

THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. IV. DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893. NO. 1.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.

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

The bicycle races have been postponed until Friday, September 8th. Mr. James B. Law has gone to the World's Fair.

Mr. J. D. Baird, has returned from a trip to the mountains.

Miss Emmie James has gone on a visit to Pawley's Island.

Mr. Jno. McClucas, of Marion, is on a visit to Mr. E. C. Coker.

Miss Leah Dallas, of Charleston, is visiting Mr. M. J. Byrd.

Miss Mary Price, of Marion, is visiting Mrs. W. G. Dickson.

Mr. J. H. Mason, has returned from a visit to Winston, N. C.

Miss Fanny Lucas of Society Hill, is visiting Mrs. J. K. Melver.

Miss Nonie Williamson has returned from a visit to Saluda, N. C.

Mr. J. S. Burch has gone North to purchase for the firm of McCall & Burch.

Misses Clara and Alynne Ward returned from a visit to Greenville on Tuesday last.

Miss Bettie Cain, of Kentucky, left yesterday for Sumter to visit the family of Mr. L. I. Parrott.

Mr. J. E. Normant will leave for the North in a few days to purchase the fall stock for Messrs Normant & Co.

Tornado policies written at very low rates in the strongest and largest English and American Co's. by L. E. Williamson.

A sociable was given at the residence of Dr. S. F. Parrott on Friday evening last in compliment to Miss Betty Cain, of Kentucky.

Misses May Ervin, and Meta and Annie Williamson and Messrs. D. F. Williamson and R. E. James have returned from a visit to Pawley's Island.

Mr. L. C. Glenn, who filled the position of principal of St. John's School at its last session, spent several days in the city last week. His many friends were glad to see him.

The iron front for the Darlington Guards' new armory has arrived, and will be erected this week. It is quite handsome, and will add greatly to the appearance of our growing city.

Miss Zada Hughson, of Sumter, who has been the guest of Miss Rosa McCown for two weeks, was called home suddenly last Friday by the illness of her mother. We regret the cause that ended her pleasant stay with us and trust she will soon be able to return.

Mr. W. J. Pierson, formerly of Bennettsville, but who has been in business here with Mr. James M. Mason for some time, will engage in business here on his own account this season. Mr. Pierson will deal in jewelry, and he knows there is no better town in the State than Darlington.

Captain W. C. Coker, who recently moved into his new residence with his family, was paid a graceful compliment by the Coker band, which was named in compliment to Capt. Coker. This band, which is one of the finest, if not the best, ever organized in Darlington, serenaded Capt. Coker and his family one night last week. The members tried themselves on this occasion and made music worth having.

Another deer drive was organized last Friday and this time two fine deer were brought home. Mr. J. M. James killed one, and his brother, Mr. E. B. James, killed the other. Some firing was done by others, but it was fired at fleeing shadows, of course nothing was killed, though careful search was made. The party returned Saturday and several of our citizens had fine venison for their Sunday dinner.

Professor Patterson Wardlaw, superintendent of our graded schools, and the board of trustees are now completing all work necessary for the opening of our school. An important meeting was held last Friday and new teachers were elected to fill vacancies. Among those selected for this important work were: Misses Katherine Ashley, of Tronon, Clara Johnston, of Elko, Mary Coit, of Cheraw and Amelia Johnson, of Union. These ladies all come highly recommended, and with Mr. L. C. Glenn, as principal, and Misses Bessie McLeod, Sallie Withers and Lizzie Falls, who did such acceptable service last year, we will have our school in good hands. A convenient office, which has been much needed for some time, is now being built for Prof. Wardlaw. These schools are of great importance to the best interests of Darlington and we are glad to see that this fact is appreciated.

If you want to please an ordinary man call him good-looking; if you want to please a very homely man, call him handsome.

THE HURRICANE.

Damage Done in and Around Darlington.

Sunday night a hurricane of terrific violence swept over Darlington county and also the entire State. It commenced here about 10 o'clock Sunday night and raged all night with steadily increasing violence, continuing with almost unabated fury until a late hour Monday. Those who knew say that its like was never seen here before. The wind blew a perfect gale for twelve hours and rain fell in torrents during the entire time. Large trees were uprooted in every direction, fences were blown away, store fronts were damaged, sign boards were scattered about, and limbs and the foliage of trees are littering every street and sidewalk in town. The acid chamber of the Darlington Phosphate Company is a total wreck, which fortunately was covered with a cyclone policy to the full amount of the damage sustained. The house occupied by Mr. J. H. Bulcken had a tree blown across it about 2 o'clock at night, one of the limbs entering the sleeping apartments. Mr. Bulcken and family were forced to leave their home at that hour, going out into the storm to seek shelter elsewhere. The electric light poles were badly damaged, but Mr. Forman hustled and had the lights turned on Monday night. The damage all over town is very extensive, but nearly all is of small proportions, comparatively, and can be remedied soon. We have not been able to hear definite reports concerning the damage done to the crop over the county. What we have heard leads us to hope that the damage will be as great as we at first feared. It is certainly damaged corn, how much it is at present impossible to say. Charleston's loss is heavy, over a million dollars; the gale was at its worst there, and the city was flooded with water and badly damaged by the wind. No trains are yet running on the Charleston, Sumter and Northern road and there is as yet no telegraphic communication with Charleston. Georgetown and Beaufort have not been heard from and it is reported that at these places there has been heavy loss of life. This, unfortunately, may be true, owing to the unfortunate situation of these two towns, but we sincerely hope that it is an exaggerated report. The hurricane swept over the entire State and was one of the worst that is known in the history of South Carolina. Latest advices from Washington report that the storm had gone in that direction and had done great damage there. The wires are all down north of Washington and the hurricane is reported by the weather bureau to have gone in that direction. It is a calamity to our State, especially to Charleston, but let us be thankful that it is no worse.

ON THE HILL.

Happenings In and Around the Factory.

Mr. I. H. Sanford is on the sick list again.

Mrs. Jennie High is visiting at Ansonville, N. C.

Mr. R. H. Ham killed a snake in the picker room last week.

Miss Loula Douglas spent Sunday with relatives near Dovesville.

Joe Timmons, of Charleston, was here a couple of days last week.

Mr. Lee Smith has gone to Mullins to spend a few days with his family.

Miss Eugenia David is visiting in Richmond and Roberson counties, North Carolina.

Mr. M. P. Parnell and Tom Sanford have gone to Spartanburg to work in Spartan cotton mill.

The wind storm blew down a great many large trees and fences in this vicinity last Monday morning.

Mr. Turner Moody brought his little child to Mr. W. T. Cook for treatment last Friday, and Saturday night the little one died. The remains were carried to Riverdale for interment on Sunday.

Mr. J. Monroe Best entertained his many friends with another very enjoyable German last Saturday night. The following were a few of the distinguished guests present: J. E. Hix, Lex Smith, George Pearce, Jim Meacham, John Lambert, Chas. Rovell, J. B. Foster, Tom Colvin, L. L. Trendway, George Garrison, Alick Goodman, Will Kirby, Will Blalock, Charles Butler and Geo. Poplin; Mr. Alice Parnell, Mrs. Hattie Lambert, and Misses Madge Revelle, Martha Calvin, Hattie Bryant and Lula Hutchinson. The German was led by Mr. Jim Hix, and the music was furnished by Mr. Best and son. The dance was kept up until the wee little hours of the night, when all enjoyed a pleasant stroll back to factory hill.

One serious question that faces the country is that if the government should coin silver into a ratio of 20 to 1, what will become of the 16 to 1 coins now in existence?

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Wardlaw have gone on a visit to Hartsville.

FROM CHICAGO.

What the Herald Man is Seeing at the World's Fair.

Before attempting anything like a description of the many wonders of the great Fair, it may not be amiss to say something in regard to the great city of Chicago, and its superior advantages for holding an exposition of this kind. A few of our other large cities may, which is, however, a matter of doubt, possess equal hotel and transportation facilities, but it is very certain that Chicago is the only one with a park of the proper topographical features, and of sufficient capacity to contain, without undue crowding, the immense buildings that were required to contain the well nigh numberless exhibits from our own and every other country on the face of the earth. Leaving the fair out of consideration, the city itself is well worthy a visit and for a place of its age has a surprising number of objects of interest, for despite the hurry and rush of business its citizens and great officials have accomplished a great deal in the way of beautifying and adorning. Its libraries, if they have not already done so, will soon strip New York, and its wealthy citizens have been most generous in their endowment of these great receptacles of human thought and knowledge. There are several thousand acres in parks, and while the land is all level they have been converted into gardens of surpassing loveliness. It would be impossible to conceive of anything more luxurious than the grass and flowers, both of which have been brought to the very highest state of perfection. The position of the city on Lake Michigan gives an admirable supply of water, and it is used without stint on the grass and flowers and in the fountains. The lake itself looks like the ocean with the surf beating on the beach, and one can almost imagine himself watching the waves of the Atlantic ocean. The water here is the greatest thing, and except where contaminated by sewage is excellent for drinking purposes. At present the city probably exceeds New York in the number and capacity of its hotels, and it is no exaggeration to say that if all the white people in South Carolina were to land here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they could all secure comfortable accommodation by dark, and there would be still room to spare. Of course they are of all sizes and range in price from \$1 to \$5 per day, but the rates are about the same as usual, and one can easily stay here for \$2 per day, that is for a room and eating. Some of the buildings in the heart of the city tower to an immense height, the tallest one being the Masonic Temple, which is twenty-two stories high, and some of them are quite lofty. From this they come down to sixteen, fourteen, and gradually descend to about five or six.

Fifty years ago Chicago was a small town with only a few thousand inhabitants, and as late as 1871, the time of the great fire, the population was about 350,000, while at present it numbers over a million people within its limits. In length it is thirty miles and wide about twenty. Riding within the city is very cheap, and one may ride several hours for 15 cents. To give an illustration of the great area the city covers, the fact may be mentioned that a few nights ago there was a big fire in South Chicago, which burned over one hundred houses, and the people in this part of the city knew nothing of it until they read an account of it in the morning papers. The car facilities are so good that, despite the immense crowds attending the fair, there has been no difficulty in transporting them. In our next letter we will speak of one or two departments of the fair and try and give the readers of the HERALD some idea of the many wonders that are to be seen.

W. D. W.

New Jewelry Firm.

A new jewelry firm will start business in Darlington to-morrow. Mr. W. L. Pearson, who has been associated with Mr. J. H. Mason for the last year will commence business for himself at the stand occupied by Mr. Mason. Mr. Pearson has another party associated with him and the firm name will be W. L. Pearson & Co.

Mrs. Disher Dead.

Mr. H. J. Lamotte was called to Atlanta on Saturday by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Disher. On Monday a telegram was received bearing the sad tidings that she was dead. Mrs. Disher had many friends in Darlington, where she frequently came as a visitor to her brother's family, and the unexpected news of her death will cause great sadness here.

We are glad to see that the speakers in Congress are held down to five minutes. Really a man can say a great deal in five minutes, and when a four hour speech will do no good, it is absurd for Congress to waste the time.

Miss Sadie Dargan, has returned from a visit to Saluda, North Carolina.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

HOW IT STOOD THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

Its Wonderful Natural Resources and Its Development Described—Its Agricultural Possibilities.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, writes as follows on the wonderful natural resources of the South, and the rapid development now in progress in that section:

The manner in which the South is standing the present financial pressure will prove a greater advertisement than that section has ever yet had. It is an advertisement that commands the attention of the entire business world, and its result will be worth more millions to the South, than even the greatest enthusiast would dare to put into cold figures. Many people, even leading financiers and general business men, in the North and West and in Europe, never having fully understood the South or its resources, nor appreciated the solidity of its progress of late years, have been skeptical as to its desirability as a place for investment. They have not believed, because they never investigated the subject, that the South possesses a combination of advantages for the support of a dense population, and for the creation of wealth unequalled elsewhere on earth.

As broad as is this statement, its truthfulness can easily be seen. It is the only country in the world which combines on such a large scale, and so admirably situated as to be susceptible of utilization at a minimum of cost, cotton, timber, coal and iron—a fourfold foundation which cannot be duplicated. But to these it adds a practical monopoly of the world's supply of phosphopate rock, the value of which in far-reaching benefits to the South and to Southern agriculture cannot be overestimated.

ITS AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

It possesses agricultural possibilities so far beyond what it receives credit for that they can only be appreciated by a study of the statistics showing the relative value or proportion of agricultural products of the South and the balance of the country in 1860. It has a range of all climate running from the almost tropical of some of its seacoast points to that of some of its high mountain sections, almost identical with the climate of Canada. By reason of its long ocean and gulf coast it has access to the markets of the world, which forever secures for all its products the lowest freight rates. Contrast these resources and advantages with those of any other section of this country. The foundation of the enormous wealth of Great Britain is largely artificial. Nature has given it but little on which to build. Its imports all of its cotton, much of its iron ore and an average of about \$7,500,000 a year for foodstuffs, and it mines its coal at a depth of 1,800 to 2,000 feet, with the cost constantly increasing. But with all these disadvantages its cotton manufacturing and its coal and iron interests have created enormous wealth. In this, on these, in fact, the prosperity and progress of Great Britain have been built up. In New England we see a duplication of Great Britain. Without natural resources, with a barren soil, dependent upon other sections for its coal, iron, lumber and foodstuffs, it has imported its raw materials and yet made itself the manufacturing center of the United States. Pennsylvania, with coal and iron as the basis of its industrial life has developed its manufacturing interest to such an extent that their annual product exceeds in value the total product of manufactures in the fourteen Southern States. In the Northwest timber has made several States.

CONCENTRATION OF RAW MATERIALS.

In the South we find all these raw materials concentrated in one section. Raising three-fourths of the world's cotton crop, the South is no longer content to ship its raw cotton elsewhere, but is rapidly increasing the number of its cotton mills, having quadrupled this industry in the last ten years. No one any longer questions the fact that the South can manufacture cotton goods at a lower cost than either New England or Great Britain. The infant industry of a few years ago is daily growing stronger. How is it possible for New England, which imports its cotton, imports its foodstuff with which it feeds its people, to compete in cotton manufacturing with the South, which raises the cotton, which has an unlimited supply of cheap coal for mills that do not use water power, though its untillized water powers are great enough to run all the cotton spindles in the world and which produces every variety of foodstuff at a low cost? In one case we see that every thing must be assembled at the factory at large expense for right and miscellaneous charges, while in the other everything is practically produced at the factory door.

IRON, COAL AND TIMBER.

In cotton, so in iron, no other

country has such a combination of advantages for the production of iron. Its unequalled resources of iron and coal and the cheapness of bringing them together at the furnaces are alone sufficient to enrich an empire. That iron has been depressed for several years, with small profits to the maker, does not alter the fact that the iron industry is one of the greatest wealth creators that human skill has ever devised. Coal and iron, whose production and consumption are said to measure the civilization of a nation, will add to the progress and the wealth of the South as much more than they have added to Great Britain and Pennsylvania, as the supply in these is exceeded by the supply in the South. About one-half of all the standing timber in the United States is in the fourteen Southern States. Its utilization can, therefore, create a wood-working industry covering everything from a clothespin to the finest and costliest furniture—greater than the entire wood-working industries of the whole country. These four great industries—coal, iron, cotton, lumber—vast as they are, do not by any means represent the full extent of Southern manufacturing superiority. They are merely four corner stones in the great building of Southern industry for which nature has supplied a variety and abundance of materials, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere. Measureless as the manufacturing possibilities of the South are, that section, unlike many others, is not confined to manufacturing alone.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

They are invited to Confer With the State Board of Examiners.

State Superintendent of Education Mayfield has just issued the following letter addressed to the county school commissioners of the State:

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 27, '93.

DEAR SIR: The State board of examiners reconvened on August 5th for the purpose of adopting a list of text books to be used in the free public schools of the State.

The question of retaining one or more depositaries of the books adopted to be made within the State will likely be brought before, and be considered by the board.

As a public school officer you are interested in the welfare of the public schools of your county. The discharge of your duties brings you into contact with your people, and, therefore, you know their wants and conditions, and you can advise as to depositaries. These are your subjects, affecting the interest of entire people, and I have decided to call together the school commissioners of the State for consultation concerning them. I therefore request you to meet the State board of examiners in the Senate chamber at Columbia, at 9 o'clock p. m., Monday, September 4th.

It will give the State board much pleasure to have the other members of the county boards present also, and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully invited to attend and give us the benefit of their experience and judgment. However, they cannot attend, their written suggestions will be appreciated. Very respectfully,

W. D. Mayfield,
State Superintendent of Education.

The New Peterson

For September is in many respects the very best number yet of that excellent Magazine. Among the illustrated articles of special mention, both from a literary and artistic point of view, are New England Nooks," by Mary G. Umsted, "Memories of Augsburg," by Miss Stroup, and an exceedingly interesting account of "Old English Iron-Work." A very novel story in plot and treatment, "What Did Not Happen," by Rebecca Harding Davis, written in that favorite author's most charming manner. "As The Tide Drifted," by James K. Reeve, is a capital tale by a young western writer who is rapidly rising in popular favor. "A Typhoon of Utility," by Sewall Reed, is a far better story than her first effort, which attracted so much attention in a leading magazine last year. "A Seaside Circle," by Howard Seely, is a novel set in one number, as breezy and fresh as the season and surroundings it depicts. "Liza's Mate," by Lillian North, is a very domestic episode of Southwestern life. "A Dream in the Night," by Goulson Kernahan, introduces the gifted English author to the readers of The New Peterson, and is a sketch of great power and pathos. "Under the Trees," contains papers by Julian Hawthorne, Minot J. Savage, and other prominent writers. As usual, the poems are exceptionally good, and among them "Fris," by Ella Higginson, carries off the palm. Address The Peterson Magazine Company, 112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

I Dye to Live.

I have removed my shop to the Alexander building, on Grove street, upstairs over the beef market of Ed Sanders, where I am prepared to clean and dye clothes at the lowest prices. Give me a call. I guarantee satisfaction both as to work and price.

J. J. SAWYER.
8-23-93.

Issuing Due-bills.

The Bank of Florence is making payment by means of thirty-day due-bills. It seems to be understood this is but a temporary expedient, resorted to on account of the phenomenal stringency of the times, and the business men of the community, knowing the institution to be perfectly solvent, accept these due-bills as such cash without the slightest question.

A GREAT RELIEF.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEALED BY THE HOUSE.

Seven Separate Propositions of the Silver Men Defeated by Overwhelming Majorities.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The knowledge that the day would be devoted to the dreary roll calls, which though relating to the most important questions which has attracted the attention of the country for the past quarter of a century, are not of an exciting interest to the ordinary spectator in the galleries, had no effect upon the audience this morning. Long before the noon hour of meeting the public galleries were jammed with earnest listeners. When, at a quarter before noon, the reserved galleries were opened, there was a rush made to secure good seats, and in a moment every branch was filled with ladies in summer costumes, who manipulated fluttering fans in order to temper the muggy heat, which permeated the chamber.

The House was called promptly to order at 12 o'clock, and the chaplain invoked the special divine guidance on the members at this critical moment.

The Wilson bill having been read, Bland offered his first amendment—that of free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1—and it was defeated, by a vote of years 124, nays 226, amid applause from the anti-silver men, who received one more majority than they expected, Shell (Dem.) of South Carolina, in favor of free silver, was paired with Graham (Dem.) of New York, opposed to it.

Not nearly as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men, and in place of the attention which was paid to the first, substituted listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of years 100, nays 240. The Populist members did not vote.

The 15 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of years 102, nays 233.

The House then voted on the 19 to 1 amendment, and it was defeated by a vote of years 104, nays 238. Then came the 20 to 1 amendment, and this in turn was defeated, though it showed more strength, the vote standing years 121, nays 223.

The proposition to re-enact the Bland-Allison act as proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing years 136, nays 213.

Then came the final vote, which Baily (Dem.) of Texas, to save off for a short time by offering an amendment to repeal the parity clause of the Sherman act, in the hope that by so doing he could rally some of the gold men to his support and thus weaken the friends of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause.

But the Speaker ruled that this was not in order pending the demand for the engrossment and the third reading of the bill; and the bill was accordingly ordered to a third reading.

Then Baily raised the point that there should be a division of the question. One part of it repealed the purchasing clause and the other retained the parity clause. There should be a separate vote on each.

But again the speaker pointed to the decisive order of the resolution under which the House was acting, and held that such separation, could not be had.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill, and it was passed—years 240, nays 110.

A comparison of the seven separate votes taken shows that at no time did the anti-silver men have less than 77 clear majority. Their greatest strength was shown on the 17 to 1 amendment, a majority of 140. On the final passage of the bill the anti-silver mustered the same strength as this, but owing to desperate rally of the silver men, their majority was cut down to 120.

The vote that gave the silver men the greatest comfort was that on the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison act, and on this amendment they succeeded in reducing the majority against them to the lowest figure of the day, 77—the vote standing years 143, nays 213.

The story of the day's voting is told in the shortest and most instructive manner in the following summary.

15 to 1—years 124, nays 227; majority 102.

17 to 1—years 100, nays 240, majority 140.

19 to 1—years 104, nays 238; majority 136.

20 to 1—years 121, nays 222; majority 101.

Bland-Allison act, final vote—years 136, nays 213; majority 77.

Final passage—years 240, nays 110; majority 130.

Wm. O. Join. Esq., of Florence, was in the city on Tuesday.