

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

Vol. 4.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

No. 3.

H. O. BOWEN, L. E. CHILDRESS,
Attorneys at Law,
Oct. 5, 1893.

B. A. MORGAN, Lawyer, Greenville,
S. C. Practices in all Courts. E
special attention given to Pickens County
cases. Jan. 7, '93.

D. R. J. W. NORWOOD, Dentist, Dr.
W. M. Norwood, Assistant. Office,
88, Main Street, Greenville, S. C.
Jan. 9, '93.

D. R. J. W. NORWOOD, Dentist, Greenvi-
lle, S. C. Office over Addison &
McGee's Drug Store.

D. R. J. F. WILLIAMS is now perma-
nently located at Pickens, and offers
his Professional Services to the people of
the town and surrounding country. Of-
fice and residence at the Griffin House.
Oct. 26—31

The Exchange Hotel,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

O. W. HENDERSON, Proprietor.
Modern Improvements, Large Rooms.
Special attention to Commercial Travel and
Tourists. Table Fare Unsurpassed.
Fine Climate the year round. Ap. 7, '92

J. E. BAGOOD, J. L. THORNEY, JR.
L. C. THORNEY.

HAGOOD & THORNEY BROS.,
Livery, Feed, Sale & Exchange Stables,
Easley and Pickens, S. C.
(Opposite Hotel.)
Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, at
reasonable rates.
Your patronage solicited.

ARK CLARK, Geo. E. COOPER

Clark & Cooper,

Dealers in
Marble and Granite Monuments,

TOMBSTONES of every description
Also, MANTELS, STATUARY, VASES
and Wrought Iron FENCING, Greenville,
S. C. Sept. 19, '91.

Photographs
If you want the finest PICTURES made
in the State, go to

Wheeler's Studio,
113 McBee Avenue Greenville, S. C.
Crayon Portraits a specialty
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Misses McKay

Hats ready for inspection.
Latest styles in

**Walking Hats for Ladies
and Children.**

Infants Caps and Hats,
All the Latest

"All Goods at Cost for 30 days."

PRIZE WINNERS.

Furnished on 15 days test when
he per- street is signed.

If you want an organ of Reputation
Buy the **Carpenter Organ.**

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
W. J. B. STILES.

Nov. 9, '93.

S. M. SNIDER,

Dealer in
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Oct. 19.—3m

GO TO

BACOT'S

DRUG STORE

To Buy the best DRUGS, at the
lowest prices.

Full line of BLANK BOOKS, STA-
TIONERY and SCHOOL SUP-
PLIES.

Closing out our PAINTS, AT
COST!

A full line of ARTIST'S MATER-
IALS.

D. T. BACOT & CO.,

West Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 5, 1893.—6m.

\$100 Reward

For the Merchant that gives you
more Goods for your money than I
will. Just notice the following prices:

CLOTHING—New Stock.

Youth's Suits at \$3.74

Do do 4.75

Do do 5.50

Men's do 4.75

Do do 6.50

Do do 7.00

and up to \$15.00.

Coffee 10 pounds to the dollar.

Cotton Checks 4 c. by the bolt.

3-4 Shirting 4 c. " " "

Prints, all styles, from 4 1-2 to 6c.

all colors 7c.

Good Brogan Shoes 75 cents—other
Shoes in proportion.

A lot of Shoes, small and large
Nos., at cost.

Childrens course shoes 12 1/2 cents
per pair.

Jenns at 18, 20, 24 and 30 cents.
Can't be beat at the price.

I will buy your lint Cotton, Seed
Cotton, and Cotton Seed, at market
prices. Also, dry or green Hides.

Mr. C. H. Parkins and Richard T.
Hallum, are now with me, and will
be glad to meet their friends.

Respectfully,

J. H. Brown

Liberty, S. C., Oct. 12, 1893.

Smith & Smith,

Is the Place for

CHEAP FURNITURE.

Split Bottom Chairs,

Cribs, Cradles,

Tables, Washstands,

Wardrobes,

Bureaus,

Bedsteads, Mattresses,

Carpets,

Coffins and Caskets,

Day and Night.

Telephone Nos. 64 and 38.

Night calls will be answered by Tele-
phone No. 38.

SMITH & SMITH,
63 and 65 Main Street, Greenville, S. C.

The Best and Largest

STOCK OF

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

BOTH WHITE AND YELLOW PINE,

CEILING, FLOORING, WEATH-

ERBOARDING, BOX-BOARDS,

WASH-BOARDS, PARTITION

MOULDING, & C.

HOT-BED SASH, 3 FEET BY

6 FEET, at \$1.75 Each.

Please give us a call when you
need Building Material.

T. C. GOWER & SON.

104 Washington Street,
Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 19.

Freeman & Ferguson's

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Staple and

Fancy Groceries, Grain, Hay

and Feed.

We are making a SPEC-

IALTY of Flour, and can

certainly please as to quality

and price.

Our Christmas Goods are

arriving and we invite you to

call and see them.

Freeman & Ferguson's.

Corner Pendleton and River

Street—

Greenville, S. C.

Drugs! Drugs!

I HAVE on hand at all times a full line

of pure DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOI-

LET ARTICLES, RANCY G O O D S,

PERFUMERY, FINE STATIONERY.

A large stock of COUGH SYRUPS that

will cure your Coughs and Colds.

A full line of Diamond EYE GLASSES

and SPECTACLES for your eyes. I will

fit you up so that it will be a pleasure for

you to read.

As it is now time to go to Gardening

and see about

Garden Seeds,

Will keep a full line on hand.

Then there are PAINTS and OILS in

full line—and every thing usually found at

a first-class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully
compounded, day or night.

When you come to Easley give me a call.
Respectfully

C. N. Wyatt, M. D.

Quillman's Old Stand
Easley, S. C., Feb. 9, 1893. 17

WATTERSON ON THE TARIFF.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—At the an-
nual meeting of the Watterson
Club, the great Democratic asso-
ciation of this city, Mr. Henry
Watterson was the chief speaker.

After some introductory remarks
Mr. Watterson said:

If history were fiction, and politics
a game of blind-man's buff,
poets would be statesmen, and
only children would vote. There
was never a more deliberative act
done by a deliberative body than
the substitution of the Neal plank
for the Vilas plank by the Nation-
al Democratic Convention of 1892.

It was the logical culmination of
a campaign of education covering
ten years. It was an act of the
people setting aside a subterfuge
of the politicians. It was not done
at the dead of night, under whip
and spur, but between the hours
of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening,
when the Convention was wide
awake and knew perfectly what
it was about. It was not planned,
to obstruct the nomination of Mr.
Cleveland; though, if the Con-
vention had suspected that Mr. Cleve-
land had any hand in the original
tariff plank, which it struck out,
he would not have received one-
third of its votes. Both Mr. Vilas
and Mr. Whitney were assured by
myself and others that no obstruc-
tion was meditated; and it is well
known that, averse as I was to the
nomination of Mr. Cleveland, I
regarded it as a foregone conclu-
sion before the Convention met,
and had ceased to disturb any-
body or to be disturbed on that
account. In short, in the most
decisive and, as far as anything in
American politics can be solemn,
in the most solemn—at least in
the most serious way—the Con-
vention ended, as I hoped finally
and forever, the long struggle be-
tween the forces of light and dark-
ness in the Democratic party by
stamping out a double-tongued
assertion of its tariff policy and
inserting a declaration which no
human being could misunderstand
or misreport.

Randallism was dead—Carlisle-
ism was rampant. And with Cleve-
land for Moses—Cleveland, and
his message of 1887—Cleveland,
as the Democrats' ideal of tariff
reform—we went to the country.

We met the onset of the Republi-
cans full in front. They made
their fight directly on our tariff
plank. They described it as a
slip out of the Confederate Con-
stitution. They denounced it as
Calhounism, redivivus. There
was nothing that could be said of
it, or of us that they did not say.
All the worn out pleas of protec-
tion, all the exploded shells of
sectionalism, were thrown into the
breach we had made in the wall of
the robber castle. But they did
not suffice to save it. In spite of
all, with our tariff-for-revenue-
only flag flying and our down-with-
protection drums beating, we drove
the robber barons out of their
earth-works, across their moats
and dikes, into their lair, and out
again, remaining, for the first time
since 1857, complete masters of
the situation, every department of
the Government in our possession.

THE MORAL OF THE VICTORY.

Either we were right, or we were
wrong. The vote of 1890, follow-
ing the passage of the McKinley
Act, seemed to indicate that the
people thought we were right. But
the vote of 1892, electing a Dem-
ocratic President and a Democra-
tic House and Senate, was con-
clusive on this point. If it was
not so then somebody was most
egregiously deceived. Who was
it?

An eminent member of the pres-
ent Government said to me just
after the elections of last Novem-
ber. "It seems impossible now-
days for the party leaders to make
sure of their voters!" He spoke
in a tone of genuine despondency.

"How can you expect anything
else," I replied, "when you are
always deceiving and disappointing
them? The voters are all right.
They know what they want and
what they mean. It is that as
soon as one of these little great
men gets into what he thinks a
big and a snug place that he casts

about to see how he may keep it,
and straightway he sets up for a
little tin Jupiter, who knows more
than anybody else. Then the peo-
ple, finding him too great a man
to be good for anything, turn about
and turn him out, often in sheer
perversity! Men of real genius,
of real courage, of real conviction,
of real inspiration, of real worth,
do their duty first, and count the
costs afterward. As a consequence
the voters believe in them and fol-
low them, even as they followed
Clay through forty years of sun
and shower; even as they followed
Jackson through thirty years of
storm and battle; even as they
will follow you, if you dare to be
as brave and honest as Jackson
and Clay!"

My friend asked me what I
would do if I were chairman of
the ways and means committee.
I will tell you what I would do,
precisely as I told this eminent
member of the Government, my
much-loved and very honored
friend.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

By the aid of the best experts
and authorities I would get to-
gether all the needful statistical data.
I would then find a clean sheet of
paper. I would lay this on the table—
not the little round one, but the
big, oblong table in the ways
and means committee room. Then
I would open the cupboard con-
taining, among other perishable
contents, the McKinley bill; I
would take this out—none too
gently—and pitch it into the fire.
Then I would draw upon my clean
piece of paper three lines. Thus:

Article. Duty. Revenue.

I would begin at the top of the
first column with sugar. Then the
duty—say one cent a pound. Then
the estimated revenue—say \$35,
000,000. Then I would abolish the
sugar bounty, making a difference
of \$45,000,000 in the revenue. I
would follow with tea and coffee.
I would continue, giving prece-
dence, as far as possible, to revenue
yielding commodities not produced
in this country down through the
largest revenue yielding domestic
products—without the least regard
to protection, incidental or other-
wise—and when I got \$200,000,000
I would stop. Then I would take
another bit of white paper and I
would frame an Internal Revenue
Act raising \$175,000,000 on spirits
and tobacco—making \$375,000,000
in all—and the rest, \$50,000,000 or
\$75,000,000, as the estimates might
require, I would raise on an income
tax, first on inheritances and divi-
dends, and then, if need required,
on big incomes.

Then I would call the committee
—the Democratic members of the
committee, I mean—and, when any
one of them proposed to confuse
the simplicity of this perfectly
Tariff-for-revenue-only Act by the
old cant about the danger of being
too precipitate and extreme, I
would knock him out—not down—
by saying: "Read the Nation-
al Democratic platform." And, if
another should try to befog the
issue, to juggle the returns, as it
were, by an effort to revive the old
misleading system of schedules
and classifications, I would take
him—not by the collar, but by the
button—and lead him over to the
Republican side of the table and
say to him: "The McKinley bill
is burnt up."

Finally, I would say to them all:
"Gentlemen, I am a Democrat. In
accordance with the Democratic
mandate I have prepared here a
Tariff-for-revenue-only Act. It is
so simple a child may understand
it; it is so plain and honest that
no advantage can be taken of it.
I am going to report this bill to
the House. Vote against it if you
dare!" This is what I would do if
I were chairman—supposing, I say,
that I were chairman—of the ways
and means committee.

THE COWARD'S REFUGE.

Well, and what would happen?
Why, all the big cowards and the
little cowards in the party—I mean
in office—would hold up their
hands in holy horror. Some

would call me a lunatic and oth-
ers a fool. The robber barons
would roar back on their haunches
and howl. It would look for a
while as though hell had broke
loose for certain. That would not
phase me a particle. I have heard
the wind whistle through the rig-
ging many a time, and lived to
tell the tale on dry land and in
dry garments. I would stand by
my guns and fight for my faith,
and in the end I would get more
votes for my bill than I fear can
be got for the Wilson bill, as origi-
nally reported. If passed, we
should have something worth hav-
ing, and, if it should fail, as it
probably would we could go to the
people with a square issue—a plain
issue—an issue separating the
lamb from the kid, sending the
cowards to the rear and the wolves
in sheep's clothing back into the
Republican party where they be-
long—and bringing the whole
question to the finality, whether
we are to live under a protective,
or a revenue system.

FROM THE FEW TO THE MANY.

I appeal from the selfishness and
timidity of the politicians to the
common honesty and common
sense of the people. I appeal from
the rapacity of the American aris-
tocrat, rolling in luxury and
wealth, to simple and homely ge-
nius of that Americanism which
won the Revolutionary battle for
liberty and made the Constitution.
I do not confuse the issue. I am
not the slave of a single idea. I
know that theory is one thing and
practice is another thing, and that
statesmanship is a practical ques-
tion. But he is no statesman who
does not hitch the steeds of action
to the hackney coach of theory,
and even then—as he stands with
the reins in his hands—he must
look far before, seeing not only
with the eyes in his head, but out
of those eyes of the mind that
reach much further.

I believe in the integrity and
courage of Grover Cleveland. I
believe in the patriotism and gen-
ius of John G. Carlisle. If we
could put the two into one Jackson
would live again. I am giving the
Administration the most earnest
and disinterested support, because
I believe it is trying to do right
and because, in the main, my judg-
ment approves the fruits of its in-
tention. My judgment does not
approve the Wilson bill either in
method or in detail, but if it is the
best that can be got out of Con-
gress so be it. I shall say nothing,
do nothing, to make its transit
harder. It is, at least, some do-
gones better than the McKinley
bill, since it proceeds upon the
lower and not upon the higher
scale, and faces in the right direc-
tion.

But it is far, very far, from a
measure that can be truthfully de-
scribed as embodying the idea of
"a tariff for revenue only." It is
merely better than the McKinley
bill in degree, not in kind, and if
protectionism is ever to be dislodg-
ed, I doubt the Trojan-horse strat-
egy to which it seems to incline.
We live in the age of the Carnegies
and the Goulds, not in that of Pri-
am and Aeneas.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORES.

The cry of the poor goes up to
God for work! But there is no
work. Why? Because we can pro-
duce in nine months more than
we consume in twelve. The rem-
edy? More consumers; wider mar-
kets; freedom of trade with all
mankind. Let us out of this black
hole of protectionism, where, with
banks bursting with money and
millionaires multiplying by hun-
dreds, men are starving by thou-
sands. Let us out, out to the
world, and, with plants establis-
hed, processes perfected and cheap-
ened, trade marks and patents car-
rying all the protection that hon-
esty ought to desire, and we can
meet and beat all our commercial
rivals—yes, England—in every
neutral market, recovering those
markets that geographically be-
long to us, but which have been
stolen from us by our senseless
policy of restriction.

THE TWO REPORTS.

I have read with exceeding care
and deep concern the reports ac-
companying the newly-introduced
measure of tariff revision. The

Democratic report begins by a
masterly declaration of tariff-for-
revenue-only logic, to end in an
actual exposition of Protectionist
practice. The Republican report
seizes the weak point effectively,
add both in its sarcasm and its
offrontry shows us how impos-
sible it is to placate the implacable.
For the chairman of the ways and
means committee I entertain the
very greatest respect. He is an
able, conscientious, patriotic Dem-
ocrat. He has encountered difficul-
ties and made sacrifices and en-
dured disappointments, which
should earn him the sympathy
rather than the criticism of his
party associates. But with sub-
mission I think he has been forced
by pressure and not by his own
consent to bring in a measure that
strikes a blow at the cause of gen-
uine tariff reform, and may set
the policy of revenue only back
for many years to come.

FREE TRADE VERSUS PROTECTION.

I do not claim nearly so much
for free trade. I claim that it will
make more work by creating wider
markets. I claim that it will de-
crease the costs of living in great-
er measure than it will reduce earn-
ings. The question of wages is a
question of supply and demand,
pure and simple. In the crowded
cities, where men must work or
starve, they take what they can
get and wages or low. In new and
less crowded communities, where
opportunities are open to all and
good men are at a premium, wages
are high.

As our waste places are filling up
the problem is how shall all who
want to work be kept in steady
employment? Relatively, wages
are bound to go down as popula-
tion increases and labor-saving ma-
chinery takes the place of hand-
work, and the problem is, how shall
we decrease in fair proportion the
cost of living? My answer to the
first problem is by breaking down
the barriers that shut us out from
free commercial intercourse with
the rest of the world, which wants
as much of us as we want of it.
And to the second, by a fairer dis-
tribution of the fruits of labor be-
tween the employee and the em-
ployed. But, I am asked, can
these two things be done without
run to the American manufacturer?
My answer is that they can be
done and have been done to the
eminent good fortune of Ameri-
can manufactures and commerce,
and can be done again to with the
same result; that we have had good
and bad seasons under all tariffs,
high and low; but that the low tar-
iff offers advantages to the many
by curtailing subsidy and limiting
monopoly, while a high tariff
pours wealth into the lap of the
few by the opportunities it offers
to combinations and trusts. For
proof I point to the operations of
thirty years of protection; enorm-
ous wealth in a few hands; a uni-
versal struggle to live among the
many; deeper, darker contrasts of
life, and discontent everywhere.

There will not be such excessive
and unequal profits to the manu-
facturer. There will not be so
many great fortunes accumulated
by the spoiled children of monopoly.
The trusts will be harder to
form and maintain, and hence few-
er in number. But there will be a
more general diffusion of the real
wealth of the country. There will
be more work, and steadier work,
and a greater demand for labor.
The living of the poor will be
cheapened. The living of all will
be bettered. Socialism will be
shorn of its most potent argument
and one fibbrand at least will be
extracted from the brain—one bul-
let from the weapon—of the anarch-
ist.

I do not predict the millennium.
No Act of Congress, but God's will
alone can hasten that. But free
trade may, and I believe it will,
witness the realization of the dream
of that statesman who braved the
executions of the rich, and laid
down power, with the holo that he
might "leave a name sometimes
remembered with expressions of
good will in the abodes of those
whose lot it is to labor and to earn
their brow, when they shall recruit
their exhausted strength with abun-
dant and untaxed food, the sweet-
[continued on second page.]

Teacher's Column.

W. W. F. BRIGHT, Editor.

"What does School Commission-
er Bright think of having his sal-
ary cut down to \$800 per year?"—
Sentinel.

Well, neighbor, that depends on
what is required of the School
Commissioner to do. If, as report-
ed, he is only to play clerk in the
office, it is too high. Suppose we
wait until we see the law on the
subject before we play the crazy
act—that is too common now for
you and I to gain notoriety.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

There will be a meeting of all
the Trustees of the Free Public
Schools of Pickens county at Pick-
ens C. H., on Saturday, February
3d, 1894. Each and every Trustee
is requested to attend, as business
of importance to each and every
School District will be discussed.

W.