

THE DARLINGTON HERALD

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W. D. WOODS, EDITOR AND T. J. DREW, PROPRIETORS.

One Dollar a Year. DARLINGTON, S. C. Wednesday, May 18, 1892.

In commuting the sentences of Joseph W. James and Lewis Williams, to imprisonment for life, we think Gov. Tillman has taken the proper course, for the reason that while the evidence against them was very strong, it was circumstantial, and in a case of this kind they were entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Jas. L. Keitt, of Newberry, has published a card in which he urgently advocates a union of the South and West against the so called money power, and argues that their interest are identical, and that they should unite to enforce their demands, that is the demands of the Ocala Platform.

The Register nominates Attorney General McLaurin to head our delegation to Chicago. If the State Convention elects Mr. McLaurin and Hon. J. Wm. Stokes as one of the delegates at large there is no danger of South Carolina being "bluffed" into helping nominate any incapable or unworthy man.

We hope the News will accept our suggestion that the editor of the Register ought to be a delegate also, unless it is thought that three such distinguished statesmen could not be all spared at the same time. Just to think what an honor it would confer on South Carolina journalism to send these two unselfish, fair, dignified and conservative editors to represent the Democratic party in the National Convention.

If John C. Sheppard should declare that the sub-treasury bill was just that free silver was just now paramount to tariff reform, that the farmers should have a majority of the offices—if they thought he meant it and it was no campaign trick—this little crowd of ants would drop him like a hot brick.

Of course they would drop him just for the reason that they oppose some other people for making statements that they know are false. But Sheppard is not that kind of a man, and when he speaks or writes gives expression to his honest convictions, an example that the Democrat would do well to follow, that is if it has any convictions about anything, which, however, is a matter of very grave doubt.

In another column we mention the withdrawal of Rev. Dr. W. E. Evans of the Virginia Conference from the M. E. Church, South, in order to become an Episcopalian. He was pastor of Granby Street Church, Norfolk, Va., one of the largest and wealthiest congregations of the State. The beauty of the itinerant system is shown in the fact that already a competent pastor has been appointed to take charge of this congregation.

Dr. E. C. Dargan of the Citadel Square Baptist Church, Charleston, S. C., has been elected Associate Professor of Homiletics in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. Our Baptist brethren have made a wise choice in this selection.

Dr. Dargan comes of good preaching stock, and the family name will lose none of its lustre through him.—Southern Christian Advocate.

The people who are willing to desert the Democratic Party are very anxious to be taxed to pay pensions to a lot of fraudulent claimants who deserve no consideration at the hands of the Government.

The pension resolution in the Third Party platform can't be ignored.

Mr. John M. Payne's attack on the late Judge Orr has brought him a good deal of notoriety, and the evil wrought by his article has not yet abated. THE HERALD so far as we know, was the first paper to take Mr. Payne to task, and having done this we were through with the matter. Mr. W. E. Earle, of Washington, and Mr. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, are having a very heated discussion in regard to Mr. Earle's card, defending the character of Judge Orr, and a great many issues have been brought out in the discussion and a great deal of harsh and rough language used by both of them, especially Mr. Perry; language that we do not care to print in the columns of THE HERALD.

When Captain Dawson, an Englishman, came to South Carolina and assumed editorial charge of the News and Courier, he was welcomed and accepted as the political dictator of our politics, and not a word spoken about "foreign interference with our local affairs;" but with the present editor of The Register, who is a South Carolinian on both sides of the house, and has not a near blood relation but is a native of this State, returns to the land of his birth and kindred, an attempt is made to hold him up as an "interloper" by tiering press. The difference is that the News and Courier has ever been the defender of the rule of a chosen few and the tyranny of corporate capital over the rights of the poor man.

Capt. Dawson, like every one else, had his faults, and as the Register says was an Englishman, but he was a very gallant Confederate soldier, and when he made his home in South Carolina, devoted his splendid talents to the stupendous work of building up the waste places of our impoverished and prostrate State.

He has sown the seeds of discord and distrust over the whole State, when confidence and concord were essential to safety. His public utterances have abounded in slander, coarseness and of blasphemy. He has striven to secure more power than is safe for any man to have, and when his inordinate ambition was checked by the Legislature, he has spoken of them as driftwood. He has openly cast imputations on one of the purest and best judges in the State, whose only offense was a true interpretation of the laws of the State.

While he has done some good acts, he has involved the State in numerous and costly lawsuits, and by his war on corporations driven capital away from the State, when it sought investment here. Had he simply appeared as a candidate of the farmers' movement, and asked for election as their special champion, there would of course have been opposition, but the campaign would have been a friendly one and utterly devoid of animosity or strife. Even after all this had he risen to the true dignity of his position, used his influence to heal the discussions engendered by his own ambition and vindictiveness, and been the Governor of the whole people, he would have almost entirely disarmed opposition, and had the support of those who opposed him in the campaign. His course, since his election, has conclusively proved that he could not rise to the true dignity of statesmanship or be actuated by the principles of unselfish patriotism.

He has done and is still doing everything in his power to oppress banks, factories and railroads, and in this way doing incalculable harm to the State and its interests. He has denounced those who oppose the present administration as office seekers and enemies of the people, and has made reconciliation well nigh impossible. The injury is not confined to the State alone, but in case of the defeat of the National Democratic ticket, the editor of the Register, and the men he represents, will be largely responsible for it.

When Mr. Gannt acts like a South Carolinian, then, and not before, will he receive the consideration that is due a true son of the State; but just so long as he acts as an enemy of the people and their interests he will be treated as such.

The Lexington Dispatch contains an able, fair, patriotic and conservative editorial on the political situation in South Carolina. It is on the right line, and one that The Register would like to pursue, if the ring press would only permit us to do so.—Columbia Register.

Our contemporary has, all along, been ridiculing the power and influence of the so called ring press, and now it contradicts itself and says that it would be able, fair, patriotic and conservative if they would only permit it to do so. This charge is a very serious and appalling one and such conduct is reprehensible in the highest degree. We have suspected ever since the present editor, of the Register, assumed charge, that some baleful influence was exerted against him; forced him, contrary to his inclinations, to send out the most unfair and undignified paper ever published in the State, and now, by his own confession, we know what the evil influence is. The ring press deserves the severest condemnation for such heartless cruelty.

WHAT OBJECTION HAVE YOU TO TILLMAN?

The above question was asked us on the day of the meeting of the members of that body, and we will reply through the columns of THE HERALD; and in doing so, extend a cordial invitation to any of the Governor's supporters to join issue with us, if they see fit, and disprove what we say.

We wish most emphatically to say that against Mr. Tillman as a private citizen we have no prejudice, and would not, under any circumstances, even if it could accomplish his defeat, do him any injury or injustice, but we have, and will continue to do so, exposed his shortcomings as the Chief Executive of the State; believing as we honestly do that his incumbency of the office has worked deep and well nigh irreparable injury to our Commonwealth. We do not deem it necessary to go into any extended argument to show why Mr. Tillman is not the right man for Governor, but will merely confine ourselves to a statement of the reasons that impel us to object to him.

From the very commencement of his career, dating from his speech at Bennettsville, before the State Agricultural Society, where politics should never intrude, he has persisted in making changes that he knew were absolutely untrue, and has never made the slightest retraction of them.

He has sown the seeds of discord and distrust over the whole State, when confidence and concord were essential to safety. His public utterances have abounded in slander, coarseness and of blasphemy. He has striven to secure more power than is safe for any man to have, and when his inordinate ambition was checked by the Legislature, he has spoken of them as driftwood. He has openly cast imputations on one of the purest and best judges in the State, whose only offense was a true interpretation of the laws of the State.

THE PLOT OF THE ALLIANCE POLITICIANS.

The State Convention which meets in Columbia to-day will in all probability witness either the natural development or the forced exposure of the plot of the Alliance leaders to deliver the South Carolina Democratic bound hand and foot to the Third Party. That there is such a plot, dependent for its final execution on the contingency of the National Democracy refusing to endorse Alliance principles and to nominate a candidate willing to advocate those principles, there is in our mind no longer any shadow of a doubt. Senator Irby's refusal to give a categorical answer to the question of our Columbia correspondent as to whether South Carolina would support Cleveland in case he was nominated, removes the last lingering spark of uncertainty as to the Tillman-Alliance programme.

It will be of course to the interest of the politicians, whose only playing the Alliance for what it is worth, to keep this plot in the dark, in order that they may exert their influence in the Chicago Convention, and exert it in their personal interest to the utmost extent. But in playing the game of "keep dark" in the State Convention they will have two very difficult elements to deal with. The first of these are our out and out Alliance men, who are honest in their convictions, who give no political axes to grind, and who are not hunting for offices. These people have been deluded into the belief that the Ocala demands are a panacea for all the ills which flesh is heir to, and they are not willing to put it in the power of the delegates to Chicago to trade off these demands for their personal aggrandizement. They do not regard the sub-treasury remedy as an equivalent for so much Federal patronage, and free silver as a commodity to be given in exchange for so many more offices, and they do not intend that the delegates sent to Chicago should have the opportunity to make any such trades. They will in all probability demand that the

COL. KEITT AS A THIRD PARTY CHAMPION.

He referred to the three National conventions to be held, and said that the Omaha convention of the People's party was the only one that represented the simon-pure Democracy of the country. He firmly believed that this party would have out a State ticket, from Governor to coroner, and he was in favor of such a ticket from first to last.

Mr. Cleveland was the most representative Democrat in the old party. In '84 he gave all his time to work

for him, but he was now opposed to him, because of his position on the money question. Cleveland was certainly entitled to the nomination of the regular Democratic party. He represented the money power.

"Colonel, you speak of the People's party. Do you think the Alliance of South Carolina will go into it as a unit?" "Of course I cannot speak for the Alliance as a whole, but one thing is certain—we have made our demands and the Allianceman who is not for the People's party does not stand by the demands. The People's party has sought the Alliance with its platform, and the Alliance has not sought it. It is the only one of the three parties that has done so. We cannot but support this party, come what will. I tell you now that he who does not support the new party is no Allianceman. I don't see how we can work our claims through the present so-called Democratic party. As long as they attempt to stay in the present organization they can never hope to do anything toward getting their demands recognized. They will receive no consideration at Chicago, and this is why I favor the nomination of People's party candidates for every office in the gift of the people."

Col. Keitt went on to say that he thought about July a full State ticket of Third party candidates would be put out by the Alliance not only in this State, but in every State in the South, and that it would be elected. He could not say what promises Governor Tillman would make to the Alliance just now in the attempt to hold them to his side.

He said that it was a mistake to suppose that Tillman had the Alliance under his thumb as he once had it. He had a reason to believe that two-thirds of the Alliancemen who were coming to this convention were opposed to Tillman in a quiet way, and if they did desert him he could not get 5,000 votes in the State.

He was very emphatic in expressing his belief that before the campaign was well under way the Alliancemen would see that the People's party platform was the only thing that filled the bill and would pick out the best men in the State who were not seeking office, nominate them, and elect them. Neither Tillman nor Sheppard filled the bill.

Col. Keitt is not here as a delegate, but is here as an Allianceman to watch the proceedings of the convention.—Interview in State.

As will be seen by the above Col. Keitt comes out boldly for the third party, and intimates pretty plainly that, so far as he can Judge, Gov. Tillman will be unable to control the Alliance as he once did. The Col. also expresses the opinion that full Third Party ticket will be put into the field in all the Southern States, and that its election is a foregone conclusion. There are probably a good many members of the convention, which meets to-day, that are an thorough sympathy with this new movement, but lack the courage and candor to come out squarely like Col. Keitt. They propose to participate in a Democratic Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, and then join forces with the Third Party. The inconsistency of this is so perfectly manifest that it is only necessary to mention it. And yet these are the men that insist on reading other people out of the Party.

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highest price paid in greenbacks for gold during the late war was \$2.85, the quotation for July 16, 1864. A deacon in Indiana has four boys, the youngest of whom is named Doxology, because he's the last of the huns. There are over 50,000,000,000 piece of mail posted annually throughout the world, of which nearly 3,000,000,000 pass through the postoffices of the United States. Fwedly Aw, Miss Gwacie, you remind me of champagne. No sparkling you know, Miss Gwacie; and you remind me of wine and milk. Syllabub, you know. When the devil takes the contract to ruin a man, he is entitled to his pay as soon as he progresses far enough to make him ashamed to do honest labor.

delegates be instructed against Cleveland, and to withdraw in case the National Convention refuses to incorporate the Ocala demands in the party platform.

If, however, the leaders shall have influence and adroitness enough to disarm the honest element of the Alliance and to cajole the innocents, as they have heretofore done, into trusting like to them, there is another element in the Convention still harder to deal with. The Conservative minority is small, but intelligent, spirited and aggressive. It will be difficult matter to bring the position of the Chicago delegates before the Convention in such a manner as to force the majority to pledge the State to abide absolutely by the decision of the National Convention, or by refusing to make that pledge expose their intended treachery, and either cause the rejection of the delegation at Chicago, or so minimize its influence as to entirely defeat the game of the scheming politicians.

There is hardly any room to doubt that Cleveland will be nominated, and if the Alliance in this State does not intend to support him if nominated it should be forced to say so to-day. The delegation, to be admitted to Chicago, cannot honestly hold a mental reservation that it will refuse to support the nominee. Let the Conservatives do their duty, and the Alliance leaders will either have to pledge support to Cleveland if he is nominated or else cease to pose as Democrats.—News and Courier.

THE SCHOOL BOOK PROBLEM.

The Atlanta Constitution has begun the discussion of a matter that is of great interest to the people of the South—the school book problem. The Constitution calls the attention of the people to the fact that the great majority of the school books used in the public schools of the South are controlled by a trust as powerful as the Sugar Trust or the Standard Oil Company. A half dozen of the largest publishing houses have combined and they now virtually control the business in primary and high school publications. Whenever there is a sign of competition an attempt is at once made to buy it or crush it out, and the attempt in most cases is successful.

Since the trust was formed, some years ago, there has been a very noticeable lack of improvement in school books. In the South and in the West these shrewd publishers have unloaded their stock of old books upon the schools. The agents of the trust have their books to sell and they dispose of them without a thought as to their adaptability to the schools. It is charged that in some instances bribery has been attempted in order to induce certain school boards to adopt the books of the trust.

The only remedy against this wholesale dumping of old school books upon defenceless country and town boards is for the State to provide for the publication of suitable school books under the direction of an intelligent commission appointed for the purpose. In case a much needed book is not obtainable the State can employ a competent person to make the book, as was done in the case of a United States history for Ohio schools several years ago.

The Constitution suggests combined action on the part of all Southern States. It is a matter that concerns all and some action should be taken. The cost of school books is already a heavy tax on many a household. Something should be done to get better books and at a less cost.—News and Courier.

The above article is a very timely one and the evil to which it calls attention is one that needs immediate attention. The school boards have, we believe, made the best possible arrangements that circumstances would admit of, but there is no way of getting round the fact that we have had too many books, some of them comparatively worthless, and have had to pay entirely too much for them. The prices are so high that the profits, on their sale, have, in the case of the local dealers, amounted to almost nothing, and the purchase of them, by people of moderate means, has been a very serious drain, especially where there are several children that attend school from one family. The whole business needs a thorough overhauling as it is a serious obstacle to the efficiency of our schools both public and private. And then too the books are so constantly changed that a great many of them have to be put aside when they are but very little worn.

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