when it gets back to that body.

When the bill to provide for the distribution of the privilege tax came up, Mr. Rainsford said that the Clemson report having been received it was time to act on his bill, which proposes to give Clemson $25,000, and the balance to Winthrop College.

Mr. Williams proposed that the balance should go to the State treasury direct.

Mr. Breazeale moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, saying that as long as the implied contract is in force that the privilege tax should go to Clemson it ought not be diverted.

Mr. Williams said if the contract has been broken it was by the Clemson people. They have come here year after year and asked for money. If they returned what they had gotten it would be well to talk about broken contracts. Clemson should be given definite amounts. Clemson, he said, would spend every dollar given.

Mr. W. J. Johnson, of the investigating committee, said that a similar tax to that of last year was recommended. If $25,000 was given from the privilege tax it would be $8,000 more than is recommended, or was spent last year. Then there is $20,000 received for the board and about $5,000 ought to be received from the farm. He wanted to knew whether the sixth of all the State taxes should go to Clemson. The four denominational colleges were being run at a cost of $48,000 he understood, and that was less than Clemson College was receiving. He favored the bill.

Mr. Leon Williams said the law provided for but ten professors at Clemson, and many more were employed contrary to law. There are 150 boys in the fitting school, and they should be at school and not at colleges. These professors were paid $41,360. Mr. Williams then exhibited an interesting statement of salaries paid the professors.

Mr. Williams went on to say that at Erskine 87 boys were educated at $5,850, an average cost of $67.25. Newberry College, 129 boys were educated at $5,500, or an average cost of $42. Wofford 144 boys at $13,000, an average cost of $90, and Furman 139 boys cost $10,500, average $75. At Clemson 499 boys were in attendance, and for these the cost for professors was $41,360, or a per capita of $166, while the average per capita of the four denominational colleges was $68.50. The only way he could explain the difference was that it was State money that was being spent. There appeared to him to be a screw loose somewhere. If Clemson were given $25,000 of the privilege tax that would give the institution $66,000, which he held was sufficient for all expenses and more than the four denominational colleges united spent. He did not intend crippling any of the colleges, and said that Winthrop would be well cared for. He insisted that he only wanted to see things conducted in a business-like way.

Mr. Tatum objected to the bill as it diverts the fund from the purpose for which it was intended. A bill has just been killed to repeal the tax and the present effort is ill-timed.

Mr. Watson challenged any one to show where the money has been misspent. The reports show that all general funds have gone to build up a fine plant. There is now a compact that this tax should go to Clemson, which compact was made when the institution was established. There is no appeal from the farmers for a change as to this fund. The matter should be allowed to remain just as it is.

Mr. Garris said the board hoped to complete the college in every detail this year out of the privilege tax.

Mr. Burns was opposed to the tax on principle, but if it be imposed it should be distributed as provided in the bill. Any college depending on a privilege tax is in danger. Every college should come to the Legislature for a direct appropriation. If the fund amounts to $70,000 it would all be spent. There is no reason for special privileges to Clemson.

Mr. Rainsford said the committee reported a similar appropriation to that of last year, $57,000, and this bill provided for over $60,000 to Clemson.

Mr. Sturkie, of Orangeburg, felt sure that the tax would be repealed, and the time will soon come when a direct appropriation will have to be made. As he believed this privilege tax will soon be cut off he favored Clemson having the advantage now.

"Citizen" Ashley approved the tax, but was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Connor, of Orangeburg, said Clemson has been established on a solid foundation. There was a fascination about indirect taxes, and Clemson, he urged, could ill afford to get such a tax. He did not want to criticise Clemson, but the fact stares the members in the face that four denominational colleges are run for less than Clemson. All information shows that the Clemson is doomed unless she gives up every purpose for which Clemson was built has been made a secondary consideration, this privilege tax. Clemson started out with ten professors and now she has about 30 He had been informed that a majority of the students at Clemson had better be at home attending an academy. He was told that there were 27 mules at Clemson, and yet money is asked for hauling coal. He was advised that every professor got house rent and water and light free, and possibly vegetables and fuel, and he asked that the salaries be compared with those at the South Carolina College, Citadel, Furman, Wofford and the other colleges.

The convicts did all the farm work he heard, and yet $3,000 was asked for farm larbor. Clemson should be confined to her proper sphere and what she was intended for. He regretted to have to say that Clemson's trustees should take warning of a prediction made to him that "a literary crank" would ruin the college. He had no criticism to make on the management of the trustees, as they were new men and doing the best they could.

Mr. Blackwell moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, and on this the yeas and nays were demanded. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 59 to 45.

WEYLER BOASTS.

Several Skirmishes—Four Horses Captured in One Day—Rear Guard of the Enemy Sighted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following is a copy of a dispatch received here today by the Spanish minister, signed by the new commandant of the Spanish forces in Cuba:

HABANA, Feb. 19.—The reports of the last military operations are a follows: Maceo has crossed the line between Habana and Batabano by the village called Vapor, with 60 horses. Later, other troops joined him, in numbers about 600, but the enemy was under fire of the troops commanded by Colonel Seguerra, which killed three rebels and wounded 12.

The insurgents joined their forces at San Felipe de las Vegas, abandoning their route towards Matanzas that has been to the south of the railroad from San Felipe to Guines, fearing the columns which were closing the line between the railroad and the sea. A train conducting General Echague who, with his command, was going to place himself between San Felipe and Guines, met in Molina, between the railroad station of Melena and Palenque, 800 cavalrymen of the enemy, who approached the train thinking it was a freight train. The column fired on them without alighting and arrived safely at Guines.

The column of Colonel Seguera, forming the extreme left, came upon the enemy in San Felipe de las Vegas, where it is found and dislodged Macco, Mira, Diaz and Castillo, with 1,500 mounted men. The cavalry troops of Camahuani charged and defeated them in Culebra and Culebrita hills. The enemy retreated towards Navio. Several columns followed him in a combined movement, encircling him.

General Linares has also defeated Maximo Gomez in Lomas del Porvenero, capturing four horses. The troops had three wounded. Reconnoitering the camp after the engagement, they saw the rear guard of the enemy. Taking them for the Spanish forces, but seeing that they made no answer to the countersign, they opened artillery and Mauser rifle fire, killing six and wounded 27—the column suffering four wounded. The troops followed and encircled the enemy.

In the province of Santiago de Cuba the guerillas of Cobre defeated on the 11th, on Paso Lajas, a small band, killing one and wounding another. The same guerillas in Loma Noruejo, defeated on the 16th the rebels in Porteo Cruz. (Signed) WEYLER.

The places mentioned in the above details are inside a triangle formed by the railroads from Habana to San Felipe and from Guines to Habana by San Jose de las Lajas.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—Coincident with the arrival in this country of Dr. Costello, Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba, the sending of aid to the insurgents has been progressing more rapidly than ever.

There sailed last Saturday afternoon from off the Capes of Delaware the Norwegian steamer Osteria, with an expedition of 50 men and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The vessel has been purchased outright by the Cubans and will be used by them for future work. She is so built that she can easily make twelve knots an hour and, it is claimed, can show her heels to most of the warships Spain now has patrolling the Island. The expedition is in command of Captain Edward Ardue, who served through the ten years' war. With him are a number of the sons of wealthy Cubans in New York city and other parts of the United States.

It is anticipated that the vessel will reach the North coast of Cuba at a point near the Havana coast, about next Sunday, where it will be met by a detachment from General Gonez's army and safe convoyance given to the interior of the island. With the expedition are one Maxim and two Gattling guns.

News has been received here that within the last ten days, ten vessels have arrived in Cuba from this country with 700,000 cartridges, a large quantity of powder and dynamites, and 5,000 riffes. One of the local Junta said to-day:

"As there is no pressing need of men at this time, no regular expeditions will be sent to the Island. General's Maceo and Gomez have under their immediate command in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas over 10,000 men who are without any arms except the machete. He could easily get as many more if he could equip them.

For Free Silver.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 19.—Mr. McClurg, member of the legislature from Carroll county, the home of Senator George and Senator-elect Money offered the following resolution tonight, it being adopted with only one negative vote:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, that we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the government of the United States independently of the action of any other government.

Second—That we do not favor the nomination of any Democratic candidate for President of the United States whose known views are not in accord with ours above expressed.

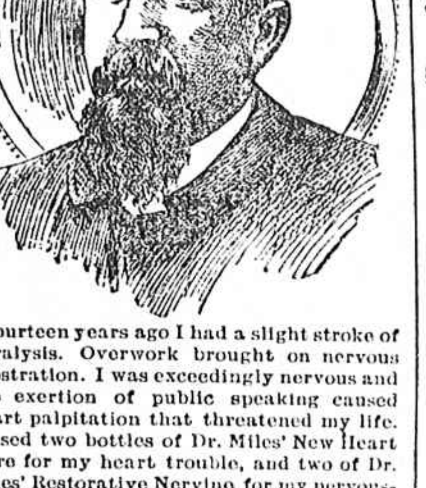
Third—That we favor and insist that those States which give Democratic majorities in the general election should control in making a nomination for President and Vice President.

—At Johns Hopkins University recently a patient and hypnotic influence was successfully operated upon for diseased kidney, no anaesthetics being used. The case was the first in which hypnotism has been used in that institution.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:

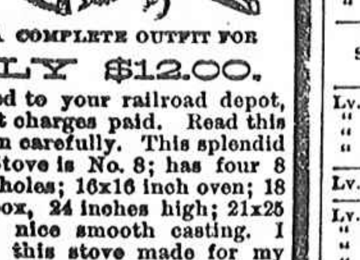


"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

A $25 Cooking Stove



WITH A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR

ONLY $12.00.

Delivered to your railroad depot, all freight charges paid. Read this description carefully. This splendid Cooking Stove is No. 8; has four 8 inch pot holes; 16x16 inch oven; 18 inch fire box, 24 inches high; 21x25 inch top; nice smooth casting. I have had this stove made for my trade, after my own idea, combining all the good points of all medium priced stoves, and leaving out the objectionable features.

Beyond all doubt the best No. 8 Cooking Stove made, for the price. Fitted with 2 pots, 2 pot covers, 2 skellets, 2 griddles, 3 baking pans, 3 joints of pipe, 1 elbow, 1 collar, 1 lifter, 1 scraper, 1 cake polish, 1 iron tea kettle, 1 shovel. We want to make customers and friends in every part of the South, for the purpose of introducing our business to new people, and to renew our acquaintance with old friends.

We will ship this splendid Cooking Stove and the above described ware to any depot, all freight charges paid, for only $12.00 when the cash comes with the order. This stove is a good one, well made, and will give entire satisfaction. Our illustrated catalogue of Furniture, Stoves and Baby Carriages mailed free. Address

L. F. PADGETT,
846 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect

FEBRUARY 23rd, 1896.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. Charleston	7 20 a m
Lv. Columbia	11 10 a m
" Prosperity	12 21 p m
Ar. Newberry	12 32 p m
Ar. Ninety-Six	1 30 p m
" Greenwood	1 50 p m
" Hodges	2 30 p m
Ar. Abbeville	3 05 p m
Ar. Belton	3 15 p m
Ar. Anderson	3 45 p m
Ar. Greenville	4 35 p m
Ar. Atlanta	9 30 p m

STATIONS.	Daily No. 12.
Lv. Greenville	10 30 a m
" Piedmont	11 00 a m
" Williamston	11 23 a m
Lv. Anderson	11 00 a m
Lv. Belton	11 40 a m
Ar. Donnalds	12 07 p m
Lv. Abbeville	11 40 a m
Lv. Hodges	12 25 p m
" Greenwood	1 05 p m
" Ninety-Six	1 30 p m
Lv. Newberry	2 28 p m
" Prosperity	2 39 p m
Ar. Columbia	3 50 p m
Ar. Charleston	8 00 p m

Daily No. 15	Daily No. 13		STATIONS.		Daily No. 14	Daily No. 16
5 30p	7 30a	Lv.	Charleston	Ar	8 00p	11 15a
6 15a	11 25a	"	Columbia	"	3 40p	1 37a
7 05a	12 05p	"	Alston	"	2 55p	12 56a
8 03a	12 53p	"	Santuc	"	1 35p	11 42p
8 25a	1 30p	"	Union	"	12 55p	11 25p
8 45a	1 50p	"	Jonesville	"	12 32p	11 07p
9 15a	2 05p	"	Pacolet	"	12 17p	10 54p
9 45a	2 40p	Ar.	Spartanburg	Lv	11 45a	10 25p
9 55a	3 10p	Lv.	Spartanburg	Ar	11 28a	10 25p
1 00p	6 45p	Ar.	Asheville	Lv	8 25a	7 15p

"P," p. m. "A," a. m.

Trains 15 and 16 carry elegant Pullman sleeping cars between Columbia and Asheville, enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati.

Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:18 a. m., 3:22 p. m., 6:18 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound 1:00 a. m., 8:05 p. m., 11:35 a. m., (Vestibule Limited.)

Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:25 a. m., 2:16 p. m. and 5:20 p. m., (Vestibuled Limited); southbound, 1:50 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 12:27 p. m. (Vestibuled Limited).

Pullman Service.

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 35 and 36, 37 and 38, on A. and C. division.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Superintendent, Washington, D. C. — J. M. CULP, Traffic M'g'r, Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C. — S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains.

Northbound. Jan. 5, 1896.	Ves. No. 38 Daily	Fst M. No 36 Daily	No. 12 Daily	No. 18 E Sun
Lv. Atlanta, C. T.	12 00m	11 15 p	7 50 a	4 35 p
" Atlanta, E. T.	1 00 p	12 15 a	8 50 a	5 35 p
" Norcross	....	12 56 a	9 38 a	6 28 p
" Buford	....	....	10 16 a	7 08 p
" Gainesville	2 25 p	2 01 a	10 44 a	7 43 p
" Lula	....	2 23 a	11 04 a	8 12 p
" Cornelia	....	....	11 26 a	....
" Mt. Airy	....	2 50 a	11 30 a	....
" Toccoa	....	3 15 a	11 53 a	....
" Westminster	....	3 50 a	12 27 p	....
" Seneca	....	4 07 a	12 42 p	....
" Central	4 45 p	4 33 a	1 20 p	....
" Greenville	5 30 p	5 19 a	2 16 p	....
" Spartanburg	6 18 p	6 18 a	3 22 p	....
" Gaffneys	....	6 53 a	4 10 p	....
" Blacksburg	7 06 p	7 09 a	4 30 p	....
" King's Mt.	....	7 32 a	5 00 p	....
" Gastonia	....	7 53 a	5 28 p	....
Ar. Charlotte	8 20 p	8 33 a	6 20 p	....
" Danville	12 00 a	1 50 p	11 25 p	....
Ar. Richmond	6 00 a	6 40 p	3 00 a	....
Ar. Washington	6 42 a	9 40 p	....	....
" Baltm'e, PRR	8 05 a	11 25 p	....	....
" Philadelphia	10 25 a	3 00 a	....	....
" New York	12 53 n	6 20 a	....	....

Southbound.	Ves. No. 37 Daily	Fst Ml No. 35 Daily	No. 11 Daily	No. 17 E Sun
Lv. N. Y., P.R R.	4 30 p	12 15 n	....	....
" Philadelphia	6 55 p	3 50 a	....	....
" Baltimore	9 20 p	6 22 a	....	....
" Washington	10 43 p	11 15 a	....	....
Lv. Richmond	2 00 a	12 55 p	2 00 a	....
Lv. Danville	5 50 a	6 05 p	7 00 a	....
" Charlotte	9 35 a	10 55 p	12 20 p	....
" Gastonia	....	11 30 p	1 06 p	....
" King's Mt	....	....	1 32 p	....
" Blacksburg	10 49 a	12 10 a	2 10 p	....
" Gaffneys	....	12 23 a	2 18 p	....
" Spartanburg	11 37 a	12 59 a	3 15 p	....
" Greenville	12 28 p	1 50 a	4 10 p	....
" Central	1 15 p	2 35 a	5 40 p	....
" Seneca	....	3 00 a	6 05 p	....
" Westminster	....	....	6 22 p	....
" Toccoa	....	3 50 a	6 18 p	....
" Mt. Airy	....	....	7 40 p	....
" Cornelia	....	....	7 45 p	....
" Lula	....	4 41 a	8 12 p	6 57 a
" Gainesville	3 31 p	4 59 a	8 35 p	7 20 a
" Buford	....	....	9 07 p	7 48 a
" Norcross	....	....	9 42 p	8 27 a
Ar. Atlanta, E. T.	4 55 p	6 10 a	10 30 p	9 30 a
Lv. Atlanta, C. T.	3 55 p	5 20 a	9 30 p	8 30 a

"A" a. m. "P" p. m. "M" noon. "N" night.

Nos. 37 and 38—Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited. Through Pullman sleepers between New York and New Orleans, via Washington, Atlanta and Montgomery, and also between New York and Memphis, via Washington, Atlanta and Birmingham. Dining cars.

Nos. 35 and 36—United States Fast Mail. Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta, New Orleans and New York.

Nos. 11 and 12. Pullman sleeping car between Richmond, Danville and Greensboro.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt., Washington, D. C. — J. M. CULP, Traffic M'g'r, Washington, D. C.

W. B. RYDER, Superintendent, Charlotte North Carolina.

W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C. — S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.