THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

We issue to-day the first number of THE DARLINGTON HERALD, trusting that it may receive a friendly greeting from our people, who will judge of it in that spirit of fairness which has ever been characteristic of the people of Darlington County. THE HERALD will be, in the strictest sense of the word, a Democratic paper, expressing, without fear, its views on all subjects appertaining to the public good. Its columns will be open for the discussion of matters of public interest.

We are averse to making promises, therefore we leave the success of this venture in the hands of those who, as our subscribers, will join with us in making THE HERALD a welcome visitor to every fireside in Darlington County.

For Congress.

It has been reported that Solicitor Johnson would be a candidate for Congress from this district at the approaching election. In a recent conversation with the Editor of THE HERALD he stated that he felt it to be his duty to serve out his term as Solicitor. He has made a faithful prosecuting officer, should he ever enter the race for Congress he will be a very formidable competitor. We heard the name of Hon. G. W. Dargan, the present incumbent, Col. E. T. Stackhouse, of Marion, Hon. C. S. McCall, of Marlboro, and Gov. J. P. Richardson, of Clarendon, mentioned as the probable candidates this year.

A Sectional Party.

The recent public acts and utterances of Republican leaders in and out of Congress, furnish abundant proof that they are a sectional party, pursuing the South with all manner of revilings, and persecuting us with calumny, saying and publishing all manner of evil things, for the sake of a maudlin sentimental sympathy with the negro race, born of sectional prejudice and an inability to realize the true state of affairs, never seeming to remember that we are alike members of the great Caucasian family, and for party strength and purposes are ready to crush us down. We must, however, be prepared to meet and overcome every obstacle they put in our way.

Danger Ahead.

Mr. Jas. Wood Davidson in a recent letter to the News and Courier says: "There was danger to our State in that war of reconstruction when Scott, Moses, Chamberlain, Parker and the rest were doing their dirty work—and their power lay largely in arraying class against class; but, as the matter stands before me now, in the light of kindred disasters East and West, that danger to South Carolina was not so great as the one threatening her to-day. In 1876 the election of Chamberlain—and your readers may remember my estimate of Uriah Heep—would have been a public calamity infinitely less than would the election of Tillman, or any other reform howler, in 1890. Alliance men, it is to be hoped, will see this, and join hands with honest men generally in saving the State again."

What's the Matter With Judge Hudson?

[Abbeville Press and Banner.]

"Isn't is about time somebody was taking out an injunction, restraining Judge Hudson from making his usual harrangue or "no jury system?

Judge Hudson was elected to office to administer the law, and not to occupy the time of the court in expressing his own cranky notions as to the propriety of handing a prisoner on a popular vote of the jury.

Let him see that the juries are honestly drawn in public, as they are at Abbeville, and he will do the State a service, but if Judge Hudson should be able to hang prisoners on a vote of the majority of the jurors, unpopular accused persons would have no possible chance for life.

Just think of the idea of holding a primary election to find out whether a prisoner should be hanged!

We cannot think Judge Hudson has ever thought of the enormity of the crime that would be inflicted against justice in South Carolina, if his notions of hanging a prisoner on his popularity or unpopularity should prevail.

The same rule governs the United States Courts as obtains in the State Courts. If then, Judge Hudson's ries could prevail, every Democratic prisoner would be convicted in the United States Court, by Radical jurors, and if the negroes and Radicals should conclude to take charge of this government one-half of the Democratic party would soon land in the Albany penitentiary, and the remainder would be scared to death.

We really think that a writ should be taken out to inquire into the mental condition of any good Democrat who would bring about such a method of convicting his Democratic brethren of political offences.

May the good Lord deliver us from the snare which Judge Hudson is seeking to set for us."

In Unity There is Strength.

It is essential to the preservation of the peace and good order of society, good government, and Caucasian supremacy in the South, that the white people should be united. There is, as everybody knows, great danger of a division in South Carolina, and the Republican leaders are rejoicing at the prospect of a split. The trouble should be settled if possible, but we are afraid that it has gone too far. The man who attempts to ride into office on the misdeeds of others is unworthy of it, and he ought to be consigned to oblivion. If Ben Tillman will prove to the satisfaction of the people that he is more honest and capable than Bratton or Earle or any of the governors since Hampton was first inaugurated, they might vote for him. But will he ever convince any one of that fact? Well, hardly.

Editorial Notes.

"Straightout" Democratic Clubs are being organized all over the State.

Any effort to array one class of our people against another is not Democratic.

The Tillman ticket is a fine representation of the farming class—all farmers but five.

Armistead Jones, colored, was hung at Orangeburg on July 11th for the murder of his ttepmother.

There seems to be three parties in South Carolina at this time—Democratic, Tillman and Republican.

A very destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., on 13th inst. The loss probably amounted to $600,000.

Ex-Senator Thos. C. McCraery died at his home near Owensboro, Ky., on July 10th in the 74th year of his age.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the great prohibition leader, died at his home in New York on Monday of last week.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, was married on July 12th at Westminster Abbey to Miss Dorothy Tennant.

TILLMAN would be a bitter pill; but if the State Democratic convention says that we must swallow him we guess we will have it to do.

The Illinois Democrats have organized for a spirited campaign. The Democratic chairman is confident of a victory this year.

A report comes from Fayette county, Ga., that a riot occurred there on July 10th at a fish pond between whites and blacks, in which four negroes were killed.

It is said that the United States will pay out more money for pensions in the next two years than it will take to run the whole German Government for the same length of time.

The man who makes a charge of corruption against his fellow man ought certainly to be prepared with the proof to substantiate his assertions, and not apologize when confronted by the accused.

Col. Jos. H. Earle is making a gallant fight for the office of governor; and should the agitator defeat him he will have the consciousness of having performed his duty to the people and State.

Several children were recently poisoned in Missouri by eating bologna sausage. They did not show symptons of hydrobbobia, but in these dog days people should be very guarded in their familiarities with sausage.—Wilmington Star.

It is a strange coincidence that while Tillman claims to be a rampant Democrat every Republican and negro you can find are clamoring for his nomination. We wonder if the word hasn't already been "saunt" out from Washington.

Congressman Vaux, of Philadelphia, is a fit successor to the lamented Samuel J. Randall. His speech on the iniquitous Lodge election bill was one of the best of the session. Mr. Hemphill, of this State also distinguished himself by his speech on the same measure.

The Lodge Election Bill, the sole purpose of which is to fill the halls of Congress with negroes from the South and give the Republicans a perpetual lease of power, has passed the National House of Representatives, and now awaits the action of the Senate. The measure is clearly unconstitutional, but the Republicans have no regard for the Constitution.

There appears to be no difference of opinion concerning the Federal election bill among the different shades of political sentiment in the South. Most of the Republican members from the South oppose it, and one of the most vigorous speeches made against it was that of Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina, who is the leader of the revolt against the regular Democratic organization in his State. He recognizes the fact that the enactment of this bill will make the Democrats down South more solid than ever.—Boston Herald, Rad.

It seems that colored alliances are taking a hand in our "purely family fight." This looks sorter like mixing things to a man up a tree. With the lawyers and the politicians and now the colored contingent all mustered in under the Tillman flag, the regular Democracy is beginning to see who and what it will have to fight.—Marion Star.

The Hon. Melvin P. Frank, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Portland, Me., district against Dictator Reed, is 48 years of age, a graduate of Tuft's College, and as a man and lawyer is of enviable standing. The only office he has ever held is that of Representative in the Legislature in 1876 and 1879. In the latter year he was Speaker of the House. The convention that nominated Mr. Frank passed a resolution bitterly denouncing the Federal election bill now pending before Congress.

In his sermon at the Methodist church last Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Watson appealed to all christians to be careful as to whom they cast their vote for. He said that to put a man at the head of State affairs who had no respect for God and religion would be an everlasting disgrace to the grand old commonwealth of South Carolina.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

No political movement in South Carolina since Nullification has, says the News and Courier, caused such bitter heart-burnings and divided families as the campaign started by Capt. Tillman. Last week in Marlboro county, saye the Pee Dee Index, two brothers, members of a prominent and influential family, quarreled over politics, and one ordered the other to leave his house and never darken his doors again. One was a Tillman man and the other Anti-Tillman.

Ex-Representative Farwell, of Iowa, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He says the McKinley tariff bill as it left the House contains provisions that he would not support or defend for a nomination for any office. "To add," says Mr. Farwell, "to the high duties levied during the war an additional per cent in these times of close competition and low wages is only giving the manufacturers opportunities to oppress the people by forming monopolies and trusts."

The South keeps its lead in railroad construction. Fifty-four per cent of the new mileage in the whole country (since January 1) has been laid in this section. Last year Georgia built more miles of railroad than any State in the Union, and she is at the head of the list for the first six months of 1890. There were to her credit for this year on the 1st of July 183 miles of new road. North Carolina comes next with 164 miles. Tennessee, South Carolina, Washington and Montana are the only other States that have built over 100 miles.

An eighteen-story building to cost $2,000,000 is to be erected in Chicago for a masonic temple. The building is to be located on State Street, between Randolph Street and Burton Place. According to the plans the structure is to be eighteen stories high with ground dimensions of 170 x 114 feet, and it will be constructed of steel with a facing of terra-cotta, stone or brick. The basement and a large part of the building will be given up to stores located around the rotunda, which will occupy the center of the building and run to the extreme height of the roof. Eighteen large elevators will furnish access to the various floors.

A convention of colored men from every State in the Union has been called to meet at Atlanta, Ga., the last of July to take into consideration the political interests of their race. Charles H. J. Taylor, the negro lawyer, of Atlanta, and minister to Liberia under Cleveland, is the chief promoter of the convention, and his object is declared to be the spread of Democratic principles among the colored people. In an address to colored men concerning the convention he asserts that the Republican party injures more than it benefits them: that its zeal for the negro is purely selfish, and that the colored man's true friends are those among whom his lot is cast and who "keep the wolf of hunger and the panther of nakedness" from his door.

The primary elections held in Columbus, Ohio, recently, to choose delegates to the Republican State Convention were nothing less than a farce. No interest whatever was taken in them, and in many of the wards less than a hundred votes were cast, while but twelve were polled in one, and in another the polls were not opened. A Columbus dispatch says "this is a fair sample of the interest being taken by Republicans in political affairs here this year, and is without a parallel in the history of the party. If the same interest is taken in outher sections of Ohio the inference will be that the Republicans have concluded to let the contest go by default so far as this year is concerned." The Republicans of South are taking great intest in the contest now going on in this State, and they all seem to favor B. R. Tillman's election as Governor.

THE ENEMY IS ARROUSED.

What a Democratic Drummer Heard and Saw in His Travels—The Negroes for Tillman.

[News and Courier.]

"Let the pilled jade wince, or Mr. Tillman squirm," said a commercial tourist yesterday to a Reporter for the News and Courier, "but the fact cannot be controverted that the Republicans are registering to a man all over the State, and with the idea that they will have the privilege of voting against the Democrats. I have been travelling in this State for a number of years, and am familiar with the people and their peculiar proclivities. I have seen political excitement when it was at its highest mark, so to speak, but I am confident that the people have never been so badly split up or dissatisfied with themselves and everything else as they are now. And it is all on account of the false doctrines that have been and are being promulgated by Ben Tillman. In other words, the people are in a bad fix politically, socially and, I fear, financially. But what I started out to say is that the colored Republicans are supporting Tillman. I was in York this week and saw crowds of negroes coming into town to register. They seemed to be imbued with the sole purpose of getting their registration tickets and nothing else. I stopped one of the more decent looking colored men and asked him if he was going to vote the Republican ticket. He replied that his intention was to do that very thing; that his people were going to vote for Tillman and he was going to follow suit. Coming down on the train from Columbia the day afterwards I met a drummer who had been to Union. He said that the negroes were registering rapidly, and that one of them had told him that all the negroes were sure to support Tillman for Governor, as the Colored Alliance had sworn them to do so. Now, if this ain't a pretty mess, I fail to see why it is not. If Tillman keeps on in his course, with his mobs of "bellowing jackasses" to insult decent white men, the Democratic party is sure to split all to flinders. Now take that, put it in your pipe and smoke it."

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Senator Vance Out in a Letter Saying he Cannot Support it.

Senator Vance has written a letter to Elias Carr, president of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, in opposition to the sub-treasury ware house bill. He states that he procured a hearing by Messrs. Polk and Macune for the bill before the Senate committee, but he says: "My own position remains the same. I cannot support the bill in its present shape, but I am not opposed to the principle and purposes of the measure." He points out that the way to benefit the agricultural classes is by reforming the tariff. He is opposed to the feature of the bill which provides for the loaning of money to the people by the Government on the deposit of grain, but thinks that Government warehouses at ports might be utilized for the reception of domestic articles and certificates issued for the same upon which money could be borrowed. He says that the Farmers' Movement at this time amounts to a little short of a revolution, and that oppressed free men become impatient and that impatient men are often unwise. The Democratic party are, he says, in favor of the legislation which the Alliance is fighting for. He calls attention to the contest in South Carolina, which "can only have the result of putting that State back under African rule. This, too," he exclaims, "among men who profess to agree upon matters of principle," reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life—for a reduction of the expenditures of the Government—for an increase of the currency and the price of farm products by the coinage of silver and the restoration of its full legal tender character; for a repeal of the tax upon State banks; for the regulation of the transportation rates by railroad commission; and last, but not least, let us earnestly contend against that spirit of centralization which is constantly threatening to absorb the local self-government of the people of the States."