

CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

No. 20.

VOL. V.

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK
S. C. BY W. J. ...

SUBSCRIPTION
Six months, \$1.00
One year, \$1.75

RATES FOR
Transient advertisements
\$1.00 per square
Cash rates for long
advertising are
not exceeding
insertions and
additional lines
Business local
advertising
Official and legal
advertising
Rates for copy
sent by mail
Communications
interest in the
deficiency
Remittances by
money orders

PROFESSOR
J. D. ...

W. D. ...

L. A. ...

T. J. ...

B. B. ...

E. D. ...

J. T. ...

J. A. ...

W. I. ...

The Bank
CITY AND STATE

A SAVINGS BANK

C. H. ...

How shall I ...

and in many of ...

in fact, in order ...

more pupils when ...

to do all grades ...

hours long. The ...

teacher is to teach ...

the common branch ...

of standard ...

supply, which ...

there will still be ...

ing a large number ...

five grades ...

grades of spelling ...

circulation of national banks on the bonds already deposited. There was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from forty to fifty millions, that would be at this time a solace and comfort to the people in every quarter of the United States.

An objection from Mr. Cockrell sent the bill over until tomorrow.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would tomorrow put it upon its passage. He also asked and obtained leave for the committee on finance to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and gave notice of a meeting of that committee for Thursday next.

The Senate then took up the question of the Montana Senatorship, and Mr. Hunt made a speech in support of Lee Mantle's right to the seat.

At the close of Mr. Hunt's speech, the resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, directing the committee on finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22d, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge made an argument in advocacy of it. He was far from thinking that the Sherman act was the only cause of the existing state of things. He believed the practical effect of its repeal would be a tendency to lower the rates of interest on money, make money easier and relieve the existing stringency.

The first step in restoring confidence was to lower the present excessive rates of interest. English money did not come here, because Englishmen had the belief that the United States might at any time go on the single silver standard. He did not regret, however, that affirmative and positive legislation in reference to the currency would have to be enacted. But that legislation would take time, through consideration and ample discussion. He believed that now more important than any financial or economical discussion was prompt action. What the people wanted above everything was to see some sort of action in Congress. If the country was to have free coinage, let the country know it; if it was to have a limited coinage let the country know it; if there was to be an unconditional repeal of the silver act let the country know it.

Mr. Wolcott agreed with Mr. Lodge that this was not a party question. He did not agree with him that the present disturbed state of the finance of the country were in any way attributable to the Sherman law. It had come partly because of European losses in South America and Australia; partly because Russia and Austria were buying gold, and partly because the United States had purchased more goods abroad than it had sold abroad. All these causes were utterly independent and irrespective of silver and the Sherman act. If there had not been a dollar's worth of silver in the country, and if there never had been a line of silver legislation, the blight would have come exactly the same. Silver was not responsible for it.

At the close of Mr. Wallcott's speech, the Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's resolution, as to bimetalism. His speech was a general discussion of the whole question of the relation of silver and gold to bimetalism. He announced himself in favor of both these metals as currency on a parity. He had always been a bimetalist, but it was the bimetalism of Washington and Jefferson, which recognized gold as the finer metal and necessary standard of value.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech a discussion started as to the old question of responsibility for the demonetization of silver, and was carried on for some time by Senators Stewart, Cockrell, Aldrich, Hoar and Sherman. Finally, at 5:10, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Judge Izlar Decides That It May Continue Operations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 16.—Judge James E. Izlar, of the State Circuit Court, has filed a decision in the Mount Pleasant dispensary case. Some time ago, a number of attorneys appeared before him and presented a petition to close the dispensary, on the grounds that the dispensary law is unconstitutional, and also alleging certain irregularities in the manner in which W. M. Williams, the dispenser at Mount Pleasant, was appointed.

The decision dissolves the temporary injunction which had been granted, and dismisses the petition, on the ground that they would be injured by the operation of the dispensary law, and therefore had no reasons for asking a court of equity for preventive relief.

The decision does not touch upon the constitutionality of the dispensary act.

Free Coinage of Both Gold and Silver Advocated.

ATLANTA, August 16.—In an editorial this afternoon on the financial situation, the Evening Journal, owned by Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, called upon Congress to pass the free coinage bill of both gold and silver, putting enough silver in the silver dollar to put it on a parity with the gold dollar.

"We further believe," it says, "that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet and the Democratic leaders in the Senate and House squarely favor this plan."

As the Journal has unequivocally endorsed the President's message, and has not until now called for free coinage of both gold and silver, its today's utterance is regarded as significant.

A QUESTION OF VIRACITY.

THE LANCASTER DISPENSARY PLOT THICKENS.

Col. Springs Sustained by His Colleagues on the Board of Control, Who Flatly Deny the Governor's Statement.

LANCASTER, August 11.—The reply of the Governor in the State of yesterday to the accusation of having arbitrarily and illegally removed Col. LeRoy Springs from the board of control for Lancaster county, is not regarded here as exculpating him from the charge, and will not elsewhere be considered as sufficient for that purpose when the true facts are seen. That portion of the Governor's reply which is true does not excuse his action, and that part which seems in some measure to justify his course, is shown to be untrue by the statements of Messrs. Springs, Gardner and Cauthen, herewith furnished.

COL. SPRINGS'S STATEMENT.

Col. Springs, on being approached by this correspondent, stated that he was very much surprised at the statements of the Governor published in the State of yesterday, especially the clause where he states that Messrs. Gardner and Cauthen, in an interview with him at Rock Hill, said that he (Springs) had never shown them any of the letters of the Governor, and had misled them. He knew that no such statement could have been made by Gardner and Cauthen, as it would have been untrue, and the letter from Gardner and Cauthen published below shows that no such statement was made. Col Springs continued:

"Knowing that I had furnished Gardner and Cauthen with all correspondence between myself and the Governor at each meeting of the board I could not be otherwise than astonished at the Governor's statement. The public can plainly see, from the correspondence between Governor Tillman and myself, that I have on all occasions shown him that I was acting in good faith with the other members of the board, and endeavoring to carry out the law to the letter; and while I was not disposed to shove the dispensary on our county unless the people desired them, I was ready to act with the board in establishing dispensaries wherever the law would permit the same, and we were ready to do this promptly. It is further shown by the correspondence between us that I endeavored to pacify the Governor on all occasions, while at the same time I thought that the matter of establishing dispensaries at points in the county of Lancaster should be left under the law to the judgement of the Lancaster board of control. I assured the Governor that any statements or letters which he might have received to the contrary were false, and should not be credited. However, the Governor seems to have been impatient, and for reasons best known to himself, or at least which have not yet been made to appear, saw fit to remove me, alleging what seems to me to be fictitious causes. I can only account for this action by the fact that the Governor, in his eagerness to get dispensaries established in this county, has allowed himself to be misled by parties who were trying to carry out intelligently, honestly and strictly in accordance with the law. I do not think there is an honest citizen in Lancaster county, it matters not what his politics may be, that would attribute any other motive to me.

The Governor also states that he had a number of letters from people in Lancaster county, claiming that I had refused to establish a dispensary at Pleasant Hill, for business reasons. This charge is absurd. All the citizens of Lancaster county must be aware of the fact that no such motive can honestly be attributed to me, for the simple reason that in case a dispensary was established at Pleasant Hill it would force one both at Lancaster and Kershaw. Pleasant Hill has heretofore had a barroom, but no other place of business, and I fail to see that the establishment of a dispensary at Pleasant Hill would affect the business any more in the future than the location of a bar there has effected it in the past. It has never been my opinion that it was the intention of the bill that dispensaries were to be utilized for the selfish purpose of helping people to build up their towns. It is further to be noted that I have never refused to act upon the Pleasant Hill matter, and that the motion to defer action thereon until the 7th of August was made by another member of the county board. I did not, and could not, in any way, improperly influence the action of the other members of the board, who are hightoned and honorable men and could not be moved from the discharge of their duty by any influence whatsoever."

Col Springs further says that the reason he did not give out for publication the letter of Governor Tillman dated June 27th, and his letter to the Governor dated July 8, and the Governor's reply thereto dated July 8, was because they were all written before the organization of the county board of control and before his selection as chairman by the board, and because he did not think that the letters had any bearing on the matter now pending between himself and the Governor.

WHAT GARDNER AND CAUTHEN SAY.

The following letter from Messrs. Gardner and Cauthen has been received by Col. Springs:

HEATH SPRINGS, S. C., Aug. 10, '93. LeRoy Springs, Esq., Lancaster, S. C.

DEAR SIR: We have seen the interview in the State of August 10th with Governor Tillman, and notice the clause where the Governor states that we said in the interview which we had with him at Rock Hill that you had never shown us any of his letters, and had thus misled us. We beg to state, in justice to both you and ourselves, that we made no such statement. You withheld no correspondence of Governor Tillman from us, nor have we been misled by you. You furnished us with all the correspondence of the Governor. Upon the board of control we have always acted in perfect harmony and unanimously on all questions. In our conversation with Governor Tillman at Rock Hill, we told him that you had never endeavored to influence us in any way, and if there had been any cause for your removal the cause would apply to us, same as we had acted unanimously, and had equally endeavored to faithfully discharge our duties. From our personal knowledge of you, and from your action while associated with us on the board, we do not believe that any business interest whatever could have influenced you in any way as to your action on the board of control.

Yours truly, H. J. GARDNER, P. T. CAUTHEN.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have known Henry J. Gardner and Philip T. Cauthen, members of the county board of control for Lancaster county, for many years; that they are honest, upright and strictly reliable men, and that any statements made by them is entitled to implicit credence.

JOHN P. HUNTER, Sheriff L. C. J. E. STEWART, County Treasurer. GEO. MCC. WITHERSPOON, Probate Judge, J. R. MASSEY, School Commissioner. W. W. PERRY, C. C. C. & G. C. J. F. GREGORY, N. P. S. C.

August 11, 1893.

This endorsement is also signed by many other citizens.

THE GOVERNOR PLACED IN A HOLE.

It is to be noted that the only real charge brought by the governor against Mr. Springs is that of ignoring the petition for the establishment of a dispensary at Pleasant Hill. In making this charge, the governor himself shuts his eyes to the fact that other members concurred with Mr. Springs in the action taken by the board in postponing the consideration of the Pleasant Hill petition until the 7th day of August. But the Governor further deliberately overlooks the fact that by the provisions of Section 8 of the dispensary act, the matter of establishing dispensaries at points other than the county seat is left to the discretion of the county board of control. After providing for the location of a dispensary at the county seat, this section provides that, "in the judgement of the county board of control, other dispensaries may be established in other towns in the county."

It is clear, from the language used, that the advisability of locating dispensaries at other points than the county seat is left to the sound discretion of the board of control. This sound discretion was exercised by the Lancaster county board when, by unanimous vote they postponed the consideration of the advisability of putting a dispensary at Pleasant Hill. This postponement was in effect, a declaration, by the concurring voice of every member of the board, that it was not advisable, at that time at least, to open a dispensary at that rural point.

It is difficult to imagine where the Governor finds warrant for the removal alone of Col Springs for the joinder of the latter in the unanimous action of the board in a matter left to their discretion by express legal provision. It cannot be successfully claimed that the failure to locate a dispensary at a rural hamlet, where no business is transacted, was not a sound exercise of discretion on the part of the Lancaster county board of control. The Governor's action in removing Col. Springs seeks to substitute his will for that discretion reposed by the law in the local county board.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 14.—At noon today a daring thief stole a bag containing \$10,000 in gold, which was lying at the window of the receiving teller of the First National Bank. The bag had been sent over to the clearing house by the Merchants Bank, and was lying just inside of the receiving teller's window. An unknown man stepped up to the window, seized the bag, made off with it, and escaped before any sort of pursuit could be organized. As yet there is no trace of the robber.

The Rice Beer Test.

Rice beer continues to be the subject of much speculation. The barkeepers say that they are willing to let Governor Tillman have as much as is necessary for a satisfactory test. It was learned last night that the Governor ordered five bottles secured from each bar now selling it and put in Dr. Burney's hands for the test.

FOR AND AGAINST SILVER.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS GOES BRAVE LYON.

Protracted Debate in the House of Representatives—Both Sides Have Their Intentions—Outlines of the Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—When the house met at 11 o'clock this morning there was a large array of members present than at the corresponding hour on Saturday last, but the attendance was still far short of a quorum. It was composed principally of new men, the old members being generally absent. There were notable exceptions to the rule, however. Among them on the Democratic side were Wilson of West Virginia, Bynum, McMillon, Holman and Boatner. On the Republican side were Reed, Lacy, Burrows, O'Neil of Pennsylvania and Grosvener.

The speaker announced the following committee appointments:

Enrolled Bills—Pearson, chairman; Russell of Georgia, Latimer, Hines, Hager, Adams, and Gillett of New York.

Accounts—Rusk, chairman; Paynter, Tate, Mutchler, Ikert, Wells, Post, Wright of Massachusetts, and Marvin.

Mileage—Lynch, chairman; Strait, Pendleton of Texas, and Mahone.

Holman introduced a resolution making immediately available the appropriation for the mileage of Senators and Representatives. Agreed to.

Boatner of Louisiana was accorded the floor. He spoke from a silver stand point, and charged that the advocates of the Wilson bill, the gold men of the Democratic party and of the Republican party, were responsible for the excitement which had created the distrust of public confidence, and which had caused the runs upon banking institutions. They had sowed the wind and were reaping the whirlwind, and they alone were responsible for the present financial and commercial scare. He further charged that the Democrats from New York and from the Eastern States were not prepared to carry out all the pledges of the Chicago platform relative to the currency.

Warner (Dem.) of New York, speaking for the Democratic members of New York, pledge them to carry out every pledge made to the people. Boatner was glad to hear this statement. He insisted that the Democratic party should fulfill its pledges to attempt to carry bimetalism into effect.

Layton (Dem.) of Ohio spoke, as he said, as a conservative man. He would vote for the bill under consideration for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. He would do this, however, relying upon the good faith of the Democratic administration and the Democratic Congress that in the coming regular session some permanent legislation would be enacted that would give all our people some suitable money worth a dollar all the world round, then all of the national banks to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds held by them, and then, in order to fully restore confidence, the Democrats should call down the bluff made by the Republicans that this Congress did not have any serious intention to interfere with the McKinley tariff law. The law should and must be revised.

Patterson (Dem.) of Tennessee advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause, and criticized the amendments proposed to the pending measure. If the government agreed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would at once and abruptly bring to the country a single silver standard. In order to maintain silver in circulation, France had absolutely stopped the coinage of silver and the purchase of silver bullion. If Congress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act every silver dollar now in circulation would remain in circulation. But we had to follow the example of France and to adhere to single gold standard, or we could not accomplish that object.

Simpson of Kansas, read a speech made by the gentlemen from Tennessee during the first session of the Fifty Second Congress, in which that gentleman advocated the free coinage of silver, and asked him to reconcile those views with those he had today.

Patterson replied that he had modified his views, and he had gone before his people, and told them that he had so modified them, he had been re-elected. "Consistency," said Carlisle, "is the hobgoblin of legal minds."

Simpson—The gentleman admits that he was in error.

Snodgrass of Tennessee interrupted his colleague with the question: When Grover Cleveland was a candidate for the nomination you knew all these things, did you not?

Patterson—I did.

Snodgrass—Were you an advocate of the nomination of David B. Hill?

Patterson—No, sir.

Snodgrass—Did you not talk to myself and others in his interest?

Patterson declined to be drawn in to any further controversy upon his position as to Cleveland and Hill before the nomination.

Bailey of Texas followed Patterson in a speech advocating the Bland free coinage substitute for the Wilson repeal bill. He traced the history of

financial legislation in this country and Europe since the beginning of the century, and asserted that through the whole period there has been a concerted movement to demonetize the most abundant metal. Up to within recent years the movement had been directed against gold; now silver was the object of their labors.

"Speaking of the effect upon the country of the passage of the Wilson bill, Bailey said it would lead at once to a scramble for gold by all the nations of the earth, reducing the prices of property to be exchanged for that gold to a lower figure than ever before known in the history of the world, and precipitating a universal panic.

He was in favor of paying the government bondholders in the coin of the country, but the law said that they might be paid in 412 1/2 grains of silver and, by the Eternal God, he was in favor of giving them no more. [Applause.] Place gold and silver on the same basis in regard to coinage, and gold and silver would have the same intrinsic value. He would rather retire from public life than to vote to allow gold and silver to be coined into dollars of unequal value.

Pendleton (Dem.) of West Virginia said that upon this question all Democrats could differ without surrendering their convictions. At one time he had different opinions from those which dominated him now. He was satisfied that the only way that a parity could be brought about between gold and silver was for the country to come in accord with the other commercial nations of the world, and when that was done the promise of the Democratic national platform would be kept.

Lacy (Rep.) of Iowa spoke in favor of an amendment, which he proposed to offer if he had an opportunity providing that the Wilson act should not take effect until the silver circulation should be increased to \$700,000,000. The trend of his remarks, however, was to the effect that the present business depression was due to the fact of Democratic tinkering with the tariff.

Mr. Warner (Dem.) of New York said that it seemed to be a mistaken idea of the opponents of the Wilson bill that there were no institutions in New York except banking institutions. It was a fact that the reason that New York was where it was on account of God Almighty putting New York where he had put it. The chamber of commerce of New York, which had been alluded to, was not composed of bankers. It was composed of business men, who stood in relation to the banks as they did to the business men of the West and of the South. The business men of New York were borrowers of the banks, not lenders to them. On the prosperity of the country depended their possibility of prosperity. Knowing the full sense of the responsibility, knowing that their own existence hung in the balance, the business men of New York asked Congress to repeal the act providing for the purchase of silver. He would first vote for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and next he would vote for the coinage of gold and silver on a parity. But these metals must be of the same intrinsic value. If there ever was a pledge made by any party, this Democratic pledge was sacred and plain. When silver men came and asked Congress to inaugurate a new and hopeless scheme, which had already damned the business of the country, he must object. Whenever an international agreement was arrived at, he was ready to try the experiment. He would try to sink his convictions and follow the convictions of his party. Then he would have vindicated his right to be called an honest man; but it would be a long time before New York Congressmen would support an experiment which had failed as long as this one had. But there was a plank in the platform which represented the issue, and that was the tariff plank. [Applause.] The people had asked not only for the repeal of the Sherman act, but for a safe and elastic currency.

Hutchinson (Dem.) of Texas, made a humorous speech in favor of the coinage of silver, but before he concluded the House at 5 o'clock adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

THE DISPENSARY HOURS.

An Effort Being Made to Have Them Close Later.

From the figures given out by the State board of control it could be seen by a little calculation that the dispensary was not the "howling success" that Governor Tillman would pretend that it is. The fact is that anything that will increase the sales will be done and it is very probable that some change in the hours of the dispensaries will be made. It was learned yesterday from an unofficial source that the Charleston board of control had recommended that the dispensaries in that city be allowed to keep open until 9 o'clock. The State board of control has taken no action on the matter but it is understood that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon them by those in favor of the dispensary to change the present hour of closing from 6 o'clock to some later hour at night and the argument made is that sale will be increased and as that is what the dispensary was established for it is presumed that such arguments will have considerable weight with the members of the board. So far as could be learned the Charleston board is the first one to officially recommend that the hour be made later than at present.—State

The Governor As a Prophet.

The New York Herald sent out inquiries a few days ago to the Governors of the several States as to what effect the repeal of the Sherman law would have. Gov. Tillman, in his answer, says the repeal, unless accompanied by a free coinage act, will "demonstrate the Democratic party."

This doleful prophecy by His Excellency recalls another prophecy of his that he made in an interview in Chicago during the sitting of the National Democratic Convention, to which he was a delegate. We print the two prophecies side by side:

PROPHET OF 1893.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—Governor Tillman of South Carolina, said in reply to the Herald's question: "We stand squarely and flatly on the silver plank of the Democratic platform adopted in Chicago last year. The Sherman law should be repealed and free coinage substituted therefor, and let the silver certificates be redeemable in coin—Gold or silver, at the option of the Treasurer of the United States. If gold hides under this arrangement it is because it is ashamed of the robbery already committed on the people. Silver will rise and gold will fall until the equilibrium is re-established.

"The repeal of the Sherman law without the admission of silver to free coinage will destroy the Democratic party, producing new alignment in each of the old parties. The creditor and manufacturing States will be arrayed against the debtor and producing States—a solid South and west against the Northeast."

PROPHET OF 1892.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, called upon some of the Cleveland managers tonight, and told them emphatically that if they presented and nominated Mr. Cleveland he did not believe the Democracy could carry South Carolina. He further stated that he had information from the Alliance people all over the Southern States, which would give the House of Representatives an account of his silver views, but would vote for the People's party candidate for President. He believed Cleveland's nomination would cause the loss of twenty or thirty congressional districts in the Southern States, which would give the House of Representatives to the Republicans."

Let us see how the prophecy of June 19th, 1892 turned out:

1. South Carolina gave Cleveland her 9 electoral votes by a majority of 41,000.

2. The Southern States went solid for Cleveland by the biggest majority ever given a Democratic candidate. The People's party candidate for President didn't get an electoral vote in the whole South.

3. Cleveland's nomination didn't cause the loss of a single congressional district in the Southern States. And the House of Representatives is not Republican by several jugsful. It stands: Democrats, 222; Republicans, 126; Pops, 8.

And the Governor's prophecy as to the repeal of the Sherman law will turn out as did his Chicago prophecy. This is a big country; little local interests do not control the politics of the United States. The Democratic party is not confined to South Carolina. It is the national party—the people's party. A few small States may fuss and threaten and possibly revolt; but they cannot hurt the great Democratic party. Let South Carolina get out, if she wants to. If the platform of that party does not suit her as well as the platform of some other party, then she ought, in honor and conscience, get out at once. The Democratic party wants no double dealing.

But if South Carolina is going to quit the Democratic party, for goodness sake, let her go into some party that amounts to something—not into a little faction of discontents that amounts to nothing now and will never amount to anything more than kickers and whiners and grumblers.

Don't be a Pop. If you can't be a Democrat, be a Republican.—Newberry Observer.

The Female Teacher.

Among the queens that I would crown are the female day school teachers of our great cities. I put a coronet on their brow. Selected from a vast multitude of applicants because of an especial intellectual endowment, no more worthy women are in all your homes. Some of them coming forth from homes of affluence because they desire a useful occupation, but some of them coming forth because they have found that father is older than he used to be, and his eyesight is not so keen, and his arm not so strong, trying to help with the burden. Of the vast majority of the female day school teachers of this county I have to say that the history is, father is dead and after the family property was settled that family, which was in comfort before, are thrown on their own resources. It is hard enough for a man to get a living; it is harder for a woman to earn a living, for her health is not so rugged, her arm is not so strong, and her opportunities are fewer. After tremblingly passing the examination as to her fitness to teach, with half bewildered step she goes across the doorkill of the public school to do two things—instruct the young and earn her own bread. Ah! what an exhausting work. The management of forty or fifty frisky and intractable children, the suppression of their vices and encouraging their virtues; the right distribution of rewards and punishments, the sending of so many bars of soap and fine tooth combs on benignant mission, the breaking of so many colts to the harness of practical life. Oh, this work sends her home at night worn out, neuralgic, exhausted! Give her a fair chance. If you smite teachers, smite male teachers. They can take up their own cudgels. Do not smite women. God will smite you.—Dr. Talmage.