The Herald and News ELBERT H. AULL, EDITOR.

ELBERT H. AULL, Proprietors. NEWBERRY, S. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891. THE STATE ALLIANCE. I had the pleasure of attending the

annual session of the State Alliance held at Spartanburg last week. I regret that The Herald and News will not have a full report of the meeting this week, and in its absence I will

give some notes of the session. The sessions were secret and only such were furnished for publication.

Every county in the State was represented, each county having one delegate, except three which had more-Barnwell two, Orangeburg two and Spartanburg three-they being entitled to that number on account of member-

The present officers were re-elected as follows: President, J. William Stokes, of Orangeburg; vice-president, W. D. Evans, of Marlboro; secretary, J. W. Reid, of Spartanburg; treasurer, F. P. Taylor, of Chesterfield, chaplain, Rev. James Douglass of Fairfield; lecturer, W. Jasper Talbert, of Edgefield; steward, H. McRae, of Marion; doorkeeper, J. W. Kennedy, of Williamsburg; assistant doorkeeper, A. R. Walter, of Horry; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Jarnigan, of Marion.

Executive committee: Lucas McIntosh, of Darlington; T. P. Mitchell, of Fairfield; S. T. D. Lancaster, of Spar-

Juring the session Lecturer Talbert resigned and J. R. Jeffries, of Union, was chosen his successor. Mr. Talbert's reason for resigning was that as under the new constitution the office of lecturer was now a salaried one, it would not be proper to retain it and at the same time hold a salaried office under

Newberry County was represented by Mr. J. A. Sligh in the Alliance and also in the meeting of the Trustee Stockholders. Col. E. S. Keitt, Mr. J. L. Keitt and Mr. Ruff, of Newberry, were also in attendance upon the

President Polk, of the National Alliance, was present and delivered a public address. He is a good speaker and presents his side of the case and the demands of the Alliance in a pleasing and forcible manner. He theorizes well, and on his speech I will have something to say hereafter, when I can publish in the same connection what he

The great debate between Gov. Tillman and Col. Terrell on the sub-treas- where and had expected Mr. Livingury was had before the Alliance in ston to discuss this question, but as Mr. secret, and they were scrupulously care- Livingston is not here on account of ful to have none but Alliance men present and newspaper men were all excluded. A report that purports to set forth what the debaters said has been published, and if it is correct, it was no doubt furnished by Gov. Tillman himself, as the reporter was not in the meet-

The general opinion among Alliancemen was that from an Alliance stand-point Mr. Terrell got the best of the discussion. There is no doubt that he had the sympathy of the Alliancemen

The Alliance made a mistake in having this discussion in secret. A good many who favored secrecy admitted this fact after it was over. A question of such moment to all the people should have the fullest and freest discussion and not be held belind closed doors in

The Ocala platform including the sub-treasury scheme was endorsed without opposition after the debate.

A formula for an Alliance fertilizer to be known as the Alliance brand was adopted and bids for its manufacture will be advertised for. The following is the formula: Four per cent. of am-monia, nine per cent. of phosphoric acid and two per cent. of potash.

It was decided to hold a convention

of representatives from all the cotton growing States in Atlanta on the first Wednesday in September to discuss the cotton problem. The following are the commissioners from the Alli-ance in South Corolina: D. P. Duncan, Union, chairman; E. R. Walters, Orangeburg; J. R. Harrison, Green-ville; W. N. Elder, York; W. S. Bamberg, Barnwell; G. P. Davis, Claren-

The following delegates to the National Alliance were elected: J. W. Stokes, E. T. Stackhouse, W. J. Talbert; alternates, J. L. Keitt, D. P. Dun-

Columbia was selected as the place to hold the next annual session.

STATE EXCHANGE. Several meetings of the trustee-stockholders were held. They elected the following board of directors:

From the State at large-J. A. Sligh, of Newberry; D. P. Duncan, of Union, First District-G. W. Younginer, of Lexington. Second District-W. H. Timmerman, of Edgefield. Third District—J. M. Glenn, of Anderson. Fourth District—John R. Harrison, of Greenville. Fifth District-R. L. Hicklin, of Lancaster. Sixth District—J. W. Ferguson, of Florence. Seventh District—George J. Graham, of Wil-

liamsburg. The board elected J. A. Sligh, o Newberry, president; W. H. Timmerman, of Edgefield, secretary; and J. W.

Ferguson, of Florence, treasurer. M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, was re-elected business agent of the State Exchange and for the present the Exchange will remain at Greenville.

It was said that Mr. Oswald Wilson, of New York, was before the trusteestockholders in the interest of that proposed ten million dollar scheme for the establishment of co-operative stores by the Alliance, and that the proposition was favorably received by the trusteestockholders, but the members refused to give out anything at all, except that

Mr. Wilson was present. The members of the Alliance treated me with great courtesy and kindness, and I have no word to say against them. The order, I think, is a good one and can accomplish much good to the farmers. I do not endorse all the

w of some else, as they will, the order will accon else, as they will, the several privilege of depositing who can give a check must have a plish great good. Before this is done these with the government and having who can give a check must have a some of the extreme leaders will have

The session is said to have been a very pleasant, harmonious and satisfac-

BUTLER VS. STOKES.

THE GREAT SUB-TREASURY DEBATE IS OVER.

Senator Butler Meets President Stokes in Public Discussion of the Sub-Treasury Plan-Talbert Talks-The Herald and News Furnishes Full Report To-day.

The great discussion at Prosperity between Dr. Stokes and Senator Butler drew the largest crowd that has been seen since the Tillman campaign. By nine o'clock the grove at Col. Young's was full of vehicles of all description, from a road-cart to a phaeton. Newberry County was there in full force, and it looked as if the Town of Newberry had migrated to Prosperity in a body. The presence of several hundred of the fair sex lent a charm and interest to the occasion that a mere political matters as the order desired to give out or economic discussion could not have excited. At least fifteen hundred people were present, of whom at least three nundred were stalwart citizens of Edgefield, drawn thither more, perhaps, by the desire to hear Senator Butler, the pet and hero of old Edgefield, than from any special interest in the subtreasury scheme.

The utmost decorum, and good humor prevailed and the crowd stemed ent on social intercourse and enjoyelent rather than the consideration of grave questions of State.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by J. A. Sligh, President of the County Alliance, and Rev. J. B. Traywick led in prayer.

President Sligh in his remarks said it was a hopeful sign to see so many present; that it show they were seeking after the truth, u that the object of this discussion was to give them inormation and he hoped they would give the closest attention; that it was not desired to give the speakers applause, but to give them an attentive hearing; to demonstrate that our brain was not in our mouth nor our heels, but in our heads. There is difference of opinion on the sub-treasury, and hone-t difference. Something was wrong somewhere, and we want to find the remedy. President Sligh's injunction was followed almost to the

PRESIDENT STOKE'S SPEECH.

President Stokes said: "I esteem it high privilege to meet with citizens of this county, and to speak to them. I am a native Carolinian and feel that every other Carolinian is my brother with you and give you such conclusion as I have arrived at in the study of the great economic questions of the day. This large audience is a hopeful sign and this is to be an intellectual and quiet presentation of facts and arguments. The Alliance has been critieized very largely for not having its discussions in public and I will only reply to that that this andience to hear this public discussion of an Alliance measure at the instance of an Allianceman is sufficient answer. So far as the Alliance is concerned the State Alliance has settled this question of the sub-treasury plan by adopting the Ocala platform which embraces this The Alliance is not opposed to public discussion. It has now settled its family quarrel. Senator Butler was invited to discuss this question by myself as head of the Alliance in this State. I had expected to be else-

He trusted that the audience would | the people of this remember the instruction of the Coun- chants, professional men and laboring ty President and give both speakers a men, are awakening and taking a deep careful hearing. With this introduction and profound interest in public affairs. tion he entered the discussion of the Agitation never alarms me. When

He said the Alliance announced as one of its demands the sub-treasury scheme are to be stored and treasury notes issued upon them as a basis. There are good many reasons I would submit n support of this scheme but as my strength will not permit me to cover the whole ground, I shall only ask your attention to some of them.

The first I would assign is admitted ov all financiers and does not need the circulating medium is insufficent

and needs to be increased. The second proposition I will submit is that the price of commodities was to address the people of this combears a definite relation to the volume of munity upon what is known as the the circulating medium and regulates the price products will bring when olcaed upon the market. As authority or this proposition I would give Adam Smith, the father of political economy, Stuart Mill, Clay, Calhoun and 25 or 30 of the ablest writers on political peal to the common sense of the farmers to sustain it. He illustrated this point by the man who had a horse to was only \$150 with which to buy it of course he could not get full value for his horse. If you cut the circulating medium one-half you reduce the price

of commodities one half. Second. Not only does the currency not bear the proper relation to business, out it lacks one quality which the Farmers' Alliance was the first to promulgate and demand-and that is the qualty of elasticity. I might show from a process of reasoning that there was regular channels it would not be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the seahe total circulating medium is only \$1,380,000,000 and that six corporations and ten men can control \$1,000,000,000 at any time and produce an abnormal condition, we see the need of a flexible currency that can be controlled by the armers. The want of flexibility af-

fects everybody in business.

The purpose of this scheme is not solely to benefit the farmers, but the principle is as broad as the country and I need only call the attention of business men here to the cramped condition of the money market in the fall. It is especially hurtful to the farmer because he must labor and wait 12 mand has something to do with it. months before he can put his product

on the market. The men who control the money know that the vast amount of farm products must be marketed and they put the money out of the way and the farmer must sell upon a falling market. It is not designed to raise the price of farm products but to protect against this abnormal condition

of things. There are three classes of producres: The miners, manufacturers and agri-culturists. Only the agriculturist is a producer in the strict sense of the term. | you owe another man that amount and He plants one bushel of grain and harvests ten. This represents an actual

creation of nine bushels. There are two yays of evening up things when they are unequal-to sub- when first presented to me by an oppotract from the larger or add to the nent of the free coinage of silver rather smaller.

Men Tho own United States bonds have a special privilege of depositing leading argument, in this that a man money issued upon them as a basis of bank account. security. We dare not take away that privilege, for it would deprive us of the whole basis of the circulating medium, bank, but who transact their business and the only thing left for us to do by actual delivery of the money. Such It was decided that newspaper men is to extend that privilege and put the an argument will not stand the test of were ineligible to membership. Mr. D. O. G. Ouzts and Mr. W. J. Shelton, who were members of sub-Alliances in their were members of sub-Alliances in their classes of producers, but as I have shown c respective counties, were refused ad- they are not producers in the strict sense and misleading. According to the mission on the ground that they were of the term, and then they can put highest estimate made there is but one ineligible to membership by virtue of their products upon the market every billion five hundred million currency

tor of a New York commercial paper, admits the need of a more elastic money while not endorsing the Farmers' Alliance ideas. He proposes State Banks of issue under proper restric-

The objection to this plan, however, is that the same men who now control the currency would still control it. do not claim him, as has been reported, as a convert to the sub-treasury plan, but his idea as to the need of an elastic currency is the same idea advocated by the Farmers' Alliance, under the same of a flexible currency. He is credited as being one of the best authorities on finance. We are not wedded to the sub-treasury plan. We would welcome anything that would give the needed relief.

Some one asked for an explanation olied that flexibility means such a juality of currency as, when the produce comes to be marketed will be increased and run along parallel with the demands, and will never go beyond them, and will thereby remove the evils of contraction.

I have proved the currency is insufficient and needs to be more elastic. Now how are these two needs to be supplied? First, by the issue of "flat" money, which is based on nothing but power of the Government to He claimed that Calhoun in his pay. great speech of 1837 advocated the idea

of "flat" money. One objection to currency of this character is that it has no basis but the power of the Government to tax. The only other plan is a paper curency based upon something of value. We have already gold and silver cer-tificates and National Bank notes. There is no chance of increasing the currency from these sources. Already

sixty millions of gold have been taken

out of the country in order, as I believe,

o prevent the Government from re-

leeming the bonds which fall due in September. If all the gold and silver a ailable were coined into money, it would not increase the currency more than one dollar per capita per annum, and at this rate it would require forty years to reach the per capita of circulation

which we demand. What remains as the basis for the issue of an increased volume of currency? I can see nothing else save donellands and products of the country Some other basis may develop after awhile, and if they do and prove better the Farmers' Alliance is bound to acand compatriot. I am glad to meet cept them. Objections to State banks of issue is that the notes of such banks would not circulate at par, perhaps, in

I just wish to ask why the farmer should be discriminated against. The producer of silver and gold deposits his product in the warehouse, or the treasury, and has money issued on it. Then why should not the farmer deposit his white staple in the warehouse and have money issued on it. Dr. Stokes spoke about one hour in

his opening and was given an attentive hearing. SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Senator Butler was then introduced and spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, fellow citizens and ladies of Newberry County. [A voice in the crowd, "Don't leave out Edgefield, there are some of us here. Butler continuing. "I have seen a good many of you here to-day. I join most heartily in the expressions which have fallen from the distinguished speakers who inability to get here, I will take up the have preceded me in expressing my gratification and satisfaction that all ounty farmers, mer younger I rather liked it; and now I welcome with gratification the fact that the people all over this State and

by which nonperishable farm products | country are waking up and taking a deep interest in their public affairs. My experience has been that whenever a question is argued fairly and truthfully before the people they generally decide right, and therefore I reciprocate cordially the sentiments which have fallen from the gentlemen who have preceded me. I want nothing but the light and nothing but the truth elaborate argument, and that is that and the people of South Carolina want nothing but that, and with nothing else will they be satisfied. I supposed when I accepted this invitation that it sub-treasury scheme of the Alliance, that I would be confronted with an array of argument in favor of it that would put me to my trumps to meet, but af'er hearing the address of my friend I will say to him what one of his brother Alliancemen said to me after economy. If I were to look elsewhere an hour's conversation on the train the other day. He said, 'Senator Butler, we are not so far apart after all.' I yield to my friend in the main all that he has demanded on behalf of the Allisell that was worth \$250 and if there ance except what he chooses to state as the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance. I propose to take issue with him in some of his economic views-some of his enunciations of doctrine of political economy. I do not know for instance that I could agree with him in his saying that the relation which the currency of the country occupies to product regulates prices. I do not know that that is sound doctrine. No doubt it has something to do with it, but there is another factor which riculturist for twelve months is to be marketed in three months. Even if the volume of currency flowed in the Why? Because the supply was greater than the demand. If there is a large son. When we consider the fact that corn crop in this country it is going down in price because the supply is greater than the demand. So with eference to a large wheat crop, the dentical reason applies. It is true not only of agricultural products, but it is true of mining, pig iron and manufact-uring products. One advantage that the manufacturer has over the farmer is this, when they find by their production of the manufactured article that and stop work. So it is in the mining, stock raising and every department of life. The question of supply and de-Jos. L. Keitt enterrupted Senator Butler with this question: "Does the rule of supply and demand apply to money as well as product?" Senator Butler: "Yes, I answer a

thousand times yes." [Voice, "Go ahead Senator, you are right."] It is channed by those who are opposed to free coinage of silver, by those who are opposed to the increase of the currency per capita in this country that 90 per cent. of the business of the country is done by check, that is to say if I owe you \$100 I give you a check for it, transfer the check by endorsement to him and perhaps before that check gets to the bank for redemption it may have paid a \$1,000 debt. That argument struck me dumb for a moment. I said my friend that is a deceptive and mis-

How many millions of people in this country who have never seen a their voccion. Mr. Robinson, of the month in the year. They are pro-Peoples Journal, of Pickens County, tected both by natural law and by tion of the business of 65 million people. s difference I

E. H. A.

Statute law.

And when I got up in the Senate and demanded to know how much of that the farmer upon the same footing demanded to know how much of that class never borrows nor lends. Another touch the question. was present and attended the sessions of the Alliance. Why this difference I This sub-treasury scheme is to put And when I got up in the Senate and I got up in the Senate and

as others, provided always they can \$22 per capita is stored away in the U. question is to find out what's the matter: to diagnose the case correctly. I and my friend on the sub-treasury matorgan, and the remedies that they suggest are not the remedies to cure the

patient.

I do not denounce every man who is in favor of the sub-treasury as a fool, and I do not want any one to so deof the term flexibility. Dr. Stokes re- | nounce me because I am opposed to it. We all have a common interest and can't afford to allow an intolerance of difference of opinion. I have brought with me official copies of the bills which were introduced. I understand government. The 1 per cent is a tax in my friends to say that the bills are not under discussion, that the sub-treasury plan is under discussion. How in the name of heaven am I to get at the plan unless I read the bill? It is the ty for their establishment under the bill I am opposed to; my conscience and my judgment will not permit me said they were organized to meet the to approve of it.

Before I proceed to discuss the bills before me, I will indulge in a few preliminary remarks as to the structure, scope and power of this popular form within his nature a principle amounting to an instruct, of home rule and ocal self-government.

Senator Butler then went into a disthat would not allow interference with governments sustain to each other, and argued that this bill offended that docgovernment is built, and, said the Senator "the more you encroach upon it the more do you threaten the preservation and the perpetuity of popular government and Republican institutions."

The speaker then read Senate bill 2806. The first section contemplates the building and organization of warehouses in every county in the United States, and there are about 2,900 of agricultural products to the value of \$500,000 shall be entitled to have a warehouse built within that county. The speaker argued that this showed discrimination as some of the counties did not produce that much and could ever approached me and asked me to not have warehouses. Paragraph second of bill reads that

100 or more citizens of said county shall petition the Secretary of the Treasury "this," said the speaker, without considering remainder of section, "says you shall petition the man whose func- cent. ad valorem. tion it is to be the custodian and disburser of our public money. Now, you make him dabble in agriculture. You mut give the land upon which the warehouse is built to the government for all time according to this bill and if the warehouses or any of them should be abandoned the title is in the government. "To establish a United States agricultural depository and appoint a manager thereof"—whom do you suppose the Secretary of the Treasury would select in Newberry for this position?

I know pretty well who he would se-Talbert inturrupting said: "Vance

put the latter clause to section 1. subality of it. Butler: "I will come to the unconstitutionality part of it myself directly. I deal with the record as I find it. If

that provision had been injected in that section as a light from heaven it would not have made it any more acceptable to me." [Cheers.] Talbert: "It is the objectionable feature I am speaking of."
Butler: "I am glad my friend agrees with me about that. We are

making progress and before I get through he will be with me." [Laughter and cheers.]
Talbert: "No, you are getting on our platform.' Butler: "If I am not driving a six-

teen-horse wagon through your plat-form, I never saw a wagon." [Cheers. Joices-"Rub it in, General. Go head. The Senator then discussed section 2, 4, and 5 of the bill.

This bill gives the manager ight to grade the cotton and put the there was no room in this country for price upon it. He alone is the final ar-bitrator. What right would the poor be two parties. When I hear gentleman have or, for that matter, any man? men talking about a third party in If you were going to store cotion and this State, I am almost overwhelmed should no be on good terms with the with pain. The Senator then paid an nanager, what good reason would you eloquent tribute to the down.

when is money scarce? Why in the spring and summer at the very time gress 140 Democratic majority, and the hat, under this bill, there would be a

contraction Then this bill proposes to appropriate fifty million dollars to put up ware- give the Democratic party a fair trial. louses or to issue notes, and the same objection could be urged to it, on the round that was urged against the Force Bill, that the amount of appropriation fixed in the bill is too indefi-

Article 1, section 9, paragraph 7, of the Constitution says that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The Constitution is in the way of issuing money direct to the people except by appropriation and why was this provision put there? It was by the wisdom, sagacity and forehought of the framers of that wonderful instrument, and was meant to throw the responsibility of appropriating the public money where it properly belongs and where it ought to beon the representatives of the people. This bill would not stand before the

Supreme Court. At this point Mr. J. L. Keitt asked how about the loan to the cotton exposition at New Orleans? Senator Butler replied that he was

glad that question had been asked, and in reply said that the money for the Cotton Exposition at New Orleans and the Exposition at Philadelphia was by an appropriation of Congress, and could be ve been obtained in no other way, and was made under the general Butler was interrupted by the rain, welfare clause-that clause that Mr. but his speech was largely in reitera-Garland calls the blanket clause of the tion of the position taken by him in Constitution. Only by an appropriation opening. He said that he contion can any money be taken out of the treasury. The Secretary of War range the Senator had given to the dis-

authorizes it. Don't think Mr. Calhoun ever coutemplated lending money out of the ciples underlying the scheme as contreasury direct to the people. His subtained in the Ocala platform which Dr. Tule 15 1801 reasury scheme was a very different | Stokes read. That being the case Dr. There are sub-treasuries estab- | Stokes claimed that he would have to ished now for convenience in collect- eliminate most of what Senator Butler ing imports, and Mr. Calhoun's idea | had said. was to let these issue treasury notes for convenience in paying off expenses, but not for the purpose of lending the money to the people.
What would you to hk of a proposi-

treasury at 2 per cent. to the people and for the State to take all risks, sustain all losses and make them good by taxing the people.

He controverted Senator Butler's position on State banks of issue, and said if experience was worth anything we to let the contract for building a bridge to let the contract of building a bridge to building a bridge to let the co the people. My friend says this scheme was not to be adopted with great caution and intended to give special privileges to carefully scrutinized.

class has made money and does not give as good security. Mr. Stone, edi- S. treasury and the banking institu- care to invest it in mules and lands, but tions for redemption purposes and not prefers to lend it at a reasonable rate of the country, but one adapted to the in circulation and what it will reduce the interest. There is still another class, to use and benefit of the great mass of the circulation to they said they could not which unfortunately I belong, and that people. tell exactly. One Senator, a Republi- is the borrowing class, but because I can, made an estimate and reduced the circulation to about 600 million. I think he was too low. My estimate is may be divided into three classes. First point and said that as long at the content of the point was to end make lator, contended Dr. Stokes. Senator Butler interrupted point and said that as long at the content of the conten that there is about \$16 per capita in a man may find that he can make circulation. I agree with my friend money by speculating and pay 10 to 15 speculate, and when they ceased, he that there is screething wrong. The per cent. for it. He is successful and pays it back. Second, another man borrows, say at 8 per; cent., and misforthink that the difference between me tune overtakes him and prevents him returning it, although he is honest and ter is that they are treating the wrong wants to return it but can't. The third class is the man who will borrow at any price and never pay back and never intend to, and as a rule it is this Calhoun favored

latter class who are wanting money at one per cent. At this point Mr. J. L. Keitt asked meeting for dinner, and announced Senator Butler if the government didn't that Mr. W. J. Talbert would speak lend money to national banks at one after dinner. per cent.

Butler said: "No, sir. National banks buy their circulation from the addition to the privilege already paid for thir circulation.' Senator Butler then gave a brief his-

tory of national banks and the necessi-

then existing circumstances. He said necessity of an emergency precipitated by the war. Personally he was opposed to national banks because he believed, being organized during the prosecution of the war, they were intended of government of ours. There is not a to subserve a temporary purpose. [At man in this vast audience who has not | this juncture Mr. Keitt again renewed his question, and Senator Butler becoming a little riled, replied that he could furnish the facts but he could not furnish the understanding to comprecussion of self-government and the hend them.] My friend says that 60 rights of the States, and the instinct million dollars of gold have been taken out of the treasury and sent to foreign ocal domestic affairs. The application | countries, and that the treasury is of this principle was made to show the deplete and that this money has been relation that the Federal and State sent off to keep from paying the bonds that mature in September. I say to him that the cause of the depletion of trine in his judgment—the doctrine the treasury is the extravagance of the upon which—the very bed rock and last Congress in appropriating one bil- other way—the formation of a third paroundation-upon which our popular lion dollars to pay pensions, and other appropriations. That is the cause of the shrinkage in the treasury. Senator Butler then said that he had some suggestions to offer as a remedy

First. As an amendment to the subtreasury bill he would offer as a subst:- an impartial one, without comment. tute the striking out after the enacting clause all the provisions and the sub-Every county which produces stitution of the Mills bill, which provided a reduction of taxation of from 57 to 60 per cent. ad valorem to something like 40 per cent. The Alliance had their men up there at Washington to look after the bill, but no man amend it, and it never came up before the Senate and I had no opportunity to offer any amendment. Some one said tariff didn't hurt. The Senator replied that the duty on cotton ties had been raised from about forty to 102 per

The second remedy he would offer would be a reduction of the expenses of the Government. Instead of speuding one billion dollars as the last Congress did he would reduce the expenses just one-half and the government could get along admirably with that amount. The third remedy offered by Senator

Butler was the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks of issue and let State banks be established, and this was no new idea of his, but he had advocated it as one of the first official acts of his life as United States Senator. He would go one step further, if he had the authority, although that could not be done by statute. He would not permit lint ten acres of cotton planted to livision 2. in the bill bimself in order the mule, and would require the farmocry out against the unconstitution- ers to raise their own provisions at home for the next three years and in that time, under this policy, they would have the whole country at their knees. The farmers would be the happiest, most independent and contented people in the world. If the farmers are not in such condition it is their

own fault. Capt. Jno. F. Banks asked Senator Butler if the sub-treasury was the only Alliance demand that he could not en-

dorse. Senator Butler replied that it and the government ownership of railroads were the only two that he considered as not good Democratic doctrines. Some one suggested that the demand provided ownership, or control. The Senator replied that efforts had been made by the interstate commerce law to control the railroads. The more you can divorce the people from the

government the better it is. Some one asked Senator Butler about the third party, and his reply was that have to expect justice at his hands? If cratic party, and said it repre-he felt disposed, he could grade you self government, and he also gave a brief history of parties in this country. He thought that with the next Con-Senate almost equally divided, and good prospects of a Democratic President, there would be opportunity to Senator Butler spoke for nearly two

hours. He was enthusiastically received and seemed to have captured the crowd from the very beginning. When his time was up the crowd insisted that he should go on, and as the people were so anxious that he should continue, Mr. Sligh told him he could exceed his limit of one and a half hours. He was constantly interrupted by

questions, but always was ready with an answer to his questioner. One man in the audience was constantly plying the senator with questions and amongst others asked what the Democratic party has done in the

last twenty-five years. Senator Butler replied: "My friend, if vou have been living so far in the back- roads are to be worked, and as to makwoods that you don't know what the Democratic party has done, you had better go home and try to learn some-thing. I think, in fact, you would make a first class leader of the third

party. The senator was frequently greeted with applause and seemed to have entirely captured his audience, and the No. 1 cows, also two thorough-bred many questions caused his speech to bull calves, for sale. take somewhat wider range than it otherwise would have done.

DR. STOKES IN REPLY. Dr. Stokes in his reply to Senator can't lead you a tent except Congress | cussion. He did not understand that they were to discuss any bill, but that they were to deal with the broad prin-

> He thought the Senator should have given the details of the plan he proposed, inasmuch as he devoted so much time to the discussion of the details of a bill that the Alliance considered

the farmers. God knows if it dont do They would not give a uniform curthat then I am more opposed to it than rency, and this plan does not provide ever, for if there is any class that need for a flexible currency, the very thing special favors it is the farmer class. | the Alliance is wanting above all

that would suit the fine financiers of

The plan was to eliminate the specu-Senator Butler interrupted at this point and said that as long as human nature remained as it was, men would would think that the millennium had

Dr. Stokes contended that the products of the soil are virtually the bases upon which all the commercial world transacts its business

He then quoted from Calhoun to sus-tain his position, formerly taken, that scheme, but the rain began and he went no further, and Mr. Sligh adjourned the

TALBERT TALKS

We did not remain to hear the speech of Mr. Talbert, but understand that he undertook to reply to Senator Butler also, and was rather unfair and unjust in his strictures, inasmuch as the Senator was not present. This gave two men the reply to his speech.

We do not think we ever saw an au dience give more careful attention to public speaking than the one at Prosperity yesterday. Every one seemed to be auxious to hear and learn and get at the truth. This we consider a good and hopeful sign.

The people want to know the right and will do it when they are convinced that it is the right. This is a big and important question and it would be a good idea to have the mat ter discussed intelligently and dispas-Some gentlemen, who heard Mr

Talbert and conversed with him afterwards say that he expressed himself strongly in favor of the Alliance demands-so strongly, in fact, that it they could not be secured through the Democratic party then he would be in favor of the Alliance demands in some ty, for instance. Well we do not believe the people of

South Carolina are exactly ready for. that step though they may be. These are strange times.

The Herald and News has exerted for the disease that was admitted to

extra efforts to get up a full report of this meeting and give, as far as possible,

Call for a State Convention Opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

ANTI-"SUB"-ALLIANCE MEN.

Jackson, Miss., July 28.-W. S. Mc-Alister, by authority vested in him as a member of the Southern Auti-Sub reasury League, recently held at Fort Vorth, Texas, issued a call to-day for State Convention, to be held in this city on August 19, to send delegates to a national convention of Alliance men who oppose the sub-treasury scheme and the Third Party.

The call invites all opposed to Macunism and corruption, and denounces political lepers who are seeking to divert order from its true course. Mc-Alister also to-day promulgates a letter from McDowell, of Pennsylvania, writ ten in December last to a promenent Texas Alliance man named Middleton, in which he says that Macune was whitewashing at Ocala.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. l dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has

GRAND EXCURSION! ON THE NEW ROAD! Monday, August 17! Clinton to Charleston!

GRAND AND GOOD TIME is guaranteed to all who will go. Train will leave Clinton at 5 a. m., and returning leave Charleston at 9 p. m. Fare for round trip: Kinards \$2.90; Gary's Lane \$2.85; Jalapa \$2.80; Newberry \$2.75; Prosperity \$2.60. Slighs \$2.35; Little Mountain \$2.25.

Train will stop at all stations along the line. You will have ten hours in Charleston, which gives ample time to visit[the Islands and all places of interest. Good order will be preserved, and especial care will be given the ladies. Separate coaches will be provided for the colored people.

H. A. DICKERT.

Newberry College, NEWBERRY, S. C.

NEXT SESSION OPENS OCTO-ber 1st, 1891, and ends June 15th, 1892. Expenses are as follows: Board \$9 a mouth. Other necessary expenses,\$2 to \$6 a month. Total expense for session \$119.50 to \$149.50. Board from Monday noon to Friday noon, \$5 25 a month. Ministers' sons are given tuition at half

Complete Business Department, in which are taught Book-keeping, Telegraphy, Type-writing and Short-hand. Expense of 4 months' session, \$65 to

For catalogue or other information, rite to G. W. HOLLAND, write to

ROAD NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, NEWBERRY, S. C., July 28, 1891. A LL OVERSEERS ARE NOTIfied to put their sections in good condition at once. They are also duly notified that the County Commissioners intend to enforce the provisions of the law as to the manner in which the ing returns after each working. By order. GEO. B. CROMER,

JERSEYS FOR SALE. FEW CHOICE HALF AND three-quarter Jersey Heifers from

Write or apply to S. J. McCAUGHRIN, Innisfallen Dairy Farm.

Notice of Final Settlement.

WILL MAKE A FINAL SET-

tlement on the estate of Ida E. crooks nee Counts in Probate Court of Sewberry County, S. C., on the 17th day of August, 1891, and immediately thereafter apply for final discharge as WM. H. LANE, Guardian.

OFFICE OF

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, *SWBERRY, S. C., July 21, 1891. MIMBER OF THE BOARD ought to know that they would have across Saluda R at that place.

will be made Plans and speci known at the time and place named. Bond with approved required. And the right in reject all bids.

GEO. B. CROMER, Clek.

Commissioners.

WE STILL HAVE ON HAND A SPLENDID ASSORA

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

-WHIGH WE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH-OUR STOCK OF THIN GOODS, CONSISTING OF

ALPACA, SICILIAN, DRAP D'ETE AND SEERSUCKER COATS AND VESTS : : IS IMMENSE! : :

ALL THE DIFFERENT CUTS---LONG, SHORT, MEDIUM NECLICE SHIRTS IN PROFUSION

FINEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS. Our Straw Hat Trade Has Been Immense, but WE STILL HAVE A NICE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM. TO THE LADIES WE WANT TO STATE THAT OUR LINE

> ZIEGLER BROS. OXFORD TIES-ARE THE HANDSOMEST LOW CUT SHOES

IN THE COUNTY. WE HAVE THEM IN PLAIN TOES AND PATENT LEATHER TIPS IN OPERA AND COMMON SENSE TOES.

We will close out our entire stock of Boy's and Children's Clothing at prime cost from now on. Call early and get your choice before they are all gone.

Yours sincerely, SMITH & WEARN.

Grand Clearance Sale!

SPRINC CLOTHING

BLALOCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NE WBERRY, S.C. THIS SALE WILL LAST FOR

Now is Your Opportunity.

THEIR GLEARANGE SALE

Straw Hats to be Closed Out at Any Price.

prices you will be convinced of this fact. SHOE HOUSE OF NEWBERRY.

SUMMER STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Do not miss this grand clearance sale. Come to see

us and we will save you money.

Sale of Unclaimed and Refused Freight. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. COMPANY,

OFFICE OF AGENT, NEWBERRY, S. C., JULY 16, 1891.

O. H. P. Fant, & Son 2 Bbls. Vinegar 1.98 J. E. Prince & Co., 2 Bbls. Vinegar 1.98 1 Bbl. Vinegar) 1 Bx. Measures }

4 Bdls. B. Ends, 4 Bed Rails. W. H. Gibbs, 1 Bx. Casting. W. S. ROGERS, Ag't.

Hamilton H. Folk, et al., admr's. against Elizabeth C. Lane, et al.

oath, before the Master, their respective in prices and every other respect. demands, on or before the first day of September, 1891. By order of the Board of County SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master. Master's Office, 23rd July 1891.

THE NEWBERRY Savings Bank TS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

Deposits in sums of one dollar and THE FOLLOWING FREIGHT upwards received and interest paid on having been on hand at this agency same at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum if left exceeding ninety days. Money loaned on easy terms on Personal, Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Collaterals, etc. Office at Wright's Bookstore for a

few days. JAMES MCINTOSH,

R. H. WRIGHT, Cashier. NOTICE. N EXAMINATION OF APPLI-

a cants for Scholarships in the Winthrop Training School will be held at Newberry, in the School Commissioner's office on Friday, July 31. The Applicant making the highest will receive the State Appointment equivalent to \$1.50 for a session of nine

months. Applicants must not be less than eighteen years of age. Examination will begin at 9 a. m .. and close at 4 p. m.
ARTHUR KIBLER,

County School Commissioner.

DENTAL NOTICE. T WOULD RESPECTFULLY AN-

Office over C. & G. S. Mower's store. Respectfully, THEO. JOHNSTONE,

30 DAYS.

MINTER & ≫ **≈**JAMIESON

This is a chance seldom offered to the public to secure genuine bargains. The balance of our Spring Clothing

We do not believe in carrying goods over from one season to another and if you will call and examine our

We have bought the largest stock of Shose for the fall trade that we have ever carried, and in order to

Leaders of Low Prices.

having been on hand at this agency for over six months unclaimed and refused, will be sold if not removed on or before Thursday, August 20th, 1891, to the highest bidder for cash: CHARGES. R. L. Coleman, 1 Grain Cradle\$ 25 R. P. Cromer, 1 Spark Arrester..... 58 E. M. Evans & Co., 2 Bbls. Vinegar 1.94

W. E. Pelham, 4 Bxs. Medicine 1.54 Aull & Houseal, 1 Printing Press..13.28 J. T. McGowan, 3 Trunks Clothes, 1 Bx. Glass, 1 Old Grain Cradle, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Old Screw, 1 Bx. Fixtures, 1 Pully, 16 in., 1 Bdl. P. Castings, 2 Bales Old Bagging, 2 D. Hides, 10 Bdls. Plows, 4 Spiders, 3 Skillets, ½ Bbl. Oil,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY -IN COMMON PLEAS.

THE CBEDITORS OF HAMPTON L. Buzhardt, deceased, are hereby 1 nounce to patrons and to the public required to render and establish on that I am prepared to meet competition