

THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. III.

DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

NO. 32.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.

Personals and Short Items of Interest to the Local and General Reader.

If you would save money patronize THE HERALD job office.

The town council has extended the time for paying taxes to May 31.

Mrs. A. H. Edwards left on Tuesday to visit her parents in Anderson. Misses Jennie and Ola Rast left on Tuesday for the carnival in Columbia.

Mr. E. R. Cox came out second in the individual prize drill, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. L. Edwards has gone to Columbia on Tuesday to take in the carnival.

Mr. J. L. Edwards has gone to Columbia to attend the wedding of a friend.

French pastries and English peas have been added to the menu of the gardeners.

Mr. John Irwin, of New York, spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. S. B. Woods.

Messrs. Blackwell Bros. have something to say in this issue in regard to sewing machines.

Miss Nina Dove, of Doraville, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. J. H. Summers.

Mrs. Theodore Melobon, of Charleston, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Welling.

Congressman McLauren was in town last part of the week, the guest of Mr. J. M. Waddill.

John E. Hudson has appointed Capt. W. E. Dolan receiver of the Charleston Canning Company.

"The Rambler" the best bicycle in America can now be bought on easy terms. Apply at THE HERALD office.

The law requiring owners to pay a tax of \$2 a head on dogs, caused several rabbit chasers to change their minds.

When the result of the competitive drill was announced, on Wednesday, the members of Columbia presented the Guards with a laurel wreath.

Gen. J. Brown, J. G. A. Summers, W. P. Carter have been appointed the board of control for the country, under the dispensary law.

The bank of the Carolinas, of Darlington and all its branches, have been temporarily suspended. The directors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The train that runs between this place and Charleston went up to Wadesboro this week in order to give people a chance to visit the Columbia Carnival.

The races at the track last Friday were good, and a large was in attendance. No races to-day, but an interesting program will be made up for next Friday.

The Darlington correspondent of the Columbia Journal was a little off in his statement that there were "forty or fifty bicycles here." Count noses and come again.

There will be no services in the Presbyterian Church either Sunday or Sunday week. Mr. Law will be absent, assisting in the installation of pastors of two different churches.

The schedule on the C. & D. Railroad has been changed. The passenger service is practically the same, but the freight going to Wadesboro leaves here at 8.40 a. m., and returning, going to Florence, leaves at 4.00 p. m.

We are indebted to the Reform Sentinel for the following: "Friend McOwright, of THE HERALD, has put in a handsome new job press, and is turning out some fine work. Carry your job work to THE HERALD job office."

A resident of New York who spent several days in Darlington last week spoke in very complimentary terms of the drilling of the Guards and said that they compared very favorably with that of the crack companies of New York and Brooklyn.

Just as soon as proper arrangements can be made our citizens will give the Guards a reception as a testimonial of their appreciation of the splendid manner with which they maintained the reputation of Darlington at the Columbia Carnival.

The "Rambler" bicycle is one of the easiest riding wheels made, and every one is guaranteed for twelve months. The price has been recently reduced, and every one can now own one of these handsome spinners. For terms call at THE HERALD office.

There was no service at the Baptist church on Sunday owing to the absence of the pastor, who was in Nashville attending the Southern Baptist Convention. Miss McIntosh, of Society Hill, attended the convention in the interests of the Woman's Missionary Society.

We again call the attention of the council to the reprehensible practice, on the part of some of our citizens, of throwing all kinds of trash in the

streets. If there is no ordinance against it there ought to be one and it should be rigidly enforced. A few fines would soon put a stop to the business.

Mr. E. Keith Dargan is the first of our citizens to attend the Chicago Exposition. He spent this week in viewing its sights. It is very probable that a good many people may attend during July and August, from this place, as it is probable that the railroad fare may be cheaper by that time.

Hon. J. K. Law, one of the judges of the superior court of California, was in town this week visiting relatives and friends. As most of our readers are aware, Judge Law is a native of the town, but has lived on the Pacific Coast since 1868. His sister, Mrs. Player, will accompany him back to California.

The Ocker band and a large number of enthusiastic citizens went down to the depot on Wednesday night to give the Guards a reception in honor of their victory, and were very much disappointed that they were not on the train. It was impossible for them to get off in time for the afternoon train, a part of them returning Thursday morning and the balance at night.

It would be a matter of great convenience if the council would have the names of the streets put up at each corner. As things now are it is impossible to direct anyone to a certain street for the simple reason that he has no means of knowing when he has reached it. The cost of posting the names would not amount to very much, in fact, it is probable that the residents of the streets would pay for the work. And when they are erected there should be a severe penalty for defacing them.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, the agent of the Seminary at Columbia, preached at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and gave a lecture at night, which was a very interesting one. His subject was the importance of sustaining the seminary in order that it might send out trained preachers into the mission field. He preached again on Monday night. The Presbyterians here have always been liberal supporters of the different enterprises of their church, and always respond to every call that is made upon them.

The following are the names of those who attended the Columbia Carnival on Wednesday and Thursday: Mrs. A. C. Spain, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mrs. J. C. White, Mrs. Henry Beck, Mrs. Gillespie, Misses Corinne Player, Annie Williamson, Anna Rogers, Cattie Spain, Annie Hearon, Meta Williamson, Grace Smith, Mary Watson, Mamie Kelly, Nontie Williamson, Eva Lee, Emmie Williamson, Messrs. J. E. Norment, Waddy Thompson, C. D. Evans, H. Appel, C. S. McCullough, Emil Dargan, J. W. Blackwell, C. P. Dargan, N. S. Gibson, C. R. Woods, C. M. Ward, Willie Montgomery, S. H. Wilde, G. K. King. We gave in last week's issue the names of the Guards that were to compete for the prize.

Establishing Hospitals.

There has been a decided move on the part of several towns in this State to establish hospitals, in order that those who are sick and too poor to pay for medical attention may receive skilled treatment. An institution of this kind, that is so manifestly needed, appeals to the sympathy of every one who has the feelings of common humanity, and we trust that an effort will be made to have one in Darlington. There is scarcely any charitable institution that does as much good in proportion to the money expended for its support, and surely there are enough charitable people in Darlington to establish a hospital on a substantial basis, and to have it managed in such a way as will reflect credit upon the town. If the charity of our people is equal to their energy and enterprise, there will be no trouble in establishing an institution of this kind.

The Millennium Pictured.

A fascinating picture of the possibilities of future development on the earth is portrayed in "The Story of the Millennium," which is made a special feature of the June number of Demorest's Family Magazine. It depicts the condition of mankind on the earth in the ten thousandth century, when interplanetary communication has been established and the "dream of the ages" has become a vivid and magnificent reality. Novel views concerning the progressive evolution of mankind during the intervening epochs are included, and the narrative is related in an easy, conversational manner, the events being supposed to transpire through the publication of the proceedings of the Optimists' Club, an institution established for the purpose of foretelling the future of the world. The story is illustrated by Beard, and is from the pen of Arthur Field. This is the first attempt at anything like a complete pictorial representation of the future appearance of the earth and its inhabitants.

See the latest improvements in sewing machines at Blackwell Bros.

THE CARNIVAL.

THE DARLINGTON GUARDS TAKE THE FIRST PRIZE.

The Capital City Crowded With Visitors--The Contest--The Sumter's Protest.

We spent Wednesday in Columbia, and the carnival programme for that day was very faithfully carried out. The parade was a very creditable one, but of course not near so large as the one during the centennial in 1891. There were eight military companies in the procession, and these with the fire companies, escorts for the marshals and other officers and about two hundred bicyclists made quite a long procession. Main street was lined with people to see the parade, and the whole crowd followed the procession to the place where the competitive drill was to be held, and the operation delivered. The large assemblage was called to order by Major Fisher who introduced Bishop Capers and requested him to open the exercises with prayer. In its simplicity and appropriateness, the prayer of this eloquent divine was in every way worthy of the occasion and made a profound impression upon all who heard it.

Mayor Fisher then introduced the Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Georgia, whose address was both eloquent and inspiring, showing the indomitable energy of the Southern people, the great obstacles they had surmounted and the unexampled success that had attended their efforts. The address was a short one, but Mr. Stovall managed to put a great deal in a very small space. His being an editor probably accounts for this. Just as soon as the preliminaries could be arranged, the competitive drill, which was the principal feature of the day was commenced. Four companies, the Darlington Guards, Sumter Guards of Charleston, the Gordon Light Infantry of Winesboro, and the Lee Light Infantry of Chester.

The judges of the drill were Captain Martin, of Asheville, Col. J. T. Thomas and Captain Bateman of the Governor's Guards. Mr. J. E. Frost, of the Souaves, acted as orderly. Just before the commencement of the competitive drill the Souaves gave a fine exhibition drill which was very much admired. The first company to drill was the Lee Light Infantry. They were a fine looking body of men and did some excellent drilling, but as events afterwards showed they were not up to their competitors. The next command to make its appearance was the Gordon Light Infantry. This company has a deservedly high reputation and with one of the best drilled officers in the State for its captain, its friends were very confident that it would take the prize, and some went so far, after they finished what was a very fine drill, the opinion was confidently expressed that the contest was virtually decided. The third competitor was the famous Sumter Guards, of Charleston, a command that has held the championship for six years, and evidently did not intend to give it up without a strong struggle, which it is almost needless to say they made with a strong exhibition of their efficiency. If Winesboro had made Chester lose hope they were in turn served the same way by Charleston. The fourth and last competitor was our own company, the Guards, and it would be impossible to describe the intense interest and anxiety with which the Darlington folks, especially the ladies, watched their movements. With firm and elastic tread, ears alert and the expression on their faces that was a precursor of victory, they splendidly drilled command swung itself into position and were ready for the ordeal. It is almost impossible to speak too highly of the magnificent manner with which they went through both the evolutions and the manual. Some of their movements were in such exact time that if looked as if every man was fastened to a machine which was made to move by the pressure of a lever. Long before the judges made their verdict public, the impression in the crowd was that Darlington had won, and some went so far as to say that if the prize was not awarded to Darlington it would not be given to merit. The badges of the Guards were at a premium and a great many ladies were anxious to secure one of them. The representative of THE HERALD, who is an honorary member of the Guards, had his taken from him by an enthusiastic college girl, who immediately fastened it on the front of her dress.

The weather was simply perfect and the day altogether was a pleasant one to all concerned. So far as we could observe the citizens of Columbia used every effort to make the occasion a pleasant one to their visitors. There was not the least single feature of unpleasantness.

The official report of the judges had 18 errors charged against the Darlington Guards, 55 to the Sumter Guards, 31 to the Gordon Light Infantry and 51 to the Lee Light Infantry.

THE SUMTERS PROTEST.

The News and Courier of yesterday contained the following protest from the Sumters:

"We were dissatisfied with the decision as soon as we knew of it, before the decision was officially announced. The judges entertained the protest, but not with satisfaction to us. The points at issue were principally in the construction of points of the new tactics. However, we were more dissatisfied because only one of the judges, Capt. Bateman, followed the companies and made every effort to mark the drill and did so to our satisfaction. One judge was too unwell to stand and was seated on the edge of the spectators and his view was frequently obstructed. The other judge was in conversation with some spectators often during the drill of the winning company. A score was put on the ground by the judges to see for them and said protest, although he was not seated in drill regulations."

If the Sumters considered that the judges were incompetent and that this incompetency would work against them, then in justice to themselves they should have withdrawn from the contest, and not have placed themselves at such great disadvantage. We fail to see, however, how the fact, as they state it, of only one of the judges keeping up with the drill could have worked against them any more than against the other competitors, unless it is concluded that they were watched more carefully than the other companies. There is no reason to suppose the committee, having the matter in charge, did not do their best in selecting the judges, and their desire to avoid the very appearance of favoritism is shown in the fact that none of the Columbia companies were entered in the contest. Had the Darlington Guards lost we are satisfied that they would have submitted with good grace, while at the same time being bitterly disappointed. Of course it is not pleasant to give up the championship, but we believe that the award was just and we hope our Charleston friends will become reconciled to their loss.

The Saw and Hammer.

Mr. Wolfman's house on the same street has been finished.

Mr. W. J. Moorhead is building a sales house on the adjoining lot.

Mr. L. G. McCall's two cottages on Mowry street will soon be out of the hands of the contractor.

Captain Ocker's house on Oak street is nearly completed and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Zimmerman's house on Church street is nearly completed, as is also Mr. J. S. Burch's residence fronting on Orange street.

Mr. Merts has just commenced the erection of a residence on Broad street, between Mr. West's house and that of Mr. A. W. Welling.

Another Tax Question.

Whatever may be the opinion as to the merits or faults of the present State administration, no one will question the statement that it is the most sensational that we have ever had, and the facility with which our present officials spring new and surprising issues upon us, is more a cause for wonder than admiration. Scarcely a week passes that does not bring some decision on their part, in reference to some special law, that is often times both absurd and unjust.

The latest sensation is that municipal authorities must pay taxes on property that is used exclusively for public purposes, and if this interpretation is sustained by the courts, our cities and towns must pay State taxes on their station houses, fire engines, horses and every other species of property that is used by them for public purposes. If in Columbia, for illustration, the property of the city is required to pay State taxes, then the State House, Governor's Mansion and other State property ought to pay city taxes.

So far as our knowledge goes property of this character has always been exempt from taxation. A city hall that contains offices for the municipal officers, is just as much a necessity to the city as a county court house is to the county and is just as much entitled to exemption from taxation.

The Supreme Court has decided the Chester liquor case in favor of the State.

Ladies' and misses' Oxford ties, 60c. to \$2, at Blackwell Bros.

Invitations will be out Tuesday for a party, at the residence of Dr. S. F. Parrott, on June 6, when Master Herbert will entertain his friends.

A picnic will be given by the young folks at the mineral spring on Tuesday, June 6.

THE HERALD has just received a job press fresh from the manufacturer, and will compete with any printing house in the State in style and prices.

Buy the Reynolds' shoe, found only at Blackwell Bros.

Malden, Mass., has sentenced a young girl to six months imprisonment for marrying a youth against her parents' wishes.

THE NEW BONDS.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT RENDERED.

All Constitutional Points Decided in Favor of the State--The Petition for an Injunction Refused.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the bond test case was filed Monday. As was anticipated, the legality of the issue of the new 4 1/2 per cent refundment bonds was fully sustained. This was an application addressed to the court by the plaintiff, as a citizen and taxpayer of this State, to enjoin and restrain the defendants from issuing bonds to the amount of \$5,250,000 to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, under a contract between said company and the State, upon the grounds that the act of the General Assembly purporting to authorize such issue is unconstitutional and void. The defendants demurred to the petition presented by the plaintiff, and thereby admitted the material allegations of facts made by the plaintiff. So that the only question presented for the determination of the court was one of law, viz, whether the act above referred to is unconstitutional.

The plaintiff claimed that the act was not passed in conformity to the requirements of section 7, article IX of the Constitution and has not, therefore, the force of law. That section of the Constitution reads as follows: "For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall be authorized by law for some single object, and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, to be recorded by process and may on the journal of each house respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debts."

The court says: "It is very clear that if the act in question can properly be regarded as authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, it would be unconstitutional because not passed in the mode prescribed by the quoted section of the Constitution. The material inquiry, therefore, is whether the act in question is to be tested by the provisions of section 7 of article IX of the Constitution, or by the provisions of section 10 of the same article, which reads as follows: 'No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued except for the redemption of stock, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.' For while the language used in section 16 is negative in form, yet it is clearly a negative pregnant and necessarily implies that scrip etc. may be issued in the cases excepted from the prohibition to-wit: 'For the redemption of stocks, bonds, etc., previously issued or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.'"

"It seems to us very clear that these two sections of the Constitution (the 7th and 10th) relate to two entirely different and distinct matters. The former authorizes the contracting of a public debt for the purpose of obtaining money to defray extraordinary expenditures, while the latter authorizes the issue of scrip or other evidence of indebtedness for the purposes of redeeming bonds or stock previously issued; and we think it equally clear that the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of 22nd December 1892 are intended to be, and can only be issued for the purpose of redeeming bonds and stocks previously issued, and not for the purpose of obtaining money to defray extraordinary expenditures. The terms 'extraordinary expenditures' necessarily imply new obligations or debts which had not been previously incurred, over and above the ordinary current expenses of the government."

But the scrip or other evidence of indebtedness, authorized to be issued by section 10 of article 9 of the Constitution being for the purpose of redeeming bonds or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued, and not for the purpose of creating any new debt, there was no necessity for providing any such safeguards as are found in section 7 of article 9 and article 16 of the Constitution, because the bonds issued under the authority of Section 10 would be practically nothing more than a change in the form of the evidences of debt previously contracted by proper authority."

It was urged by the plaintiff that the act of 1892 authorizing the issue of bonds violates article 16 of the Constitution.

In regard to this the Court says: "It is very manifest that the object of this constitutional provision was to prevent the General Assembly from creating any new debt except for the ordinary and current business of the State unless the mode therein prescribed shall be observed."

"So that the material inquiry now is whether the bonds to be issued under the authority of the act of

THE NEW BONDS.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT RENDERED.

All Constitutional Points Decided in Favor of the State--The Petition for an Injunction Refused.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the bond test case was filed Monday. As was anticipated, the legality of the issue of the new 4 1/2 per cent refundment bonds was fully sustained. This was an application addressed to the court by the plaintiff, as a citizen and taxpayer of this State, to enjoin and restrain the defendants from issuing bonds to the amount of \$5,250,000 to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, under a contract between said company and the State, upon the grounds that the act of the General Assembly purporting to authorize such issue is unconstitutional and void. The defendants demurred to the petition presented by the plaintiff, and thereby admitted the material allegations of facts made by the plaintiff. So that the only question presented for the determination of the court was one of law, viz, whether the act above referred to is unconstitutional.

The plaintiff claimed that the act was not passed in conformity to the requirements of section 7, article IX of the Constitution and has not, therefore, the force of law. That section of the Constitution reads as follows: "For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall be authorized by law for some single object, and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, to be recorded by process and may on the journal of each house respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debts."

The court says: "It is very clear that if the act in question can properly be regarded as authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, it would be unconstitutional because not passed in the mode prescribed by the quoted section of the Constitution. The material inquiry, therefore, is whether the act in question is to be tested by the provisions of section 7 of article IX of the Constitution, or by the provisions of section 10 of the same article, which reads as follows: 'No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued except for the redemption of stock, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.' For while the language used in section 16 is negative in form, yet it is clearly a negative pregnant and necessarily implies that scrip etc. may be issued in the cases excepted from the prohibition to-wit: 'For the redemption of stocks, bonds, etc., previously issued or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.'"

"It seems to us very clear that these two sections of the Constitution (the 7th and 10th) relate to two entirely different and distinct matters. The former authorizes the contracting of a public debt for the purpose of obtaining money to defray extraordinary expenditures, while the latter authorizes the issue of scrip or other evidence of indebtedness for the purposes of redeeming bonds or stock previously issued; and we think it equally clear that the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of 22nd December 1892 are intended to be, and can only be issued for the purpose of redeeming bonds and stocks previously issued, and not for the purpose of obtaining money to defray extraordinary expenditures. The terms 'extraordinary expenditures' necessarily imply new obligations or debts which had not been previously incurred, over and above the ordinary current expenses of the government."

But the scrip or other evidence of indebtedness, authorized to be issued by section 10 of article 9 of the Constitution being for the purpose of redeeming bonds or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued, and not for the purpose of creating any new debt, there was no necessity for providing any such safeguards as are found in section 7 of article 9 and article 16 of the Constitution, because the bonds issued under the authority of Section 10 would be practically nothing more than a change in the form of the evidences of debt previously contracted by proper authority."

It was urged by the plaintiff that the act of 1892 authorizing the issue of bonds violates article 16 of the Constitution.

In regard to this the Court says: "It is very manifest that the object of this constitutional provision was to prevent the General Assembly from creating any new debt except for the ordinary and current business of the State unless the mode therein prescribed shall be observed."

"So that the material inquiry now is whether the bonds to be issued under the authority of the act of

1892 will fix upon the State any new or additional debt." The Court reasons that considering this a new debt is a narrow view of the subject and inconsistent with the general scope of the Constitution and also with the expressed provisions of section 10, article 9. They hold that section 10 clearly authorizes the issue of bonds for the purpose of obtaining money with which to pay bonds previously issued.

"If therefore, Section 10 authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of raising money for the redemption of the bonds previously issued by competent authority, it follows necessarily that the Constitution authorizes the employment of all means necessary for the accomplishment of that object. And as it would be practically impossible to obtain the money necessary to redeem the bonds previously issued at their maturity, if the new bonds could not be issued until the old bonds matured, the result would be to make the State a defaulter, which certainly could not have been intended by the framers of the Constitution."

They hold also that the alleged increase in the debt is nominal rather than real, for when the money is received from the sale of the new bonds it is not only placed in the State Treasury, but actually appropriated to the payment of any outstanding Brown Consols, and its application to any other purpose whatsoever is expressly forbidden by the terms of the act in question, all outstanding Brown Consols are, in effect, paid and no longer constitutes any part the State debt.

The Court held that these were no points decided in the case, quoted as a precedent of Whaley vs. Galliard, bearing on this bond case. The points brought up in this case had not been made in that case, and consequently had not been decided by the Court.

"Finally it is urged that the provision of the act of December 22, 1892, authorizing the issue of new bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum from the day of their issue would have, and had had the effect (under the contract made for the sale of the new bonds which received the sanction of this court in the case of Evans vs. Tillman supra) of increasing the public debt to the extent of the interest on the new bonds from the first of January, 1893, to the first of July, 1893, during which period the interest on the Brown Consols is also running, and that for this reason the act in question is unconstitutional because not passed by the constitutional majority, and because it was not submitted to the vote of the people. It will be observed, however, that section 7 of article 9 of the Constitution only relates to debts contracted for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, and it does not seem to us that the current interest on the public debt can properly fall into that class of expenditures. On the contrary, it is one of the ordinary expenditures of the government, annually recurring which must be provided for by taxation annually. See bond debt cases 13 S. C. at page 288. It is clear, therefore, that section 7 has no application. It will also be observed that article 16 of the Constitution which was manifestly adopted for the purpose of throwing additional safeguard around this matter of contracting a debt of the State, expressly excepts from its operation, debts contracted for the ordinary expenses of the State and as we have seen the current interest on the current debt properly belongs to that class of expenditures. * * * * *

Besides, if as we seen, section 10, of article 9 of the Constitution confers the power to issue bonds or the redemption of the bonds previously issued, either by exchange or sale, and if as we have also seen the grant of such power carries with it the power to do what is necessary to accomplish the purpose intended, it seems to us that the General Assembly must necessarily be invested with power to make such provisions in regard to the current interest as may be found necessary to accomplish the purpose intended. Any other view would in certain contingencies render section 10 absolutely nugatory. For if it should so happen either from adverse circumstances or from a general rise in the rate of interest that the State should find itself unable to provide for the redemption of a debt, except by increasing the rate of interest on the bonds to be issued for that purpose, then it would become impossible to accomplish the object intended by that section--the redemption of the debt previously incurred either by exchange or sale, if the amount by which the rate of interest is increased should be regarded as a new debt, in the sense of those terms as used in the restrictive provisions of the Constitution.

We are of opinion therefore that in no view of the case can the objection urged against the 'act to provide for the redemption of that part of the State debt known as the Brown Consol Bonds and stocks by issue of other bonds and stocks' approved 22 December 1892, be sustained, and there is, therefore, no ground for the injunction prayed for."

The court was unanimous in this opinion.

ON THE HILL.

HAPPENINGS AT THE FACTORY THIS WEEK.

Personal Paragraphs Pertaining to Visiting People--Improvements and Other News.

Mr. H. L. Blount is on the sick list.

Hon. John Brown and wife, of Mullins, S. C., are visiting relatives over here.

Mrs. A. L. Statts has gone to Rockingham, N. C. to visit friends and relatives.

Rev. J. A. White will conduct religious services at the hall next Saturday night.

Mr. Dunk Sanders has opened a pool room in the building recently vacated by H. A. James.

Mr. F. S. Terry spent last Saturday in Charleston with his brother, Conductor Charles Terry, of the Coast Line.

A crowd of our boys have gone to the river on a fishing frolic. We hope they will have better luck than the crowd that went snipe hunting.

Last week while "Florida on Wheels" was on exhibition at the C. & D. depot, the manager brought the car down to the mill at twelve o'clock in order to give the operatives an opportunity to see the great "show" from the "Land of Flowers." The car was crowded as long as it stayed here, and everybody was highly pleased.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Northcutt arrived on the C. S. & N. Railroad last Thursday evening from Charlotte, N. C., with the remains of their little son Raymond. They were met at the depot by a number of friends and relatives. They proceeded to the Grove Hill Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Little Raymond had only been sick a few days. His death was a very sad one, as he was the only child of his parents. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Hasty Legislation.
(Columbia Journal.)

If, in order to cure defects in the dispensary law, it should become necessary to call an extra session of the legislature, it will be another striking illustration of the fact, so often commented upon, that hasty legislation is unwise legislation. How strange it is that people, as a general rule, do not look upon the work of legislation just as they would look upon any other class of work, and understand that both time and care are necessary for the perfection of all the innumerable details incident to legislative as well as to any other business. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, all of them realize the fact in their several vocations that the omission of some little matter, apparently trifling, and yet often spoils a job and requires it to be done over again. In the all important matter of law making there is always need for the greatest care. Whether a law be good or bad is a subject for discussion on the merits of the question--and that subject we are not now considering. What we desire our people to reflect upon is this, that when they elect men as their legislators, those men cannot perform their duties hurriedly and perform them well; and that whilst sluggishness is not commendable, neither is break-neck haste to be admired. Those who are familiar with the details of legislation, who understand that every apparently trifling parliamentary formality has its meaning and is a necessary link in the law-making chain, and that in the engrossing department the closest and most rigid scrutiny is necessary lest a misprint word, a wrong figure or a misplaced punctuation point should vitiate the work, have been long impressed with the fact that lengthier legislative sessions would be money in the pockets of our people. It is simply a physical impossibility to legislate for all of the varied and complex interests of a State within the brief period of thirty days. To confine legislation within such limits of time simply encourages crude legislation requiring, costly revision, simply encumbers our courts of justice with the consideration of questions growing out of defects in legislative work, and, what is equally as important, prevents the calm, careful and impartial consideration of the many grave and vital questions affecting the welfare and happiness of all the people, which it is the high province of a legislative body to consider and pass upon.

Buy the lawn tennis shoe at Blackwell Bros.

Printed envelopes from \$2 to \$3 per thousand at THE HERALD job office.

The light-running, noiseless rotary shuttle found only in the No 9 and Standard, at Blackwell Bros.

Mr. W. D. Woods, of THE HERALD, attended the Carnival.

Trade your old machine for the No. 9, Standard or New Home, with Blackwell Bros.

Buy the lawn tennis shoe at Blackwell Bros.

Printed envelopes from \$2 to \$3 per thousand at THE HERALD job office.

The light-running, noiseless rotary shuttle found only in the No 9 and Standard, at Blackwell Bros.

Mr. W. D. Woods, of THE HERALD, attended the Carnival.

Trade your old machine for the No. 9, Standard or New Home, with Blackwell Bros.