

Gen. William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General under Cleveland, will be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Wisconsin.

The farmer's best alliance is an alliance with the Democratic party, and leave the Farmers' Alliance for its legitimate purposes.

George S. Turner, whose trial consumed several days of the Spartanburg court last week, was convicted of the murder of Edward Finger.

The returns from the elections in Alabama show that Democratic majority to be unusually large. There is not a Republican in the Senate. In the House there are three Republicans and one Independent.

"NOT THIS YEAR." Quay Gives His Reasons Why the Force Bill Will Not Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Following closely upon the recent statement in the Senate by Senators Teller and Plumb that they were opposed to any change in rules, comes a statement by Senator Quay that he does not think the force bill will pass the Senate. The Senator says:

"To begin with, let us call it the Federal election bill; that is the Republican title for it. Do not make me appear as speaking of it as a force bill. Well I do not care to discuss its merits as long as it is pending before a Republican Congress. You can readily understand that, but as to the prospects of it becoming a law I will say that in my opinion, it cannot become a law this session of Congress. My reasons for these assertions are: The bill can never pass the Senate this session without a change of the rules by which debate can be limited. No such change in the rules can, in my opinion, be effected. This is all I care to say at this time on this subject."

It is understood that Senator Quay has received within the past few weeks a multitude of letters all over the South beseeching him as chair of the Republican National Committee to use his influence to prevent the enactment of legislation which his correspondents assure him will end all that the past twenty-five years have accomplished in obliteration of sectional animosities and promoting friendly relations.

Deserved Tribute.

(Columbia Register.)

The News and Courier pays a most deserved tribute to General Bratton and Colonel Earle in commending the noble and patriotic work these true and tried men have done in behalf of truth, justice and the good name of the State and her officials.

That these gentlemen and the other candidates who have been associated with them have exhibited a splendid example of patience, perseverance and decorum under the most trying circumstances will be universally accorded to them by all who have witnessed their high bearing in the most shameful campaign that has ever transpired in the country.

Not one of Captain Tillman's friends and supporters can deny these gentlemen the tribute of having borne themselves as became gentlemen and patriots when they look back on the campaign of taunt, insult and bullying.

And through it all there has not been one single charge made or position taken by Captain Tillman that has not been swept from under his feet by the most convincing and unanswerable presentation of the facts. There is nothing left of the whole ground on which Tillmanism plumed itself but a wild "Hurrah for Tillman."

If the farmers of the movement succeed in nominating Tillman, as they now feel sure of doing, they will have the satisfaction of nominating and electing a man Governor of the State who has laid unhalloved hands on everything that was good and above reproach in the life and history of the commonwealth, and who stands in the presence of these tried defenders of their State and her honor as a traducer who has not found a single justification before honest truth and righteous reason.

It will be a victory for vituperation and the omnipotence of the unreasoning masses when Ben Tillman becomes the Governor of South Carolina. Then Bratton and Earle and Marshall and Graydon and all who have stood firm for truth and justice in the day of trial, will feel the proud consciousness of having done their duty and their whole duty, through good and through evil report. And these true men will yet receive the "well done, thou good and faithful servant," at the hands of their admiring fellow-citizens.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are ours. But error, wounded, writes in pain. And the angels beat their wings."

"Tillman and Harmony"!

In its issue of last week our neighbor, The Darlington News has a communication signed "Tillman and Harmony," in which these remarkable words occur, "The Lord deliver us from an extremist who wants office." We have heard of pen pictures, but this one certainly is the most perfect that has ever come under our observation. B. R. Tillman is the "extremist who wants office." His work has been for nothing else, with no other motive. For the farmers at large he cares nothing. He is for "Ben Tillman first, last and all the time." The call for harmony comes rather late. For months this campaign has been carried on with but one plank in its platform, and that, abuse of those who, as the representatives of the people, have held office in this State. Why want harmony? Why wish to associate with the "thieves, perjurers and the debauched?"

Tillman in his speech in Darlington said, "We will whip these people into line." What does he want them for? Does he wish their brains to pop up his one man power, his Tillman ring? "Tillman and harmony?" Who but a follower of the man could have thought of these words at the same time. Follow the campaign from its inception to its end, and not one word of conciliation did Tillman speak. Coupling the names of the tried and trusted men who held high office in South Carolina with the words "thief, perjurer and debauched," he made abuse of them his war cry, and again and again reiterated these charges without one word of proof to sustain them. It was not a family fight, as he says, it was the utterances of an agitator whose lust for power stopped at nothing. "Anything to win," was his motto, and with a bitterness heretofore unknown, he took the State for his platform and its citizens the persons against whom to frame his indictment. In the words of the article quoted we say "The Lord deliver us from an extremist who wants office."

In the Sulk.

The "Tillmonicon" had a bad case of the sulks the other day, after the election of delegates to the county convention in Charleston. The "Tillmonicon" had thought, or pretended to think, the day before the voting that the reform movement in city politics would be coupled with the Tillman movement and that by such means Tillman delegates would be elected to the county convention. Great was the chagrin of the "Tillmonicon" when it found that the Tillmanites only carried two wards and that the convention would be hopelessly "straightout." Not satisfied with "Tillman's" already having a majority in the August convention, the "Tillmonicon" talks about Charleston's opposition to the rest of the State and about its being time for that sort of thing to stop, &c. The "Tillmonicon" should remember that it is always had policy for a newspaper to abuse its own town, for in so doing it abuses itself to a certain extent. The "Tillmonicon" should take its medicine like a man, and not sulk because the people of Charleston cannot swallow Tillman's slanders against the State government.

Not That Kind of a Man.

We understand that Congressman Hemphill is able to answer satisfactorily to the Alliance all the questions put to him, except the one demanding that the Sub-Treasury bill shall receive his support. If we are not mistaken in the man, Mr. Hemphill had rather stay out of Congress for a term or two than to consent to advocate such a silly and pernicious bill as the one in question. We have heard it intimated, however, that the Alliance is rather weakening in regard to the efficacy of this bill and will not insist in the future so strenuously on its adoption. If this be true it is certainly a wise course to pursue, for it is perfectly evident to any reflecting mind that a bill framed for the good of the farmers would not be so universally condemned by the ablest Southern Congressmen if they considered it the proper remedy for the present agricultural depression.

North Dakota Doubtful.

The Republicans may yet discover that they counted their chickens before the eggs were hatched when they figured on North Dakota as sure to go Republican next fall. The Democratic national committee has decided to take charge of the campaign in that State, with the intention to place it, together with Montana, in the Democratic column. There is an irreconcilable split among the Republicans regarding the State nominations and the liquor question.

Lost His Fighting Eye.

Captain Tillman, the Alliance candidate for Governor of South Carolina, has only one eye. That probably explains it. He was called a liar three times last week, and didn't hurt any one. He failed to see the offender.—Iowa State Register.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Its Provisions and Methods of Working Explained.

(New York Times.)

The sub-treasury bill, about which so much is being said in the South, attracted so little attention in the North when it was introduced in Congress that very few Northern people have exact knowledge of what its provisions are. It is a bill of twelve sections. Its general purpose is to provide a method by use of which farmers may hold their crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco for a rise, and the general plan includes Government ware houses, and loans at 1 per cent interest per annum, of 80 per cent of the market value of whatever cotton, wheat, oats and corn may be stored by individual farmers; a new kind of treasury notes to be issued to cash these loans with, which shall be legal tender for all debts, both private and public, for the payment of duties on imports.

In any county the average annual product of which for two years is cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco has amounted in value to \$500,000, the Secretary of the Treasury would be obliged, if the bill were a law, to establish a sub-treasury ware house, provided that such ware house should be petitioned for by a hundred or more citizens of the county and a bond for a deed should be tendered covering land to be given to the Government, and a certificate should be presented showing that the site for the sub-treasury ware house had been chosen by a popular vote of the people of the county, and naming person chosen by the electors of the county to serve as manager of the sub-treasury.

Suppose that the bill were in force today and that a half dozen farmers down in Twigg County, Ga., should make up their minds that it was desirable to have a sub-treasury ware house in their county. They would first go to the county clerk and sheriff and get from these gentlemen a certificate, under oath, that Twigg County had produced in 1888 and 1889 \$1,000,000 of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco. They would then secure one hundred signers to a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury demanding of him the immediate establishment of a sub-treasury ware house; but before sending in this petition they would have an election held to determine the location of the ware house and to select a man to manage it. In a very short time the sound of the carpenter would be heard in Twigg County engaged in erecting whatever Government buildings the Secretary of the Treasury should decide were necessary. The building completed, Mr. Sub-Treasurer would take possession of it.

Farmer Gordon drives up to the sub-treasury, slides down off his cotton, and calls Mr. Sub-Treasurer out to look over his load. The first question to be decided upon is how the cotton shall be graded. Being an elective officer, compensated by a salary, Mr. Sub-Treasurer is likely to consider Farmer Gordon's load with his mind somewhat biased by a knowledge that Farmer Gordon is a man of great political influence—a man whose support in the nominating convention and at the polls counts for something. After the grading comes the question of the market value. Probably the Government officer will have an official bulletin to go by in determining what price he shall pay per pound for Farmer Gordon's cotton.

The preliminaries settled, the cotton is unloaded and the rest of the business transpires inside the managerial office. First, the sub-treasurer counts out to Farmer Gordon, in bright, crisp bills, 80 per cent of what his load comes to. Then he gives him a ware house receipt, showing the amount and grade or quality of his cotton and its value at date of deposit; the amount of treasury notes the sub-treasury has advanced on the product; that the interest on the money so advanced is at the rate of 1 per centum per annum; expressly stating the amount of insurance, weighing, classing, ware housing and other charges.

The ware house receipt being negotiable by endorsement, Farmer Gordon may sell it if he likes, but whether he keeps it himself or sells it to another the holder may at any time present it for redemption, and he need not present it at the sub-treasury where it was issued, but may take it to any sub-treasury. Wherever it is presented there must be delivered to the holder an order for the release of the cotton called for in the receipt upon "the surrender of such ware house receipt, and the payment in lawful money of the United States of the same amount originally advanced by the sub-treasury against the product, and such further amount as may be necessary to discharge all interest that may have accrued against the advance of money made on the deposit of produce, and all insurance, ware house and other charges that attach to the product for ware housing and handling."

The bill provides that crops shall not be held in ware houses longer than twelve months, and that any lot remaining uncalled for at the expiration of twelve months from the date of ware house receipt shall be sold by auction for the benefit of the Government in the first instance, the balance of the proceeds of sale to be payable to the holder of the ware house receipt upon return thereof.

The salaries of sub-treasurers, the bill provides, shall not exceed \$1,500 a year, and they are to be elected at the same time that members of the National House of Representatives are chosen.

Section 11 of the bill appropriates \$50,000,000, "or so much thereof as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act."

Such is the scheme which the farmers of the South are going crazy over, such the touchstone by which they test the fitness of men of long and honorable public careers to return to service in the House and Senate of the United States.

Copartnership Notice.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise business, under the firm name of McCall & Burch, and will as soon as possible remove from the present stand of J. G. McCall to the Hewitt building, where we will be pleased to serve our friends and patrons. Respectfully, J. GREGG McCALL, Jno. S. BURCH.

Darlington, S. C., August 1, 1890.

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