

# THE DARLINGTON HERALD

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 W. D. WOODS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
 T. J. DREW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
**One Dollar a Year.**  
 DARLINGTON, S. C.  
 Wednesday, June 1, 1892.

Time brings its revenges. The Alliance forced Tillman to swallow the Sub-Treasury, and he will enjoy the spectacle of seeing the Alliance swallow Cleveland, and the platform of the National Democratic party. Of course Mr. Tillman will have to take the same dose, but this need not hinder him from enjoying the pleasure of seeing other folks gulp it down.

If, as alleged by the Register, the News and Courier sold some of its space, to the straight-tops, during the last campaign, was not that a great deal more honorable than for a man to sell himself and advocate political ideas that he knows, if carried out, would be very disastrous to the farmers and every one else. And yet this is exactly what the editor of the Register has done.

Why did the Cotton Plant omit from its report of the State Convention the resolutions pledging allegiance to the Democratic party? Possibly the Cotton Plant does not remember that such resolutions were adopted.—Newberry Herald and News.

For the simple reason that the editor of the Cotton Plant never publishes anything that can be construed into a criticism of himself or the absurdities in which he pretends to believe.

Our farmers are going into politics, and with the ballot will secure that relief they have so long appealed for in vain. They intend henceforth to do less plowing and more thinking.—Columbia Register.

A man can think very easily while he is plowing his crop, and if he stops work in order to think, he is ever such profound thinking, he is in a fair way to starve, unless he encroaches on the special prerogative of the editor of the Register, and makes a living by the sacrifice of principle and the habitual practice of slander.

Mr. Kolb, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Alabama, has called the Alliance together with a view to organizing a bolt. This is very wrong, and our Alabama Alliancemen should not lend aid or countenance any such proceedings. When you enter into an agreement, stand by it. Selfish and ambitious office seekers and politicians are now hard at work to wreck the Alliance. All such Jonahs should be thrown overboard.—Columbia Register.

If the Alliance in South Carolina were to throw overboard all the Jonahs, as the Register designates them, that are trying to wreck the order, there would not be enough whales to swallow them, but that would not matter as the sharks would make short work of the balance, unless they have conscientious scruples on the subject of cannibalism. The editor of the Register, must have had a serious attack of mental aberration when he advocated the adoption of such an extreme measure as this, for of course if his advice were followed, he would be one of the first victims.

There will be precious little satisfaction in knowing that a voter has "stuffed himself," if, after assisting in making a "Democratic" State nomination he shall support a Third party national ticket. The Democracy is entitled to have its voice expressed in the State Democratic primary—not the voice of the Third party. Senator Irby and Governor Tillman are anxious to obscure the fact that the Third party will be organized in this State, because B. R. Tillman cannot be nominated for Governor without the votes of Third partyites, disguised as Democrats! Their policy is to pool-pool the idea of a Third party until Tillman shall have been nominated. The Conservative ticket to-day has the support of a majority of the genuine Democrats of the State, and before August that majority will be largely but the Third partyites are all for Tillman. No man should be permitted to vote as a Democrat in a primary for State officers who will not pledge himself to support the National Democratic ticket and platform. It is the duty of the Democratic State Committee to enforce such a pledge. If we are made to swallow Tillman they must be made to swallow Cleveland.—The State.

We think the State makes a good point just here, as there can be no denying the fact that a great many so-called Democrats are ready, just as soon as the opportunity presents itself, to fall in with the Third party, where their sympathies already are. If the election, in this State, were to be decided by the real Democrats, we mean those who hold Democratic doctrines, Tillman would be overwhelmingly defeated that he would never again appear in politics.

We have a prize in our office that can be claimed by the farmer who has made all his provisions, since the War, and who can prove that farming has been a losing business.

A few days ago, our lively contemporary, the State, in describing the new British war vessel, Royal Sovereign, used the word argument, instead of armament, in describing the immense guns of this naval monster. Of course all newspapers make typographical blunders, but it is extremely rare that one is less out of place than the one to which we refer: for it would be difficult to imagine how anything could be a stronger argument than the formidable guns of this great ship, or one to which there would be such ready obedience. Our British cousins are very much addicted to using arguments of this character and the presentation of their side of the case is always so strong, that the other party is usually easy to convince. This great vessel can easily advance arguments that carry conviction with them.

It would be well for the advocates of free silver to bear in mind, that all the talk about keeping the circulation at so much per capita, is the veriest nonsense; for the simple reason that with ample banking facilities not more than 8 per cent. of the business transactions are on a cash basis, but are carried on by clearing houses, bills of exchange and drafts. If a man in New York wishes to pay a debt in London, he can do it in less than one hour, and that without seeing or handling a dollar of the money. England is the greatest commercial country in the world, and the circulation, per capita, is very small, but the people have ample banking facilities and very little actual money is needed for the purpose of carrying on the immense commercial transactions of this nation of traders. The people there are not crying out for an inflation of the currency, for the simple reason that they are too well posted on financial matters to advocate ruinous theories in regard to the currency.

## FREE SILVER—REPLY TO THE YORK ENTERPRISE.

In our last issue we promised to reply to the Free Coinage article of the York Enterprise, and will now do so, without, however, taking shelter behind Mr. Brawley or anyone else; for instead of realizing the weakness of our cause, we have a profound and absolute conviction of its strength, and feel satisfied that if the editor of the Enterprise, which he seems not to have done, will examine the subject thoroughly, he will not only see the injurious effects that would follow the unlimited coinage of silver, but also realize how entirely impossible it is to have, owing to the fluctuations in their commercial value, a bimetallic currency.

In 1792, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, Congress established a bimetallic system of currency for the United States. The idea in adopting the bimetallic standard instead of a single standard, was the wish to have an abundance of coin. "To adopt the single silver standard," he said, "would be to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium."

It will be well to bear in mind that Hamilton did not believe in fiat money, but sought to find the market value of the two coins, in order that he might make this the legal ratio. He did not propose to go contrary to the laws of nature and make 80 cents worth of bullion, with the addition of 20 cents of fiat make 100 cents of money. The ratio established was one ounce of gold to fifteen ounces of silver. On this basis the plan was put into operation.

In 1793 silver declined somewhat in value, this decline continuing, with a slight reaction between 1803 and 1805, until 1813, at which time the ratio was about 1 to 16. By 1810 the amount of gold in circulation had perceptibly decreased.

By 1818 the currency of the United States was bimetallic only in name, as gold had disappeared entirely from circulation and silver was the sole metallic currency and the single standard of value.

As is very tersely said by Hon. G. W. Dargan, in his admirable speech, against free coinage of silver, delivered in Congress in 1886:

"If a gold dollar will buy 16 ounces of silver bullion, while 15 ounces of silver coined into a dollar will pay as many debts as a gold dollar, 1 ounce of silver is saved in every transaction in which a silver dollar does the work of a gold dollar, and of course gold dollars cease to do the work which is as well done by cheaper servants. Gold, therefore, ceases to circulate as money and is hoarded as merchandise; which simply means that of two sorts of money in circulation, the cheaper will drive out the dearer."

According to the present market ratio, there is according to the gold standard, about 80 cents worth of bullion in the silver dollar, and if the Free Coinage measure were to become a law, the debtor who had one hundred thousand in gold coin, with which to pay a debt of equal amount, it would be only necessary for him to take eighty thousand dollars of his gold coin, go into the open mar-

ket, purchase eighty thousand dollars worth of silver bullion, take it to the mint, where it would be converted into one hundred thousand dollars, pay his obligation in full and thus by using the gold as merchandise, instead of money, save twenty thousand dollars by the operation. The dishonesty of such a transaction is too obvious to be denied.

In 1834 the ratio was changed to 1 to 16, which slightly overvalued gold. The effect of this was to drive silver out of circulation and convert it into an article of merchandise.

Under the act of 1792 gold was undervalued, and driven from circulation, and silver became the sole metallic currency of the country. Under the act of 1834 silver was undervalued and driven from circulation, and gold became the sole metallic currency of the country. To such an extent was silver driven from circulation, that even the subsidiary coin, halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes disappeared and the business of the country was put to serious inconvenience by the lack of small coins.

In 1853 Congress, to meet this difficulty, passed an act reducing the quantity of silver in these small coins, which took away the inducement to hoard them as merchandise or to convert them into bullion. The facts which we cite above are matters of financial history and legislation, and if they prove anything, it is the utter impossibility of maintaining a bi-metallic standard; for the simple reason that the cheaper coin will inevitably drive the dearer out of the market. As has been very forcibly said by a noted authority on this subject, whose words we quote:

"The attempt to use two metals together has been kept up from the earliest use of money to the present time, and has constituted a problem in money. It was deemed necessary to use two metals, but no means has ever been devised for using two which has not failed, besides producing confusion, loss, injustice and commercial distress."

As early as 1816 England, the greatest and most successful commercial nation that has ever existed, adopted the single gold standard with subsidiary silver coinage. After the lapse of some years, other nations followed the example of England, and in the language of a distinguished writer, "the double standard ceased to be."

One great reason why gold is to be preferred to silver is the fact that it has the greatest value in the smallest bulk, and in this way far preferable to silver in commercial transactions. It passes comprehension to understand how the demonization of silver could have produced the financial panic in 1873, when there was not a single dollar of coin in circulation at the time, and this being the case there was not a single dollar taken out of circulation, and consequently this act had no effect in producing the panic. It is a rule, both in law and common sense, that the one who charges fraud must prove it, and we must insist on some better authority, in support of the charge of fraud, in connection with the act demonizing silver, than that of Mr. Francis G. Newlands.

On the contrary we prefer accepting the statement of Professor Francis A. Walker, who is regarded as the best authority on the subject of bimetalism, in the country, and who says that there is not a particle of evidence to support the charge that this act was passed by trickery or from sinister motives.

The mere assertion of the Enterprise will not be accepted as regards the charge that this was passed by fraud, and that its passage was responsible for the financial panic of 1873, it must prove its assertions. We have already shown that the attempt to keep the two metals in circulation, on a basis of equality, has been a failure, and that legal enactments have no effect against the laws of nature.

If we admit, for the sake of argument, which we do not by any means intend doing, as such is not the case, that the country needs no money, we would like for the Enterprise to show how this will be accomplished by the passage of the free coinage act.

We have met, we believe, all the points made by our contemporary, and will stop here, reserving our arguments against inflation and its dangers, for the next issue.

If the editor of THE HERALD has sought shelter it is behind an entrenchment of facts from which he cannot be dislodged by the harmless firing of the silver army.

We wish, in closing, to say that a great many of our statements are taken from the clear, concise and convincing presentation of the case by Hon. G. W. Dargan, whose speech, on this subject, with a masterly presentation of the case, is so plain that it can be understood by any man of average intelligence.

From recent intelligence, gathered from different points, it would appear that Blaine is becoming a dangerous rival of President Harrison's for the Republican nomination.

## MISREPRESENTING THE SOUTH.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., spoke of his recent Southern tour to-day. Among other things he said: "I am not a pessimist, but during my visit to the South I was most painfully impressed with the appalling condition of agriculture. The depression of the farming interests in the South is truly alarming. Cotton has been king of the South, but the king has not only lost his throne but has become a beggar. The farmers are in debt, and are growing more and more hopeless. Negroes are going into towns more rapidly than whites, and they loaf about and fall into vice and rascality. The South is the agricultural garden spot of the world, and when agriculture fails to pay there something is wrong."

The above article we copy from one of our exchanges, and, much as we dislike to criticize a minister, we will join issue with Mr. Dixon in regard to his assertions, and challenge him to prove that they are true.

It has been the misfortune of the South to be more persistently slandered and misrepresented than any people have ever been and the saddest of it all is that these misstatements are put forth, to a considerable extent at least, by some of its own people, and coming from this source makes an impression which they would otherwise fail to do. Mr. Dixon is a native of North Carolina, and even if his statements were true, which they are not, it would seem that State pride, if he was actuated by no better motive, would have prompted him to remain silent, and not parade the poverty and misfortunes of his people before the eyes of the rest of the country. Mr. Dixon is a gifted intellectual, and occupies a very enviable position in the great city of New York, but he misuses both his position and intellectual gifts when he uses them to produce impressions that are not only wrong, but calculated to do very material injury to the South and its people, reflecting, as it most certainly does, both on their industry and ability, and striking a serious blow to their business interests. Statements of this character are made by politicians, merely for political effect, and sensible people know how to take them, but the effect is far different when they are spoken from the pulpit by a man who claims to be posted as to the real condition of the South. No intellectual gifts can compensate for a lack of patriotism, and if there was ever a people in whose hearts the fires of patriotism should ever glow, it should be the people of our own dear Southland; for it may be safely asserted that no people have ever, under extremely adverse circumstances, accomplished so much or have such reason to feel proud of its indomitable spirit and energy of its own citizens. When the Southern soldiers, after four years of the most heroic struggle of which history makes any mention, were forced to surrender to the overwhelming armies that were brought to bear against them, they accepted the result in good faith, returned to their desolated homes, and, instead of yielding to despair, as almost any men, less brave and self-reliant would have done, set resolutely to work to repair their broken fortunes, and restore prosperity to their impoverished section. In this effort they were confronted by social and political problems, the like of which no people had ever been called on to face. The unconquerable courage of our people was, at this juncture, more fully displayed than it was on the battle field, and their patience, industry and tireless energy, under such adverse circumstances, will ever be one of their proudest recollections.

There can be no better indication of the prosperity of a purely agricultural section, than the value of its farming lands, for while it is perfectly possible, in a new section, to bring about a boom and place a fictitious value on land; no scheme of this character could be successful in an old and thickly settled section, and when, as has been the case in the South, the farming lands have steadily risen in value, it is a pretty sure indication that there is some substantial reason for it, and if it is not owing to the fact that farming has been found remunerative, we would like for somebody to explain how this increase in value has come about.

It can't be attributed to a large increase of population, as the cotton States have received no accessions in this way that could produce the effect of enhancing the value of land that subjected the man who worked it to loss. Twenty years ago first-class cotton land could be bought for a mere song, and the same land now is worth, a large portion of it, a great deal more than it was before the War.

There is a good deal of land in Darlington, and the adjoining counties, from fifteen to twenty miles from any town, and from six to eight miles from a railroad, that will readily sell for from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, and if anybody cares to dispute this statement, it can very easily be substantiated. In addition to this nearly every neighborhood has a good school, and the farmers have been spending a good deal of

money in educating their children. Nice comfortable churches and well paid preachers are the rule and not the exception, at least in Eastern South Carolina. The farmers live in comfortable houses, a large number of them built since the war, drive good horses and their wives and children dress well, and do not in any way show the indications of poverty. Now if the people are getting poorer and their condition, according to Mr. Dixon, very deplorable, will he or some one else please explain where the money came from that enabled the farmers to accomplish what they have done in the way of improving their farms and making them so much more valuable? They might have managed to run in debt for a year or two, but the day of reckoning would have come sooner or later, and their credit would have been long since exhausted.

As regards Mr. Dixon's charge, that the colored people are flocking to the towns and leading, many of them, lives of idleness and rascality, we most unhesitatingly pronounce it misleading and unjust, so far as it applies to the majority of them. While it is true that a number of the younger generation of the colored people show some little disposition to shirk hard labor, yet, taken as a whole, they are industrious; some of them remarkably so, and, if let alone, are perfectly capable of making a comfortable living by honest toil, and managing their own affairs; and do not care to be put into the position of imbeciles, fit only for an asylum.

It would be manifestly unfair to expect the colored people, misled as they were, not to have been injured, to some extent at least, by the false ideas that have been so persistently instilled into their minds; but taken as a whole they are trying to better their condition, and in this struggle many of them have met with success and deserve the utmost credit for their strict economy and untiring industry. In closing this article it is but fair to state that we have, in making this denial of Mr. Dixon's statement, based our assertions on the condition of the farmers in Eastern South Carolina, but unless that section has the best farmers in the South, then what we have stated is applicable to all the cotton States.

## Evading the Usury Law.

What would South Carolina farmers say if the merchant at his post-office or at his country town, with whom he had tided for three months, should send him his bill at the end of three months and add thereto the interest on the whole amount of the bill for three months at the legal rate of 7 per cent per annum? If the farmer, like our farmer Governor, was in the habit of using vigorous cuss words, the merchant who sent him such a bill would come in for a good share of rough language. If on the other hand the farmer was a man of quiet and refined manners as well as of some intelligence, he would go to his merchant and tell him he had no right to charge him interest on an open account without an agreement to that effect, and even if there was an agreement he could only charge interest on each item from the date of purchase. Certainly a bill charging interest on the whole amount of the bill from the date of the first item could not be collected.

Yet this is in effect just what the so-called Union Store companies propose to do, except that they propose to get the farmers to agree beforehand to the usurious charge. The plan, as described in our Columbia correspondence, published yesterday, apparently on the authority of the superintendent of the Union Stores for South Carolina, is as follows:

"No book accounts are to be kept but a patron of the store is sold a coupon credit book for which he gives his note, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. There is only one price for goods, and these coupons are taken the same as cash. This obviates any disputes as to prices or accounts. The plan seems to work very well."

In other words the farmer buys a book full of blank store orders good in the total for \$100, \$200, \$300 or any other amount as the case may be, and gives his note with interest at 7 per cent just as if he had received so much money instead of getting only store orders. As matter of fact he gets nothing of value until he goes to the store and fills out a blank and in return receives goods. This he does from time to time as his necessities require until his book is exhausted, and then his note is to be paid for the whole amount with interest on it from the time he purchased the book, and the transaction in its effect on his pocket is exactly the same as if he had kept a running account there and had been charged with interest on the full amount of the bill.

Now what is this Union Store Company which proposes to play this game on the moneyless farmers of South Carolina who are now forced to buy on credit? It is a

great combine of Northern capitalists which seeks to capture the business of local merchants throughout the South by enlisting the Alliance machinery in its interest, employing influential Alliance men as agents and paying them liberal salaries or profitable commissions. Of course they make a specious pretence of furnishing goods cheaper and thus saving farmers from the high charges of local merchants. But they take security from their agents and demand cash for their goods, and when in hard times like these there is no cash to be had, they announce with a great flourish of trumpets that their agents may give credit for three months, according to the above published plan, by which on an average they charge at the rate of 14 per cent per annum for the proposed three months' credit, the sales to be limited to \$30,000, with the gracious assurance that if the note is promptly paid this year a like three months' season of credit will be allowed next summer when money is again scarce.

It seems to us to be the strangest of infatigations for farmers, who are all the time complaining about corporations and monopolies, to become the ready victims of this Union Store combine, which interferes with local business, and charges them an exorbitant interest. As matter of fact if resistance was made to the payment of these notes, we do not believe they could be collected by the drawee, as they are tainted with usury, although, of course, in the hands of an innocent holder that would be no defence.—News and Courier.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## A. L. Harrell & Company

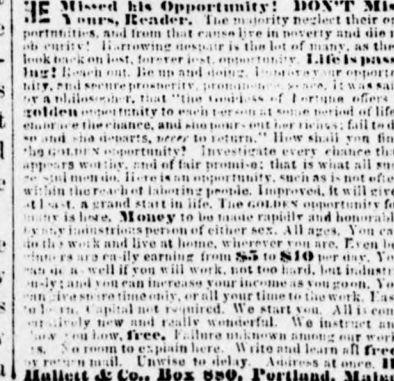
Will have an advertisement in THE HERALD next week. Look for it.

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Undertaker's Supplies.



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 Linen chambrays.  
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 Silks mits in all lengths.

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 We have six grades of the H. & S. corsets; best value for the money.  
 The largest assortment of cream and black laces in all widths.  
 We have open up some very desirable Point De Jeneu, Point De Gou pure and Point De Irlande in white and ecru. Our

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 MAIL ORDERS promptly attended to.

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 This Line is Complete in Every Respect.  
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 Our stock cannot be excelled anywhere. We have them in Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, French Calf in hand-sewed, hand-welt and zool-year welt.

Will call Special Attention to our **\$3 SHOES**, Genuine Calf and good year welt, as good as hand sewed.

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The Largest Line of **SPORTING GOODS**, such as Base Balls, Bats, Mits, Foot-balls, Croquet Sets, Hammocks, Stretchers, Hooks, &c., ever brought to the city. Also full line of small musical instruments. Large Stock. Prices to suit the times.

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 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.  
 DEPOSITS SOLICITED FROM ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS.  
 And 5 per cent. Interest paid thereon.  
**"Small Savings Make Large Profits."**  
 E. KEITH DARGAN, W. A. CARRIGAN, H. L. CHARLES,  
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