

# THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 7

## CURRENT TOPICS.

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

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

Miss Lita Lucas is visiting Mrs. A. T. Baird.

Miss Rosa Lucas is visiting Miss May McCall.

Dr. Baird has returned from a trip to Chicago.

Mrs. W. F. Dargan left yesterday for a visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. E. Keith Dargan and Mr. R. K. Dargan are at the World's Fair.

Mr. Edward Caldwell has returned from Eastman Business College.

Mrs. W. T. Thompson of Charleston, is visiting relatives in Darlington.

Mrs. R. W. Boyd has returned from a visit to New York and Chicago.

Mrs. W. J. Alexander and family have returned from their summer home at Saluda N. C.

Miss Bessie Williamson left on Monday for Wainwright where she will teach in a private family.

The grass beds on the Square ought not to be used as a cotton yard.

They are becoming disfigured with cotton and scraps of paper. An inspection showed; on one of them three piles of sample cotton, a bench, with four men on it, and a bicycle. Why don't the police look after this?

Don't fail to see the strong girl on Monday night. She is probably a descendant of Samson, even if she cant show the family record.

Some of our athletic citizens are certain they can lift her up, and the trial will be worth seeing.

Everybody ought to turn out on Monday night to see the feats of strength of the Georgia girl. She has given so many exhibitions and has so many strong testimonials that her exhibition will be well worth seeing.

There has, as yet, been no scientific solution of this remarkable power, but its possession scarcely admits of any doubt. This girl, weighing less than a hundred pounds, offers a handsome sum of money to the man who can lift her from the floor.

Rabbi Sergius, a converted Jew, from India, delivered a lecture at the Methodist Church on Tuesday night.

He dwelt on a number of different subjects, all relating to the East and the history of his own people the Jews.

His visit to this country is for the purpose of raising funds to assist the orphan children in his native land.

A very liberal contribution was collected from those present. He will lecture again on Sunday morning and night at the Methodist Church.

We have given the speech, made by Mr. J. L. Keitt before the Sumner Alliance, a careful reading and entirely fail to see wherein he has made a single new suggestion or advance.

It is a single argument that has not been thoroughly ventilated by those who profess to hold the views that he does.

His whole address was simply a reiteration of the Coala Demands, the absurdities of which have been so often exposed that it simply a waste of words to give them any further refutation, especially when it is taken into consideration that a great many of these unselfish patriots, who have no object in view except to emancipate the downtrodden farmer do not believe in the very thing that they so strenuously advocate; but the veriest demagogue in the country will be listened to if he will only call himself the friend of the people and advocate visionary schemes that never could have the remotest hope of being realized.

The Christanthemum Exhibition.

The ladies are making arrangements to make the display a success and while Christanthemums will be the special feature, premiums will be offered for other flowers as well.

It is proposed to have the exhibition during the first week in November and it is earnestly desired that everyone who has any fine flowers will send them in and in this way add to the display.

The Floral Fair in the spring was very successful, and there is no reason why the coming one should not be equally as good.

Those who have christanthemums should see to it that the soil in which they are growing be kept in good fix and well manured and that the plants do not suffer for water.

The exhibition will be held in the new armory of the Darlington Guards, which is large enough to accommodate a big crowd.

Pants for boys youths and men 50 cents to \$5.00 at Blackwell Bros.

Youths and mens suits \$4.00 to \$15.00 at Blackwell Bros.

Our stock of dress goods pants singhams etc. was never before better, and are offering special bargains for the next two days. Blackwell Bros.

## HARD ON THE DISPENSARY.

Judge Hudson Handles the Columbia Cases With Gloves Off.

Judge Hudson has quashed the indictments in the liquor cases in Columbia, pronouncing them defective both according to the previous and the present law.

The Judge reviews the law very carefully and announces his opinion in concise and unmistakable language.

Below we give some extracts from Judge Hudson's opinion.

Now the question arises as to the constitutionality of the act because the motion to quash is based upon that ground as well as upon the defects in the indictment.

"It has fallen to my lot to adjudge heretofore that the dispensary feature of the act, which establishes dispensaries throughout the State, is unconstitutional and my reasons therefor were given. I will not repeat them here. I say my opinion remains unchanged, and in fact is more confirmed than ever as to the unconstitutionality of the act.

Broadly, I would say upon the ground that the government of the State has no right to engage in the traffic of any known articles of merchandise and trade—no right to devote the money raised by taxation from the people to these purposes which are not governmental.

The dispensary law cannot rest for its foundation upon the plea of the exercise of police power of the State.

It is wanting in the elements of police. Neither can it rest upon the reason upon which a general prohibitory law is supported, because it is not in any proper sense of the word a general prohibitory law.

It is merely transferring from the citizen to an officer of the State the traffic in intoxicating liquors, hence the dispensary feature is in my opinion unconstitutional, and in so saying, I fully appreciate the grave responsibility that rests upon a judge.

Every act of the Legislature must be maintained by the courts unless it is manifestly against the fundamental law of the land, and whenever that question is presented to the court, and it appears that the act is against the fundamental law of the land, it is not only right but the duty of the court to say so.

The court is organized for that purpose, amongst other purposes of the general administration of the law.

"I beg to say to counsel arguing the case yesterday, in which parties were charged with selling liquor, that I devoted last night to careful examination of the authorities contained in the books and in the written arguments submitted to me, and have arrived at a conclusion, but I have not had time to reduce to writing the reasons for the conclusions which I have reached. But inasmuch as it is necessary that conclusions should be announced as soon as possible, so as to determine what disposition is to be made of these cases upon the docket, I will announce them now, and will, as soon as practicable, give any reasons therefor.

"In the first place, whether these indictments shall be considered as drawn for the violation of the so-called dispensary law, or whether they should be indictments against the law as it previously stood is immaterial, so far as one view of the case may go.

"The indictments are fatally defective, whether drawn with reference to the previous law or with reference to the dispensary law. The allegations in the indictment are not sufficient; it is just a naked allegation that the defendant is guilty of selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the form of the statute. That is not sufficient. It is necessary that the party shall be notified of the time, place and person to whom the sale was made.

Every one charged with the crime has the right to be informed of the exact nature of the charge, the time, place and circumstances under which the alleged crime was committed. These indictments do not contain such allegations, and had they been preferred against the defendants before the enactment of the dispensary law they would have fallen under a motion to quash.

At the present time, supposing the dispensary to be valid and in full force, the same objection applies, and the indictment would have to be quashed. I might stop here and say no more, but in doing so I would not discharge my duty as a judge, because the parties are entitled to have their motion passed upon for reasons assigned therefor, and it devolves upon me, therefore, to meet the responsibility and to determine the whole question now.

Admitting for the sake of argument that the dispensary law is constitutional, it is an anomaly which would not be discovered from casual reading of the act, but it nevertheless exists, that for the single act of retailing no punishment is prescribed in any of the various sections.

Punishment is provided against this violation in certain particulars, but necessary now to enumerate, but in no section of the act is any punishment prescribed for the single act of retailing.

## Misplaced and Dangerous Sympathy.

Last week an old colored woman came into our office and asked us to sign a petition to the Governor requesting the pardon of her son who is now serving a life sentence for the commission of a very revolting crime and one for which he was fortunate not to have been hung.

The sole reason given for his pardon is that he is the only support of an aged mother, but we fail to see wherein man of this kind can be either a support or solace to his mother or anyone else.

Even before the commission of the crime for which he is now being punished he bore a very bad reputation, and it would be an act of glaring injustice for him to be set at liberty and given the opportunity to repeat the atrocious crime for which he was sentenced.

If his mother is unable to care for herself, she should be supported at the expense of the county, and neither her age or her grief should be allowed to interfere with the ends of justice.

We deplore lynch law, but when we allow our sympathy to override our judgment and sign petitions for the pardon of those who have been fairly convicted of the commission of revolting crimes, we aid in furnishing excuses for mobs to take the law into their own hands.

Securing convictions are some times extremely difficult, and no sooner does a jury perform its duty than the most strenuous efforts are made to nullify their words by trying to secure a pardon for the criminal whose sorrow, in nearly every case, is that of being caught and made to suffer the consequences of their crimes.

It is the issue and not the act that they repent, and that very large class of people who are so given to wasting their sympathy and trying to secure the pardon of desperate criminals, ought to reflect seriously on the mischief that they accomplish by letting their feelings prevail over the dictates of common sense and what is due to the well being of the community.

We do not in the least mean to reflect on the good intentions of those who have signed this petition, our purpose being to point out the mistake that people make in signing these petitions, and, in this special case, to enter an emphatic protest against the exercise of any executive clemency, especially when it is taken into consideration that there exists not the slightest reason for the Governor to interfere.

The very safety and stability of society rests upon the impartial and rigid execution of the laws of the State, and it is the duty of all good citizens to throw no obstacles in the way of their enforcement, and not to use their influence to render them null and void.

If the signers of this petition feel sympathy for this old woman, why could they not give something from their own pockets for her support, and let her son stay just where he ought to be, in justice to society, within the walls of the Penitentiary.

No more entirely inexcusable proposition has ever been made since the triumph of the Reformers than the one to put out of office the majority of the circuit Judges, and elect in their places lawyers who are in sympathy with the so called reform movement.

This amounts to a declaration, on the part of those who are in favor of this piece of political iniquity, that they do not wish the courts to be guided in their decisions by the constitution, but to suit, the political prejudices of those to whom even the judiciary is expected to bow the knee.

Able and fearless judges are one of the buttresses of liberty, but when on the other hand they are elected to carry out the behests of a political faction, security for property is at an end and a long step made in the direction of anarchy.

Little Johnny—"Dogs don't need to talk, 'cause anyone can understand their bark."

Visitor—"Can you?"

Little Johnny—"Easy as rollin' off a log. When my dog is at the door and barks, that means he wants to get in; if he's inside the door and barks, he wants to get out."

Visitor—"Humph! Snoppe he is half inside and half outside and barks, what does that mean?"

Little Johnny—"That means there's a bigger dog than him in our yard."

After washing a wooden bowl, lay it at a distance from the stove so that it may not warp or crack.

Ivory black stirred in ordinary shellac varnish makes a brilliant black varnish for iron fireplaces.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Magnificent Dresses—Costly Lace and Embroidery—The Collection of Pictures.

It was a very happy thought, on the part of some one of the fair sex, to have a building at the Fair entirely devoted to the exhibition of woman's work, that should contain nothing but what was the work of some woman's hands.

The suggestion has been splendidly carried out, and the ladies have managed to fill the building, large as it is, to its utmost capacity with beautiful specimens of their skill.

While a great many of the articles can only be appreciated by the ladies themselves, there are others that claim the unstinted admiration of the other sex, and are surrounded all the time the building is open.

Of course it is manifestly impossible, for a man at least, to go into anything like a detailed description of the marvellously beautiful contents of this building, and will content ourselves with a mere outline of its more noticeable features.

The display of embroidery, of all kinds and the intricate patterns is surprisingly large, and many of the designs not only show marvellous dexterity and a truly wonderful eye for the harmonious blending of colors, but also artistic taste of a very high order.

Large pictures are worked in colors with such extraordinary skill that it is almost impossible to believe they were not done with the brush.

The designs are almost as numerous as the articles themselves and many of them are not only unique and original in conception but executed with the most praiseworthy skill and perseverance.

In this department is exhibited everything from a lamp mat to the most beautiful and costly designs in tapestry.

In the lace department probably the most noticeable display is that loaned for the Exhibition by the Queen of Italy, containing as it does a good many designs that are very rare and costly and that cannot be duplicated at the present day.

Some of the lace work is so exquisitely delicate that it is well nigh invisible, and the patterns can only be made out by a very close inspection and that too with a mighty good pair of eyes.

It adds a great deal to the interest of this part of the exhibit to see the lace makers at work, and while the work is of necessity slow, and indicates patience the wonder is how it can be done at all.

Some of it is as delicate as the finest spiders web and looks as if a breath would blow it away or destroy it entirely.

Lace from every country that has ever achieved distinction for fine work in this special industry is exhibited and it is no wonder that the ladies go into raptures over its wondrous beauty.

Another department that attracts a great deal of attention is one that contains some magnificent dresses that are the exact duplicates of some that were made for the ladies of the Russian Royal family, which so far as richness of material and stylish appearance go leave nothing to be desired on the part of those who have a fondness for gorgeous and costly attire.

Of course these dresses are all the work of a woman, for not even one made by that prince of milliners, Worth, would be allowed in the parlors of this building unless it was won by some lady who wished to attract attention by the elegance of her costume.

There is a very fine and interesting display of fancy work of every kind, the mere enumeration of which would take up a good many columns of the Herald.

It must not be supposed that the exhibition is limited to the articles to which has already been made, for in addition to this there is a most admirable exhibit in the way of pictures and statues, some of them of very high merit, the general collection of which go to prove that at least some of the gentler sex are adepts in the use of the chisel and brush and can command big prices for their work.

The whole exhibit is arranged with the best possible effect, and in every detail is to be credited to the taste of the ladies themselves.

While in Chicago the writer had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, of Arkansas, who has attained considerable distinction as a sculptress, and found her a most graceful and charming woman.

Mrs. Brooks makes her models in butter, and so far as we know, is the first artist that has ever used this material, which would seem at a glance, to be entirely unfit for such a purpose but which has many advantages over clay, besides requiring, in the intervals of the work, far less attention to keep it in order.

By the use of ice it can be kept as hard as is desired and the most delicate lines can be traced on it.

By the use of plaster and other material the model can be easily reproduced in marble or bronze.

The meeting with Mrs. Brooks

took place in the Arkansas State Building, and for the introduction we were indebted to the courtesy of Miss Scott, of Fort Smith, the accomplished lady manager of the building, who placed us under many obligations by her hospitality and kindness.

While in the building we got a glimpse of some of the Arkansas belles, but despite their beauty we made our exit in good order.

Governor Tillman.

Greenville News.

As an autocrat Governor Tillman is making rapid progress. He now has control of the executive branch of the State government, and has a legislature elected to order "to suit him."

He has a railroad commission "to suit him," and controls the liquor business of the State. It is a foregone conclusion that by next winter he will have a set of judges and a Supreme court arranged to suit him.

Now he proposes a new move, which we find described in a new interview with him printed in the Charlotte Observer, in which he says, talking of the dispensary law: " \* \* \* \*"

Exactly. Of course the Legislature will supplement the present legislation, enacted by the order of Governor Tillman, with precisely the further legislation he may see fit to order.

That is the kind of Legislature it has been, and is likely to be.

The cities of the State will therefore, be deprived yet further of local self-government.

The regulation and control of the liquor business has been taken out of the hands of the cities, and the experiment has not been a dazzling success.

The next step is to take from the cities the selection of their own police.

The Legislature, or somebody designated by the Legislature, and meaning the Governor, will say how many policemen each city shall have, and shall name and control the men!

The mayors and councils will be merely figureheads, having nothing to do but to raise money.

The radical government never went that far in destroying the Democratic principle of local self government in this State and establishing a centralized and despotic power at Columbia.

It is all right. It is the old, old fight over again. If Governor Tillman would study the history of the Barbon Kings and the Stuarts he would find his methods and the end of them.

He has behind him an enthusiastic and devoted majority and an obedient Legislature, and equally obedient judges are to come.

All these things had King James the Second, of blessed memory, the army representing the majority and all the tools of today having their counterparts.

No king or deposit has ever prevailed, however, against the power of united communities determined to maintain their rights and to resist tyranny.

The Governor will find it that way. He is forcing the fighting and he will be met everywhere.

He may guard every corner of every town in South Carolina with his metropolitan police, created on pretence of forcing the dispensary law but really intended to increase the number of offices at his disposal and agents to promote his political power.

He may harry every township and quarter section with his whiskee constabulary and secret spies.

He may have every judge, sheriff and county officer the creature of his will.

The good old Saxon instinct and impulse will assert itself against it all.

The descendants of the people who overthrew the Stuarts, who have kept Ireland's long fight alive through two centuries against the world's greatest power, who met and overcame the same power through eight years of patient struggle against disaster and danger, have it in their blood not to yield like ours to punishment.

The Governor will find wills as stubborn as his own meeting him at every step. He will encounter people who are not afraid of him, who have no favors to ask of him, whose stubborn courage no threats or oppressions or confiscation or deprivations can subdue.

They will be with him at the finish and will see him suffer the fate that has sooner or later overtaken all tyrants, big and little, and all pretenders and shams.

Mother—"I think you ought to be grateful to your father for getting you such a nice knife, instead of complaining."

Little Johnny—"It's only got two blades."

Mother—"You can't use but one blade at a time."

Little Johnny—"Yes; but when two blades gets broken, there won't be any left."

Just as she entered the doorway, the car gave a lurch, as street-cars are apt to do, and the pretty girl was thrown plump in the lap of a fatherly Irishman.

"Pray pardon me," she said, as she rose to her feet, while the rest of the passengers tittered.

"Don't mention it, me darlin'," replied the Irishman. "I cud hold ye an hour."

Then she blushed furiously and the passengers snickered aloud.

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## Diamond Rambler Bicycle.

To the first person sending us One Hundred paid up yearly subscriptions we will give one of the famous Diamond Rambler Bicycles.

## One Two-Horse Wagon.

To the second person sending us One Hundred paid up yearly subscriptions we will give a Two-Horse Wagon. Call at C. W. Hewett's and examine the wagon.

## Fine Suite of Furniture.

To the third person sending us One Hundred paid up yearly subscriptions we will give a Fifty Dollar Suite of Furniture. Ask J. D. Baird, the Furniture Prince, to show you the furniture.

## Standard Sewing Machine.

To the fourth person sending us One Hundred paid up yearly subscriptions we will give a Standard Sewing Machine. You can see these Machines at Blackwell Bros.

Persons competing for these prizes will please advise the proprietor of THE HERALD. Cash must accompany all orders. When twelve new subscriptions have been received, THE HERALD will send receipt books to the agent. For further information, address,

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DARLINGTON, S. C.