

# PICKENS SENTINEL.

PICKENS C. H. S. C.  
J. E. BOOGES, Proprietor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.

The State Alliance Exchange advertises a wagon called the Ocala Platform. It ought to sell well in this State.

The following is taken from a letter to the Cotton Plant by W. M. Rodgers and is the best advice we have seen in a long time from a Reformer:

"Economize all you can. Help those who help you. Less cotton and more hog, corn, wheat—everything you need at home. Get a few dollars and keep them."

Governor Tillman is reported to have said that he will ask the legislature to so that the dry their prerogative to be established, they counties enjoy the dis- cusses should be made to maintain her own constables.

Policies for next year are beginning to loom up and candidates are being talked of. It is rumored that J. R. Gossett, Esq., editor of the Easley Democrat, will run for the legislature. We do not know this to be true but have heard it. If he does there will be no third partyism or any other kind of ism about him for he will run on the straight Democratic platform.

We are almost ready to despair of anything being done in the United States Senate very soon. It was hoped and believed that when they were called in extra session in August last that long before now they would have given the people relief long before this time. Our representatives, senators especially, do not seem to realize the terrible strait the people are in financially. It is useless to try to hold the party together unless the men in power do something to relieve the people in times like this. So far as indications go there does not seem to be any prospect of anything being done in the Senate soon.

JUDGE W. G. WALLACE.

We may have good bye to him last Saturday for the last time as a judge, but hope not. His term expired this fall and his successor will have to be re-elected at the next session of the legislature. Can there be found a man who can fill his place? There may be. He is a judge in the highest sense of the word. He holds the scales of justice evenly balanced and deals out equity to friend and foe alike. He does his duty, administers the law regardless of the consequences and without fear, favor or affection. While he does this he has a tender sympathetic heart for the unfortunate and often shows mercy where mercy should be bestowed. Not only this but he is a pleasant man to practice or to try a case before as the State contains. He never loses his temper or becomes impatient with the lawyers, jurors or witnesses, and yet dispatches business as rapidly as anyone. With the next legislative term such a man as this out! We hope and believe not.

An AMENDED Plan to rescue our State to the Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—A plan to turn South Carolina over to the third party developed here today. A Texas congressman stated that Ben Terrell, national alliance lecturer, was on his way to South Carolina to arrange with the reform leaders there, with the purpose of organizing the third party. Senator Irby is now in South Carolina to take part in their organization, as it is understood. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that this is a critical time in the Senate, when every silver man is needed.

No cause but a very urgent one would call him home at this time to South Carolina. Reform Congressmen, men here, profess ignorance of this movement, but it is believed they know more than they will admit. A member of the South Carolina congressmen, except Mr. Braxton, was recently held here. It was decided to introduce into the next legislature bill to redistrict the State so as to make a shoostring district of Braxton's and thus leave him out. The other districts are all Tillmanite already. Savannah News.

**What is bimetallism?**

Bimetallism is the free coinage of the two metals, gold and silver, with each at an equality with the other in debt-paying power. We have had no bimetallism since 1873, when the standard

on gold was established, and as gold is the standard, silver is coined as coin.

The Bland Allison law of 1873 did not restore bimetallism. It remonetized silver, but it limited the coinage of that metal, and restriction or limitation in any degree whatsoever in the coinage of either of the two great money metals is incompatible with the idea of real bimetallism. Of course the act of 1890—the Sherman Act is not bimetallism, or anything up to it, for this act issues Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion and provides for no coinage of standard dollars at all except such as may be needed for the redemption of these notes, and not many of them are needed, for the great bulk of the holders who present these notes at the treasury demand gold for them, and gold is provided, as the law makes, in redeemable in either sort of commodity. Silver here is treated as coin.

The Cost of an Ex-President's Name.

As an illustration of the money paid to writers as soon as they acquire a reputation, the September Cosmopolitan contains less than eight thousand words, for which the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars was paid. Ex President Harrison, Mark Twain and William Dean Howells are the three whose work commands such a price.

The September number has more than one hundred illustrations, giving the chief points of interest in the Columbian Exposition, and the Fair is treated by more than a dozen authors including the famous English novelist, Walter Besant; the Midway Plaza, by Julian Hawthorne; the Library Arts Building, by Kunz, the famous gem expert of Tiffany & Company; the Department of Mines, by the chief of that department, etcetera.

against it at its gold value, and nearly all these notes that are redeemed at all are redeemed in gold coin. Bimetallicism is, as we have said, free coinage of the two metals, with equal debt paying power to each. —St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1893.

The humiliation of Tom Reed and his lieutenant, Burrows, of Michigan, when they learned that the democrats of the House proposed to put an effectual quietus upon republican filibustering against the reporting of the Tucker bill for the repeal of all laws authorizing the presence of U. S. officials at elections, was a pleasing sight to democratic eyes. Because the democrats of the House in the adoption of regular rules had been extremely lenient towards the minority, the republicans assumed that no check would be put on their filibustering. They were given a free rope for awhile because there was not a quorum of democrats on hand they were effusively squelched by an order reported from the committee on Rules and the bill was referred to the House. This order was not the result of any assumption of power by a single individual, as were the rulings of Tom Reed when he was Speaker; it was authorized by a democratic caucus; as such things always should be. The republicans are to be allowed to name any reasonable length of time during which the debate on this bill shall be carried on, but they are not to be allowed to filibuster against a vote upon it after legitimate debate has been exhausted.

The public tariff hearings were concluded this week, and the democrats on the House Ways and Means committee are now at work upon the new bill. Although the number of days were fewer than were given by some of the other committees, more time was given by the committee than was ever given before for public hearings. Chairman Wilson, speaking of the preparation of the new tariff bill, said: "The democratic members will work together, while others will be referred to sub-committees, for preparation previous to being revised by the full democratic membership of the committee. It is not possible to say when the bill will be completed, but it will require more time than some of those who have never had a tariff bill to prepare seem to think necessary. We might fix up a measure in very short order, but it is not that kind of a bill we want to present to the country. Legislation affecting so many interests must be very carefully considered and its effect calculated before we can hope to perfect a bill which can stand the many tests to which it will be subjected when enacted into law. Such a measure as this cannot be successfully hurried. We shall however, live for time, and hope to pass it to the House at the earliest possible moment consistent with the important interests involved."

Several times this week the Senate has annoyed public expectation by appearing to be on the eve of the final contest over the Vorleser repudiation bill, but the end is not yet. Senator Mills, of Texas, made one of the strongest speeches of the week, in favor of repudiation. Vorleser made a characteristic explanation of his position, in answer to criticism because he has not forced a vote, calling the situation of the country to the fact that it is simply impossible to force a vote under the present rules of the Senate, rules which have not been materially changed for more than eighty years, and the repudiation bill, for against the bill had a regular majority and passed strong enough all the day long.

Now, when he was fully drunken the little reason he possessed departed from him, and he did behave himself unseemly among the people.

And when he had come into the city of Benjamin, the Tillmanite, he did put as many as beheld him in great fear by reason of his wild actions.

And Hugh did prepare a great writing against him, whereby he showed that a fool was known by his folly, and John the Senator was sorely troubled in mind and answered not again.

There came also one James, called "Craddock," who showed the wicked practices of John the Senator, so that he became a jest and a byword among as many as knew him.

He changed, furthermore, that John the Senator, went in and out among the vendors of strong drink, who bereft him of his reason.

And as he journeyed he fell in with an Ethipian, a servant of the carriers of travelers.

When he had fallen in with this son of Ham, they drank wine in the morning and did mingle strong drink all the day long.

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