

As a mere matter of policy, we believe he would be actuated by a better motive, it would be a good thing for the Governor to ferret out the Laurens lynchings, and bring them to justice.

Secretary Blaine has given up the portfolio of the State Department, and of course this means the announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination. Blaine is a very brilliant man and has a great deal of personal magnetism, a thing that Harrison conspicuously lacks.

It is well nigh impossible for a man, no matter how skillfully he may cover up his tracks and divert suspicion, to commit a murder without being detected, and when a prisoner is taken from the officers of the law and lynched, if they are not discovered and put on trial, it is simply because no effort is made to bring them to justice. A good detective could very easily unearth the Laurens lynchings.

The whole political history of our State and country probably does not furnish another instance of an attempt to foist on a great party, a measure so entirely at variance with its principles and traditions, that cannot find a single advocate among the newspapers of the State. And yet we are expected to endorse a measure, the Sub-Treasury, that its professed advocates are afraid to discuss.

The reason, however, is easy to understand: They don't want their readers to hear the truth.

If Gov. Tillman could get the Laurens lynchings safely housed in the penitentiary, which is almost too good for them, it would be worth a great many votes in the election. Every paper in the State should unite and sustain the Governor in every effort he makes to bring them to justice. In a matter of this kind political prejudices should be put aside, and every one work to bring these murderers to justice.

Nobody will complain of the cost, just so they are arrested and punished.

There is no use kicking about the sub-treasury plan any longer. It has been made a part of the platform of the Democratic party in this State, and we will have to swallow it or bolt the party, and we are very certain that we are not going into the bolting business.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Unless it is proposed for the State to establish sub-treasuries, the resolution will amount to nothing, but the utter idleness of the scheme will continue to be exposed, and if this is called kicking there will be any amount of it indulged in by the newspapers that are not afraid to express their honest convictions about this measure, or any others that affect the public welfare.

The Mills Worth (Parsons, known as a spy: If the government owned the railroads, one-half of the money paid for transportation would be saved to the people, and the government still make money. The advertising of railroads amounts to many millions every year, all of which would be saved. The salaries of all the presidents, directors, vice-presidents, purchasing agents, advertising agents, controllers, general passenger agents, tens of thousands of attorneys, and many more officers—every dollar paid them would be saved, and all interests on bonds and stocks.

The above is a fair specimen of the kind of arguments that are used in advocacy of the Government control of railroads. A little reflection will show that the railroads employ just as few men as they can get along with, and the Government would of course have to have the same number, even, which would not be the case, if they were equally as competent, and could not secure their services for less. Instead of making money, there would be a large deficiency, every year, that would have to be met by an appropriation. The reason for this would, putting other considerations aside, be in the very low rates, for the freight and passenger traffic, that would have to be in force to satisfy the public, even if they were willing to pay anything for transportation, which is a matter of very grave doubt. A man could probably, when the Government buys all the railroads, go from Darlington to Charleston with a fifty cent stamp pasted on his hat and have it cancelled by a republican conductor.

Immediately after the primaries, when Tillman is renominated, you may look out for a great flop on the part of many newspapers and politicians. Mark this prediction.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat. Our contemporary evidently judges that a man, for the sake of securing or retaining office, is advocating measures that he is perfectly aware are wrong, and using his influence to stir up strife, we will denounce him and point out his inconsistencies to the people. Personally we would vastly prefer a campaign of moderation and dignity, but as Gov. Tillman and his supporters have seen fit to conduct it otherwise, they are clearly responsible for any strong language the opposition may use. They are responsible for all the bitterness and strife now so prevalent in the State, and if they expect not to be held responsible for all this, they make a most woful mistake. Of course in this last remark we only refer to the demagogues and office seekers who have brought about this condition of affairs to advance their own interests. But while we expect to keep up the fight, we would not, if it would defeat Gov. Tillman tomorrow, say anything that is unjust or untrue.

Major W. H. Brawley, the Congressman from this district, is a most excellent gentleman and is deservedly popular, but a great many of his friends will vote against him because he does not represent their views on some very important questions that are now agitating the public mind.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Major Brawley is a Democrat in principle as well as name, and, as a matter of course, can't represent the views of people who have strayed so far from the traditions and principles of the Democratic Party.

The recent lynching of a colored man in Laurens, for burglary, is one of the most outrageous acts of lawlessness that has ever been committed in the State, and its perpetrators, no matter at what cost, should be hunted down and made to feel the vengeance of the law that they have so inexcusably violated. Of course there will be the pretense of an investigation, and the same old story that there is no evidence to warrant the arrest of any particular person. The statement will appear in the papers that the act is condemned by public opinion, which assertion, however will be false, for the simple reason that if the majority of the people of Laurens county do not approve of such acts, there is nothing to prevent them from hunting these cowards and murderers down, and seeing that they get their just deserts. The frequency of acts of this character is a sad commentary on the respect for law, entertained by a large class of our people, and the question very naturally arises as to what will be the outcome of it all, and where will it stop. It seems that some of our people are anxious to bring about a state of affairs akin to border ruffianism, and to replace our courts of justice with mob violence. Lynching a man accused of crime is, under any circumstances, wrong, for the reason that if it is tolerated in the case of very serious crimes, it is very soon taken advantage of for the punishment of lesser ones and the gratification of private revenge.

The Governor should make every effort to bring these Laurens murderers to justice, and no matter what it costs, even if he were to call an extra session of the Legislature and order out every military company in the State, he will be sustained in what he does. Every man connected with this lynching should receive the contempt of all good citizens for his cowardice and the severest punishment for the crime of murder. Such an inexcusable act is an exhibition of brutality and lawlessness, is a disgrace to the State, and every man engaged in the affair, is far more deserving of being hung than the poor and friendless black man whose life was taken to satisfy the vengeance of these ruffians and cowards.

One of our friends has suggested that we have been too severe in our criticisms of the present State administration and some of its supporters. We plead guilty to using severe language, but it was not only justifiable but, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary, and we have no regrets therefor, unless it can be shown that we have been unjust, and in that case it will give us pleasure to retract.

We have not gone into personalities, but have confined our criticisms entirely to their political records. We have not hesitated to say that we believed that the majority of Mr. Tillman's supporters were perfectly honest and conscientious in their convictions, whereas, on the contrary, every man that opposes him has been repeatedly denounced as an office-seeker and an enemy of the people. Any one who has read the administrative papers, especially the Cotton Plant, Register, Abbeville Medium and Greenville Democrat, for the last few months, will be compelled to admit the truth of what we say. Silence on the part of the opposition papers would have been construed as a tacit acknowledgement that these charges were true, and failure to resent and rebel thereon would have laid them open to the charge of political cowardice. We think that we can say, without any fear of contradiction, that THE HERALD has done more, during its short existence, at least under its present management, to defend the farmers from reflections on their business ability and industry than any other weekly in the State. When statements have been made that were calculated to injure our section and State, we have always made it a point to meet and disprove them. If any body chooses to consider us an enemy of the people, simply because

we oppose measures that if put into operation, would be ruinous to the very people that it is proposed to benefit, then he is at full liberty to enjoy his opinion. When it becomes perfectly evident that a man, for the sake of securing or retaining office, is advocating measures that he is perfectly aware are wrong, and using his influence to stir up strife, we will denounce him and point out his inconsistencies to the people. Personally we would vastly prefer a campaign of moderation and dignity, but as Gov. Tillman and his supporters have seen fit to conduct it otherwise, they are clearly responsible for any strong language the opposition may use. They are responsible for all the bitterness and strife now so prevalent in the State, and if they expect not to be held responsible for all this, they make a most woful mistake. Of course in this last remark we only refer to the demagogues and office seekers who have brought about this condition of affairs to advance their own interests. But while we expect to keep up the fight, we would not, if it would defeat Gov. Tillman tomorrow, say anything that is unjust or untrue.

FREE COINAGE AGAIN. In reply to the article, on free coinage, from the York Enterprise, which we publish in another column, we wish just to call the attention of our contemporary to the fact that nearly every nation in Europe has demonetized silver and has, in consequence only a single standard, and that is gold. As we stated in a former article the talk about so many dollars per capita, is no argument at all, for the simple reason that the quantity of money needed is entirely owing to the manner of doing business, and in proof of this it is only necessary to state that France has about three times as much money in circulation as England, which latter country does more than twice the business that is transacted in France. The reason for this is in the fact that banking facilities are very poor in France, while in England they are so good that very little money is required to carry on the immense volume of business that this great commercial nation transacts. We have already shown that the demonetization of silver had not the remotest effect in causing the panic of 1873, and beg to remind the Enterprise that financial panics are not caused by a scarcity of money, but by a lack of credit.

We entirely fail to see any similarity between the Protective Tariff and the demonetization of silver, and would like for the Enterprise to show wherein the likeness consists, for while the burden of the Tariff is very easily shown, no one has as yet pointed out any imposition that has been entailed on the people by the demonetization of silver. As has already been stated, the Government, so far as a legal enactment could make it, tried to maintain a double standard, but the irresistible workings of natural laws made the experiment a failure. The demonetization of silver had nothing whatever to do with its price, as that, like the price of everything else is regulated by the law of supply and demand, a law so inexorable that legal enactments do not for one moment suspend its operations. We challenge the Enterprise to prove its assertion, that "Gold has robbed the laborer and is still robbing the industries of the country by depriving them of the means necessary to their successful prosecution." We confess ourselves as somewhat at a loss to know exactly what our contemporary means by such a wholesale indictment of gold, unless it means by this to convey the impression that the supply of gold is inadequate to meet the legitimate demands of trade and thereby makes money too scarce.

In answer to this we give the words of David A. Wells, one of the highest authorities on this subject, in the country. "The evidence, therefore, seem to warrant the following conclusions: That the tendency of the age is to use less and less coin in the transaction of business; and that so far as there being any scarcity of gold, there never was a period in the world's commercial history when the existing quantity was so large as at present, in proportion to the necessity for its use or the purpose it has to serve."

We take the liberty of suggesting that the Enterprise contradicts itself in that it asserts that Free Coinage is a necessity in order that the circulation may be increased and the people given more money in order that the industries of the country may be successfully prosecuted, and then proceeds to prove that if all the silver that is available were coined, it would add only 1.84 annually to the circulation. At this rate it would take a good many years to bring the circulation up to \$50,000 per capita, the amount demanded by the Ocala platform. One of the favorite arguments of the inflationists is that an increase of circulation would inevitably bring about higher prices, and, of course, as they put it,

properly for the whole country. Experience has demonstrated that under such conditions wages never advance in proportion to the enhanced price of the necessities of life, and that instead of helping the poor man, his effects are exactly the reverse, and he really enjoys less comforts than he did when low prices prevailed. There has probably never been a time in the history of the country when a poor man could live as well on his wages as he can at the present day, and never a time when a dollar could purchase so many of the necessities of life as it can now. It will be well to bear in mind that the facts, in connection with the past legislation on the question of coinage, were stated by Mr. Dargan in his speech in opposition to free-coinage, and they met with no denial, although Messrs. Bland and Tillman were sitting very near him and heard every word of his speech. We will close by giving what Mr. David A. Wells says in regard to the charge of fraud in connection with the passage of the act demonetizing silver: "The statement often made and to a large extent credited, that the silver dollar was dropped in 1873 from the coinage system of the United States by 'stealth and for a secret and dishonest purpose,' has not the slightest foundation in fact, and is simply an oft exploded falsehood."

THEY WON'T DISCUSS IT. An intelligent reader of THE HERALD has asked why we gave so much space to the discussion of the silver question and said so little in the way of exposing the Sub-Treasury Bill, which was of far more importance and one that would do infinitely more harm than a dozen Free Coinage Bills. The reason is simply this: The advocates of the Sub-Treasury are afraid to enter into a practical discussion of the merits of the measure, and our most strenuous efforts to make them do so have met signally failed. This being the case we deemed it useless to keep up the fight, for the very simple reason that the other side just took all the blows hurled at the Sub-Treasury, without making the least effort to strike back. We are perfectly willing to repeat our challenge to any paper in the State, that is any one of them which has circulation and influence, to discuss the details of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and they agree to publish everything they say in its favor, with the understanding that they print in full our side of the case.

DANIEL ON FREE COINAGE. In a recent speech in the Senate, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, said that there were rocks ahead; that the ship of State was drifting on them; and no master of fine sea appeared to save the ship, crew or cargo. Gold was the cry—gold, gold, nothing but gold, although this was the greatest silver nation in the world, and although (if its financial system were equal to its opportunities) it might dominate the financial markets of the world. Silver men alone seemed to have any appreciation or any recognition of the situation. They offered the only remedy that was offered by any one to rescue the country from the present financial depression and from threatened financial ruin. In his judgment free coinage of silver was the only conservative solution of the problem; and there might be dismissed from the calculation of possible evils to arise from it the idea that would drive gold out of circulation. He had been drawing money from the Treasury for the last six years, and had never yet been paid a dollar in gold, and did not know that he could get a gold dollar if he desired to obtain one.

If we are to believe Senator Daniel and other advocates of free coinage, there must be some magical influence or power exerted by silver that some folks are too ignorant to understand. If they are to be believed, for they give us assertions without the least particle of proof, the country is on the eve of a great financial disaster, from which it can only be saved by the advocates of free coinage, who, according to this modern Daniel, are the only ones who have anything like a proper appreciation of the situation. Of course such ignorance on the part of its opponents is very deplorable, but the fault lies mainly at the door of its advocates for the simple reason that they will not give the slightest explanation of how the mysterious influence is to work, and it is not to be wondered at, that level-headed people are skeptical as regards the power of this magician, silver, and fail to understand why the influence has never been exerted before.

It is very strange that those whose attention has been almost entirely directed into other channels, should be better posted in financial matters than the men who have made the question a life study. Some of these silver financiers, if they were as wise as they think they are, could rapidly accumulate a fortune on Wall street. These assertions remind us of the only joke that Gen. Lee was ever heard to give expression to during the war. After reading some newspaper criticisms on the movements of the armies, he remarked that it was a great pity that the Confederate Government had made the mistake of leaving all the great generals at

home to edit the newspapers. And so it may be very pertinent to ask why it is that these skillful financiers have not gone into business instead of politics; where their chances for success would have been infinitely greater. In regard to the assertion of Mr. Daniel that he would not know where to get a gold dollar if he wanted one, it is only necessary to say that in the fall of 1890 there were thousands of dollars of gold in circulation, and the banks paid it out in large quantities. If, however, the free coinage measure is adopted, he will find it impossible to get gold without paying a premium for it. He could, if he had so desired, be paid all of his salary in gold.

TWO GOOD NEWSPAPERS. The Columbia Register is now the liveliest political paper in the State. Since the induction of Mr. Gantt to the first position on the editorial staff, the Register has been wonderfully improved, and the people everywhere are appreciating the improvement. Mr. Gantt is bold and fearless, just and generous, and his facile pen is being wielded daily in the interest of an honest government economically administered. We wish the Register thousands of new subscribers ere this campaign closes. The Cotton Plant, the official organ of the South Carolina State Farmers' Alliance, edited by Hons. J. W. Bowen and J. Wm. Stokes, is another journal that has been wonderfully improved of late. Two able editors at the helm, both sturdy Alliance men, they are making the Cotton Plant indispensable to every farmer fresno. It gives information that is interesting to every class of planter, and without which he cannot afford to dispense. Every farmer in the State should receive the Cotton Plant.—Pec Dee Index.

If the habitual practice of unfairness and the use of violent language improves a newspaper, then the Index is right in its estimate of the Register and Cotton Plant.

TOO LATE NOW. Now that our Democratic Convention has met and framed a platform that prevents the formation of any Third Party in South Carolina, and the gentlemen, in 1890, saw fit to oppose the nominees of their party have gone into said Convention and thus pledged their honor to abide the verdict of the majority, we see no necessity for any further heated political agitation. We are now all Democrats, and have a common interest in promoting peace and harmony among our people and in the upbuilding of our State. From now on let the rival candidates for public honors stand upon their merits, and have a fair and impartial hearing before the people. Our voters should act with calm deliberation, and this can never be done so long as political excitement is fanned to a white heat. Much has been said and written on either side that had best been left unsaid. One harsh expression begets another, and results in engendering partisan bitterness and strife, when a generous and friendly political rivalry should not prevail. Such discussions among our Democrats are wrong and injurious to our State. We surely can settle such matters without dividing families into hostile factions, and engendering turmoil and bad blood among neighbors and friends. Let us now see if we cannot elevate our State campaign to a higher plane. Everything that can possibly be brought forward to the discredit of the opposing candidates has already been charged, and the arraignment will not be strengthened by reiteration. Let personalities and abuse alone, and try and elect your ticket on the individual merits of the respective candidates thereon, and not upon the short-comings charged against the other side. Campaign pleasantries are all right, as they only serve to amuse the general public, but never say or pen anything that leaves a sting behind, and will not pass away with the day of election. The Register has been guarded in this respect, and we never leveled a venomous dart at an opponent.

We live under a republican form of government, and the majority must and will rule. Our agricultural interest constitutes 70 per cent. of the South Carolina's population, and the farmers will control the politics of the State so long as they remain united and they will continue to vote as a unit just so long you attempt to coerce them into measures. But they are sensible, reasonable men, and have no desire or intention to override or oppress other classes, but stand willing and ready to unite with the residents of other cities in working for the honor and development of their State. If you think these farmers are extreme in their views, counsel with another, and they will give you an attentive ear and if convinced of their error will follow your guidance. But you cannot drive them an inch. It will be the desire of the Register to draw our Democrats together and not further widen the breach between them. Let the opposition press unite with us in this work, and you will soon see the Conservatives and the Reformers, the Haskellites and the Tillmanites, blended into one friendly and irresistible band of Democrats.—Columbia Register.

To say the least our contemporary is pretty late about writing the above, and it would have been decidedly more consistent, had it been published some months ago. So far as we could observe, the large majority of the conservative papers were disposed to avoid personalities, in the discussion of the questions at issue, and any departure from this course has been, to a very large extent, influenced by the bitterness and venom

displayed by the Register. They were denounced as disappointed office-seekers and as enemies of the people, and every effort was made to create the impression that they were slanderers and liars. The leaders of the opposition were denounced in the harshest and most unmeasured terms. The most upright and distinguished citizens of the State have been held up to public scorn. Its columns were used without one word of protest on the part of the editor, for the purpose on the part of one of its correspondents, for making an inexcusable and, under the circumstances, unwarranted attack on Wade with this, its doctrine of published special privilege the censoring a man grave for regularity, facts would its column and stand editor man and which were never called for and its vicious and its vicious the last for recent two fact years to been wrong. Professi of the peo its violence of their wigh irrepara cratic part Benet, with that was s violent att convention, member of find words admiration tician and office-seeker. Personally we have no ill will against the editor of the Register, but cannot allow the statement, that he has not indulged in bitterness and vituperation, to pass unchallenged. If his repentance is sincere, then let him do what he is eminently qualified for something to heal the dissensions he has made.

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TWO GOOD NEWSPAPERS. The Columbia Register is now the liveliest political paper in the State. Since the induction of Mr. Gantt to the first position on the editorial staff, the Register has been wonderfully improved, and the people everywhere are appreciating the improvement. Mr. Gantt is bold and fearless, just and generous, and his facile pen is being wielded daily in the interest of an honest government economically administered. We wish the Register thousands of new subscribers ere this campaign closes. The Cotton Plant, the official organ of the South Carolina State Farmers' Alliance, edited by Hons. J. W. Bowen and J. Wm. Stokes, is another journal that has been wonderfully improved of late. Two able editors at the helm, both sturdy Alliance men, they are making the Cotton Plant indispensable to every farmer fresno. It gives information that is interesting to every class of planter, and without which he cannot afford to dispense. Every farmer in the State should receive the Cotton Plant.—Pec Dee Index.

If the habitual practice of unfairness and the use of violent language improves a newspaper, then the Index is right in its estimate of the Register and Cotton Plant.

TOO LATE NOW. Now that our Democratic Convention has met and framed a platform that prevents the formation of any Third Party in South Carolina, and the gentlemen, in 1890, saw fit to oppose the nominees of their party have gone into said Convention and thus pledged their honor to abide the verdict of the majority, we see no necessity for any further heated political agitation. We are now all Democrats, and have a common interest in promoting peace and harmony among our people and in the upbuilding of our State. From now on let the rival candidates for public honors stand upon their merits, and have a fair and impartial hearing before the people. Our voters should act with calm deliberation, and this can never be done so long as political excitement is fanned to a white heat. Much has been said and written on either side that had best been left unsaid. One harsh expression begets another, and results in engendering partisan bitterness and strife, when a generous and friendly political rivalry should not prevail. Such discussions among our Democrats are wrong and injurious to our State. We surely can settle such matters without dividing families into hostile factions, and engendering turmoil and bad blood among neighbors and friends. Let us now see if we cannot elevate our State campaign to a higher plane. Everything that can possibly be brought forward to the discredit of the opposing candidates has already been charged, and the arraignment will not be strengthened by reiteration. Let personalities and abuse alone, and try and elect your ticket on the individual merits of the respective candidates thereon, and not upon the short-comings charged against the other side. Campaign pleasantries are all right, as they only serve to amuse the general public, but never say or pen anything that leaves a sting behind, and will not pass away with the day of election. The Register has been guarded in this respect, and we never leveled a venomous dart at an opponent.

We live under a republican form of government, and the majority must and will rule. Our agricultural interest constitutes 70 per cent. of the South Carolina's population, and the farmers will control the politics of the State so long as they remain united and they will continue to vote as a unit just so long you attempt to coerce them into measures. But they are sensible, reasonable men, and have no desire or intention to override or oppress other classes, but stand willing and ready to unite with the residents of other cities in working for the honor and development of their State. If you think these farmers are extreme in their views, counsel with another, and they will give you an attentive ear and if convinced of their error will follow your guidance. But you cannot drive them an inch. It will be the desire of the Register to draw our Democrats together and not further widen the breach between them. Let the opposition press unite with us in this work, and you will soon see the Conservatives and the Reformers, the Haskellites and the Tillmanites, blended into one friendly and irresistible band of Democrats.—Columbia Register.

To say the least our contemporary is pretty late about writing the above, and it would have been decidedly more consistent, had it been published some months ago. So far as we could observe, the large majority of the conservative papers were disposed to avoid personalities, in the discussion of the questions at issue, and any departure from this course has been, to a very large extent, influenced by the bitterness and venom

displayed by the Register. They were denounced as disappointed office-seekers and as enemies of the people, and every effort was made to create the impression that they were slanderers and liars. The leaders of the opposition were denounced in the harshest and most unmeasured terms. The most upright and distinguished citizens of the State have been held up to public scorn. Its columns were used without one word of protest on the part of the editor, for the purpose on the part of one of its correspondents, for making an inexcusable and, under the circumstances, unwarranted attack on Wade with this, its doctrine of published special privilege the censoring a man grave for regularity, facts would its column and stand editor man and which were never called for and its vicious and its vicious the last for recent two fact years to been wrong. Professi of the peo its violence of their wigh irrepara cratic part Benet, with that was s violent att convention, member of find words admiration tician and office-seeker. Personally we have no ill will against the editor of the Register, but cannot allow the statement, that he has not indulged in bitterness and vituperation, to pass unchallenged. If his repentance is sincere, then let him do what he is eminently qualified for something to heal the dissensions he has made.

N. L. Harrell & Company will sell you a Buggy, Carriage, Wagon, Road Cart, or anything else in their live at the most reasonable prices.

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