

# THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. III.

DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

NO. 27.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.

#### Local Happenings During the Present Week--Visitors in the City--The Debating Club.

Mrs. J. W. Evans is off on a trip to Charleston.

There will be a German in the armory on Tuesday night.

Hon. G. Lamb Buist, of Charleston, is attending the court.

Mr. George Coney, of Charleston, is visiting Mrs. C. K. Rogers.

Mr. Aaron Weinberg, of Manning, is visiting Mr. A. Nachman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waddill have returned from Washington.

Miss Sallie Carson, of Sumter, is visiting the Misses McCown.

Miss Kate Downer, of Charleston, is visiting Mrs. L. S. Welling.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Howie, of Florence, were in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. S. B. Jones, of Columbia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carlisle.

Solicitor Johnson and Stenographer Covington are both at their posts in court.

Mr. C. M. Covington, of Florence, was in the city this week attending court.

Nearly all the visitors who came to attend the Parim ball have left for their homes.

Dr. Boyd is in his new quarters, and the store is one of the prettiest in the State.

Mrs. R. Schmid is having improvements made on her residence on Cashta street.

The painters have adorned the Nashman building in a handsome new spring dress.

A very pleasant dance was given by Miss Hannah Manne to her friends on Friday evening last.

Rev. Marion Dargan, the financial agent of the Columbia Female College, was in town Saturday.

Miss Besse Lucas, who has been spending several months in Darlington, returned home last week.

Mr. J. Kahn, a former resident of Timmonsville, but now of Charleston, spent part of the week in town.

Mrs. M. Deen, who has been visiting friends in Wilmington, N. C., returned to her home on Tuesday.

Attention is called to the notice, in reference to the city tax returns, which will be found in another column.

When you get tired sitting in the court house, step around to Dispensary No. 9 and get an "anti-tired" tonic.

Mr. Simeon Hyde, of Charleston, representing the Sumter Fertilizer Company, is in attendance upon the court.

Miss Michalson, who has been visiting friends here, left on Thursday for Sumter where she will remain for some weeks.

The fishermen are now getting in their work, and the fruit of Louther's lake is being offered for sale on the streets here.

Miss Rosa Sittlingfield, who has been visiting friends in the city, left yesterday morning for her home in Georgetown.

Mr. Bulken is repairing the front of his store, which was damaged by the burning of Mr. Alexander's store some time since.

The grand jury's report will be found in another column, and while you are reading it, smoke one of P. B. Allen's fine cigars.

The regular monthly union service was held at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday night, and conducted by Rev. Jno. Stout.

The Tennyson Club will meet to-night at the residence of Rev. J. G. Law. An essay on "charity" will be read by Mr. C. D. Evans.

Judge Gary is making a pleasant impression upon the bar and those who are attending the court, by his manner of conducting that body.

Mr. I. Lowenthal has removed his stock of general merchandise to the store under the Enterprise Hotel lately occupied by Mr. S. Tombacher.

The boys of the graded school have organized a literary society under the name of the St. John's Debating Club. The election of officers will take place to-day.

Messrs. C. S. Nettles, J. C. Wilcox, E. O. Woods, W. J. Moorhead and T. S. Jones have returned from their Washington trip, and give glowing accounts of the inauguration.

Drs. Burton Bros. the genial end popular young dentists who have been in Darlington for several weeks, will leave on Monday morning for Cheraw, where they will cause happiness to those afflicted with aching teeth. During their stay in this city they have made many pleasant acquaintances, and the success which has greeted them in their profession of dentistry has been most gratifying. They carry with them the best wishes of their friends here.

Fresh line of fruit at the Book Store.

Fresh candies received weekly at the Book Store.

## A STORE IN ASHES.

### Mr. A. Weinstein Loses His Furniture and Stock of Goods.

On Monday night about half-past eleven o'clock the fire alarm was sounded, and the wooden building on Pearl street, occupied by Mr. A. Weinstein as a dwelling and store, was found to be in flames.

The fire was discovered by Mr. A. S. Wolkovskij, of the Cleveland Hotel, who, after giving the alarm, burst open the door of the building and awakened Mr. Weinstein and his family.

The firemen on their arrival directed their attention to saving the brick building adjoining the burning structure, while other citizens began removing the goods from the store. After a hard and hot fight the flames were gotten under control.

Mr. Weinstein valued his stock of goods at \$2,700, and perhaps some \$300 worth of it was saved. He was carrying an insurance of \$2,000; \$1,000 in the agency of Mr. F. E. Normant, and a similar amount with Mr. B. O. Bristow.

The building was the property of Messrs. E. Keith Dargan and J. J. Ward, and insured with Mr. F. E. Normant to the amount of \$400.

Messrs. C. N. Oats & Co., who occupied the brick building next to the fire, were damaged by water to the amount of about \$400, but carry \$1,250 insurance with Mr. F. E. Normant.

The origin of the fire is not known but is thought to have been caused from a spark.

## ON THE HILL.

### A Cutting Scrape--Personals and Other News.

I. H. Sanford is able to be back at his post again.

Mrs. Lee Smith has returned home from Mullins, S. C.

About three hundred hands are employed here at present.

M. L. L. Treadway has accepted a position in the card room.

Mrs. Clarence Bristow has returned to her home in Spartanburg.

Mr. A. P. Hurt, of Newberry, S. C. is visiting his father, Mr. M. A. Hurt.

The Rev. J. G. Law will conduct religious services at the hall Sunday evening at 4.15 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. McGrady, preacher every Saturday night at the residence of Mr. H. B. Sanders.

Mr. F. S. Terry, who has been employed here for several years as loom fixer, has been promoted to assistant overseer of the weaving room. Mr. W. H. Shaw takes Mr. Terry's place as loom fixer.

On last Thursday night, while on their way from the city, Jack McIver and Aleck Goodman became engaged in a cutting scrape, in which the former was severely cut about the face and the latter in the side. Both parties were dismissed and McIver left for his home in North Carolina.

Go to M. D. Trull's for fresh meats.

### Darlington Horticultural Society.

On Wednesday afternoon a number of the ladies of Darlington, met at the residence of Mrs. T. W. Normant, and organized the Darlington Horticultural Society. The following officers were elected:

President--Mrs. G. W. Dargan.

Vice-President--Mrs. T. W. Normant.

Secretary and treasurer--Miss Virginia Williamson.

The object of the society is to promote the cultivation of flowers, and in furtherance of this laudable enterprise they invite the co-operation of all who will aid them in their work.

The annual society dues will be but twenty-five cents. A floral exhibition will be held about the first of May, and every effort will be made to make it a success. Liberal premiums will be offered, and the list of same will be published in the HERALD next week.

In addition to the spring exhibition the society will hold another in the fall exclusively for chrisanthemums.

See that job lot of stationary at the Book Store.

## Business Change.

Mr. John Siskron, who has for about twenty years conducted a large and flourishing business, which he built up by energy and business tact, has sold out to Messrs. Louis Siskron and A. S. Andrews, who will in future conduct the business.

They are both experienced men and will keep up the reputation of the concern for doing first class work. If a man had one dollar for every vehicle that has been sold from this establishment he would have a snug sum. Mr. Siskron is one of our best business men and will still remain in our midst, devoting a good part of his time to his farm.

The fire on Pearl street Monday night caused considerable commotion for a time, but Dispensary No. 9 still keeps the finest brandies, whiskeys and cigars to be found in the city.

Fresh candies received weekly at the Book Store.

## THE COURT.

### JUDGE GARY PRESIDING WITH DIGNITY.

#### Reading of Commissions--Disposing of the Criminal Docket--Presentation of the Grand Jury.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning the March term of the Court of Common Pleas for Darlington county was called to order. Judge Ernest Gary presiding.

The first business disposed of was the reading of the commissions of the officers of the body. Clerk of Court Parrott and Sheriff Scarborough transacted their duties with the ease and celerity of veterans.

Some changes have been made in the attendants of the court, as follows: Mr. John Smith, of Stoke's Bridge, succeeds Mr. J. A. Hutchinson as court crier, and the constables are Messrs. E. H. Carter, I. S. Tolar, J. W. DeFee, C. G. W. Humphries, Sr., T. J. Cook and Ransom Anderson.

The judge delivered his charge to the grand jury and they retired with the indictments prepared for them.

The first case called was that of the State vs. Jack Michal, charged with aggravated assault and battery. Messrs. Nettles & Nettles represented the defendant. Verdict--guilty.

The case of Allen Thompson, charged with assault and battery, was next called. The prisoner was represented by Messrs Dargan and Thompson. Verdict--not guilty.

Tuesday morning the case of George Davis, indicted for entering and stealing money from the store of Mr. G. T. Parris, of Dovesville, was taken up. The accused was without counsel and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The case of the State vs. Calbert Gilbert, charged with assault and battery, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was represented by Messrs. Boyd & Brown.

Cornelius Smoot, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty. Messrs. Nettles & Nettles represented the defendant.

G. A. Windham, indicted for disposing of property under mortgage, was found guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Messrs. Dargan & Thompson appeared for the accused.

Arthur Evans, charged with grand larceny, was found guilty. No counsel.

Robert Wilson, indicted for using a horse without the consent of the owner, was also found guilty. No counsel.

True bills were found by the grand jury in the following cases:

Nathan Young, receiving stolen goods.

Elmore Jones, alias Ravenel Jones, burglary and larceny.

George Davis, entering house with intent to steal.

Bartow James, assault and battery, two cases.

W. Caleb Gibson, assault and battery.

Manuel L. Lever, obtaining goods by false pretences.

Dozier Hunter, larceny.

Judge B. Reynolds, disposing of property under lien.

J. W. Outlaw, obtaining goods under false pretences.

Edmund Brown and Ella Brown, assault and battery.

Bill Scott, taking and using mare without owner's consent.

John Dukes, John Williams, Handry Morris, Harrison Gordon, arson.

Allen Thompson, assault and battery.

The grand jury returned no bills in the following cases:

Henry Warren and June Warren, Jr., house breaking and larceny.

James Dorritt, resisting an officer.

The solicitor not pressed the following cases:

George Dowdy, assault and battery.

Augustus G. Telder, malicious mischief.

Dorus Jackson, burglary.

L. Manley Wilkes, arson; defendant adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

Delane Register, disturbing religious worship; no jurisdiction.

Bartow James, assault and battery, two cases; defendant paid costs in both cases amounting to \$31.00.

Manuel Lever, obtaining goods by false pretences.

The following cases were continued until the next term of Court:

James I. Joaze, assault and battery.

L. H. Gilmore, assault and battery.

Nathan Young, receiving stolen goods.

The case of George Moody charged with the murder of Henry Jones.

### Presentation of the Grand Jury.

To His Honor, Judge Ernest Gary, presiding:

The grand jury having passed upon all the bills presented them by your Honor, beg leave to submit herewith their formal report.

We have examined the offices of the clerk of the court, judge of probate, auditor, sheriff, treasurer and county commissioners and find them in good condition.

We find that the offices of the

sheriff and auditor are in need of repairs, and recommend that the county commissioners make the needed repairs and furnish these officers with suitable furniture.

We have appointed a committee to examine the books and bonds of the various county officials, who will report to this court at a later term.

We have examined the county jail and surroundings, and find the jail in good condition, the jail neatly kept and the prisoners well cared for. We think the county commissioners did right in making the recent improvements on the jail lot, and think it was done on the most economical plan.

We have examined the county poor house, and find the building in good condition and the inmates properly cared for and well satisfied.

We further find that the county commissioners have been giving a few old persons out of the poor house, two of which are old soldiers, a small allowance of about one-third of the amount it would cost to keep them in the poor house. We recommend that they continue to give them the same allowance.

We find the public roads generally in bad condition, owing to the recent bad weather, and we recommend that the county commissioners take steps to improve them as soon as practicable.

Thanking your Honor for courtesies extended to us, the above is Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Ferguson, Foreman.

## A High Compliment to Hampton.

(Special to the Columbia State, Mar. 7.)

General Wade Hampton has had, perhaps, the highest compliment paid him by the members of the Senate that could have been paid, and he will, without a doubt, remain in Washington four years as Railroad Commissioner.

I have the information directly from one of the leading members of the Senate, who has signed the paper, General Hampton, as he has said all along, would not seek an office, and until today knew nothing of it. The leading Senators got up a request in the Senate chamber to President Cleveland, asking him to appoint General Hampton Railroad Commissioner.

It has been said that the Senator tells me, by every word in the body with the Senate, perhaps, I try, it has been said that Mr. Cleveland's hands were full, and that he has said that he will give General Hampton anything that he wanted. Since he would not make known a preference, his friends did it for him, and the appointment will soon be announced.

General Hampton is still in Washington, and will remain for perhaps a week longer.

## Syrian Sulphuric Sayings.

There was quite an amusing scene in front of Justice Dargan's office on Tuesday, and the crowd that soon gathered extracted good solid fun in large quantities from the occasion.

The participants were Syrians, and for a time the gentle breezes were laden with language strongly impregnated with sulphur and brimstone.

It seems that two of the Syrians had had a quarrel which resulted in one of their craniums coming in contact with a stick, and the wounded man sought the law for redress. Now, Judge Dargan is all right when it comes to English or any other tongue well spoken, but when the troubles of two or three people, each speaking a different language, were being poured into his ears, he was some what bothered to say the least as the services of an interpreter could not be procured, and not being able to get a correct version of the difficulty, the judge made the belligerents compromise the case and settle costs. All last accounts the atmosphere around the region of the pugilists was taking a bluish cast.

## Another Fire.

About seven o'clock on Monday night one of the barns on Mr. H. M. Smith's place near town, was discovered to be on fire. The flames could not be checked and the building with its contents, consisting of farm implements, fodder and cotton seed, was destroyed. The total loss is about \$1,000 or 1,200, with an insurance of only \$200 in the agency of Mr. B. O. Bristow. Mr. Smith is satisfied that the fire was incendiary, but is entirely at a loss as to who the incendiary was.

## Sales Day.

Monday last was sales day and a large crowd was in the city. In the case of Sallie M. Simonds vs. S. Marco and I. Lowenthal, Sheriff Scarborough disposed of two tracts of land, as follows:

Tract containing 128 acres, bought by S. Marco for \$1,025.

Tract containing 953 acres, bought by Mrs. Rebecca Marco for \$5,695.

Several old mules and horses, together with a set of furniture, fell under the hammer.

A soda fountain and fixtures for sale at H. A. James' store.

There are several places in the city where one can get a "smile," but if you want pure and fine whiskey call at Dispensary No. 9.

## INAUGURATION.

### THE DEMOCRATS HOLDING THE REINS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

#### The Addresses of President Cleveland and Vice-President Stevenson--The Oath of Office.

On Saturday last Grover Cleveland of New York, was inducted into the office of president of the United States, and the ceremonies were witnessed by perhaps the largest congregation ever assembled in Washington.

The Presidential procession left the White House about noon, and amid high winds and falling snow proceeded to the Capitol.

When the Senate chamber was reached and parliamentary customs concluded, Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer.

Vice-President Stevenson then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

"SENATORS: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their untiring devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic; while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

"I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered to newly elected senators. After the inauguration of the president of the United States came next on the program.

About half-past one o'clock President-elect Cleveland made his appearance upon the stand, which was in the east portico of Capitol, followed by his party.

Mr. Cleveland was loudly applauded on his appearance. The crowd was intense, but with uncovered heads, he spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and these witnesses, of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and the welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man, who in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardships of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals, unheeded, the disease that awaits him to suddenly collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength, have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly, nothing is more vital to our appearance of our government than to sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to the toilers, should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative legislation.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if our temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and untried by selfish interests.

I am confident that such approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to sustain our national credit or avert national financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to the disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purpose of wit craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to the pitiful calculation of sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place a dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every noble trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and a better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to the refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of the wild and reckless pension expenditures, which overleaps the bounds of a grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard integrity and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of the wild and reckless pension expenditures, which overleaps the bounds of a grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizens, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honest and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for compensation paid to them.

To secure fitness and competency of appointees of office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public services well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting the production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with a fair field, which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by enforced by concession to the demands of combinations that have power to destroy, nor should people be served less the benefits of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of all the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness.

To the extent that they can be reached and restrained, by Federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

The loyalty to principles upon

which our government rests positively demands that equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship where ever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and firmness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us, responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealing with them to honestly and considerably regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation wards, they should be properly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of the government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation.

The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in a life time, burdened from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinately and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence of our task, we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath that I now take, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States