

# THE DARLINGTON HERALD

Established May 16th, 1890.

Destroyed by Fire December 15th, 1890.

Re-established February 11th, 1891.

W. D. WOODS, Editor.

One Dollar a Year.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1892.

It seems that South Carolina is to have a woman lawyer, one born and educated within our bounds. Miss Mary Yeargin, of Laurens, who from her prominence in all educational matters has become well known to the State, has gone to Cornell University to study law. Miss Yeargin, besides being a young lady of vigorous intellect, is an accomplished and charming woman.—Anderson Intelligencer.

The girl who marries a good husband and occupies the place for which she was designed by the Creator, will do more good and get more out of life than Miss Yeargin or any other woman that goes outside the sphere of her sex.

The spectacle of Col. Dargan voting for Cleveland, while, as he says, he was praying for Weaver, must have been a very touching and pathetic one, and will doubtless enlist the sympathy of all his friends and the general public. There is, however, some comfort to be derived even from the greatest troubles and sacrifices, and it will be a great help and consolation to Col. Dargan if he will just bear in mind how well nigh universal the custom is to pray one way and act another. In fact the practice is so common as not to excite any remark, except in cases that are specially noteworthy. Time, the all healer, will dry up Col. Dargan's tears and bring peace to his sorely troubled heart, and we venture the prediction that in less than twelve months, if Cleveland is elected, he will have attended the funeral of the Third Party and be burning incense at the shrine of Democracy.

All during the canvass we used our best efforts to point out the fallacies of the Third Party, and the absolute importance of voting the Democratic ticket. The election being now over we will have time to discuss some other questions of public interest. This will not, however, hinder us from exposing as we have been doing all along, the utterly impracticable demands of the Third Party, and how ruinous it would be to our people for them to be put into operation. The whole platform is a mass of nonsense, and is only endorsed by unscrupulous politicians and by those who are ignorant of the very first principles of National finance. They make assertions but presents no arguments and no facts; and when taken to task positively decline to discuss the details of a lot of visionary schemes that they claim will make every man prosperous and rich.

B. R. Tillman will be the Governor of South Carolina for the next two years, and while the HERALD worked to the utmost to defeat him before the Primary, this will not hinder us from being always just towards him, or of giving him the fullest credit when he does anything for the good of the State. We shall treat him just as we would Mr. Sheppard, if the latter were Governor, and that is to command him when he does right and criticize him when he is wrong. As for our utterances during the campaign we have nothing to retract, but will not embarrass Mr. Tillman's administration by constantly looking out for something to criticize, on the contrary will support him when he is unjustly assailed. If any one cares to call this turning over or anything of the kind, they are welcome to their opinion. We propose simply to act in a just and common sense way in regard to the present State Administration, and sustain them whenever we can consistently do so, and in addition to this use our efforts for the restoration of peace and confidence between the warring factions of the State.

Editor Woods, of the Darlington HERALD, actually wrote a brilliant letter to the News and Courier in support of the Haskell bolt two years ago and now he is foaming mad with Bowden because he has dared to follow suit and get up a small bolt too. Perhaps Bowden learned the virtue of bolting from Woods' letter. Woods should have a bucket of cold water poured over his head. He is too much heated by half.—Sumter Freeman.

If our contemporary had followed its usually fair course and published what we said in regard to Mr. Bowden's movement, we think that the majority of its readers would have endorsed our words. We distinctly stated that as Mr. Bowden did not vote at the Primary, he had a perfect right to vote as he pleased; but when he attempted to persuade others to violate their pledges, he was act-

ing dishonorably, and we stand by the statement, and would be glad if the Freeman would disprove it. Every man who voted at the Primary is much bound to support Col. Haskell, as he is to vote for Tillman, and any attempt to wash the obligation is political perjury and cannot be called by any other name. Does the Freeman think that there should be one standard of honor for Mr. Bowden and another for the people whom he tried to make violate their pledges?

It is very true that the present editor of THE HERALD did, in 1890, write an article, not a brilliant one, but a simple statement of the question, advocating the election of Judge Haskell, but he never expects to see the day when it will bring him one pang of regret or bring forth one word of apology. Every intelligent man in the State is perfectly familiar with the history of that movement, and if he is at all fair minded will cheerfully give both Judge Haskell and those who supported him credit for pure motives. It is needless to go into an extended discussion of this matter now, but if the editor of the Freeman thinks that he can convict us of inconsistency, we hope he will try and do so. In the campaign, just closed, the opponents of Gov. Tillman had a fair chance to defeat him, but failing to do so, were in honor bound to support him and the whole State ticket. It would be well for the State if it had more such men as A. C. Haskell and who are actuated by the same lofty purpose in all the pursuits of life. To institute any comparison between Judge Haskell and Mr. Bowden is beyond us, and we leave the job to the versatile but visionary and erratic editor of the Freeman.

#### EXTRACT FROM A CARD OF COL. DARGAN'S IN NEWS AND COURIER.

First. I do say that the Alliance is declining as a secret class organization, and I hail this as an evidence that it is growing healthy in the direction of its true mission. Its work as an agency for enlightening an unifying the farmers is accomplished. The enlightenment it gave showed the farmers they must seek for national legislation as a remedy for several causes of their great depression, and having found out this fact, they have wisely organized a great political movement (the People's party) to enforce their "demands." Into this political organization all sympathizers with the oppressed laborers and producers can enter and the work will be open and not secret as heretofore. From the Alliance to the People's party is a natural, healthful movement of development.

Not being strong of body about this time, I give up my district lectureship, (my term being out, I simply declined re-election), because I felt that economy of effort could better be made in that place than in the new field upon which I have entered, to wit: the organization of the People's party. To this latter end I propose to give every spare moment for the next few years.—News and Courier.

The above article is an extract from a card published in the News and Courier by Col. J. J. Dargan, in which he admits that the Alliance, as a secret organization was rapidly disintegrating, but expresses his belief that it would be succeeded by its members all turning over to the People's party, and in an open way fighting for their demands. If these demands had, if we except that for a revision of the Tariff, which, however, they will never get except through the efforts of the Democratic Party, any real foundation, it would be infinitely better to fight for them in an open straightforward fashion, just as is suggested by Col. Dargan; but the trouble is that a great many of the leaders of this movement, knowing the utter weakness of their cause, prefer working in the dark, and resort to every possible expedient to prevent their followers from getting the light. They resort to the tactics of the Jesuits and seek to impress on their adherents the duty of absolute faith and obedience, and in addition to this they teach them to believe that everything in the way of criticism, of their demands and methods must be false; and can only emanate from some one who is an enemy of the people. The most studied and strenuous efforts are made to curtail the circulation of the papers that are honestly seeking to give the people light and to expose the trickery and unworthiness of some of their leaders; and of course the reason is very manifest, they dread the truth, and consequently seek like some nocturnal animal, the darkness. In proof of this it is only necessary to say that while a number of papers, in the State, profess to believe very ardently in the Sub-Treasury, there is not a single one of them that is willing to discuss the details of this absurd and impracticable measure. In referring to the secret methods of the Third Party leaders, we wish most emphatically to except Col. Dargan; as there is nothing secret about him. He is perfectly candid and open at all times, even if he is a little skittish about discussing the Sub Treasury.

#### STOPPING THE DEMAND.

On the first page we publish an article, from Belford's Magazine written by Opie Read, in which the merits of the Keeley Cure are fairly and fully discussed, and the great work which it is doing shown beyond any controversy. It is not necessary to agree with everything that Mr. Read says in order to admit the great fact of the importance of this remedy, and the beneficial effects that follow its application. The strongest proof that can be given of its undoubted efficacy lies in the fact that the percentage of those who resume their former habits is only from three to five per cent, and such a record as this almost borders on the miraculous. This remedy simply acts on the physical system in such a manner as will enable a man to resist his enemy, and this in the most effective way by destroying his intense craving for alcoholic stimulants. Of course there are some men, so deficient in pride and all noble instincts, that have no desire to quit, and where this is the case, the cure will be useless, for the simple reason that it does not endow a man with the mental and moral attributes that are necessary to enable him to resist anything that he knows is evil. Mr. Read calls special attention to the fact that the Keeley Cure is making a marked decrease in the sale of whiskey, in the most effective way, and that is by decreasing the demand for it. This is exactly the same line of argument that we followed, in discussing the prohibition question before the Primary, in which we insisted that the only practical solution of the question was to stop the demand, and until this was done, no amount of legislation could prevent its manufacture and sale.

There are a good many men, who, but for this unfortunate habit, would make good citizens and honorable members of society, but who are financially unable to pay for the Keeley treatment, and it is just with men of this class that we can do a great deal. We take the liberty of suggesting to our prohibition friends that if they wish to do something of real benefit, it might be a good idea to raise a fund for the purpose of enabling the unfortunate, to which we have just alluded, to attend one of these Institutes, and in this way afford him the opportunity of getting rid of his bondage. The amount needed would be very small, as the money need not be a gift but a loan, which could be repaid and used again and again for the same good purpose. There is scarcely a community in the country where a sufficient amount, for such a purpose could not be raised, and there is probably no place where there are not some such cases. As we have already suggested, if our prohibition friends would direct their attention and efforts to this method of fighting the evil, they would have the support and sympathy of every good citizen, and then too they might reasonably look for some result to come from fighting an evil in a practical and common sense manner. If there is anything that is visionary or impracticable in this suggestion we would like to have it pointed out.

#### NORTHERN ON LYNCHING.

In view of what Governor Tillman has said with reference to sheriffs and lynching, the following extract from Governor Northern's message to the Georgia Legislature this week is of special interest:

I regret that the necessity exists for recommending the passage of more stringent laws for the protection of human life. I would not intimate, nor do I believe, that the communities of Georgia are less law-abiding than those in other States. All over the country, in the North as well as in the South, there is a lawlessness which is a reproach to American civilization.

Within the past year, in the State, persons charged with crimes have been arrested and lodged in jail. While thus in the custody of the law, bodies of lawless men have compelled the surrender of the prisoners and summarily executed vengeance upon them. These self-constituted judges and executioners are more than murderers. They have not only taken human life without authority or excuse, but they have put before their fellow citizens an example, which, if followed to any extent, would speedily end in the dissolution of society itself. It becomes the General Assembly to consider and provide the proper remedy for this evil by legislation.

I would respectfully suggest, first, that the powers of the sheriff be more clearly defined and that his duties be emphasized by proper penalties for neglect to discharge them.

When a person is under arrest in the custody of the sheriff, it is the duty of the latter to protect him absolutely from molestation or bodily harm. For this purpose the Sheriff is authorized to summon to his assistance every able-bodied man in the vicinage, if need be, to preserve the peace and protect life. Should he fail to discharge this duty and personal damage or loss of life result, let his sheriff respond in damages to the prisoner, or if the prisoner be slain, to his heirs. The Sheriff himself should be punished by fine and imprisonment and suspension or discharge from office.

Before making this heavy demand upon the Sheriff, let us see to it that he is provided with a real and not merely an imaginary force. As before said, that officer now has authori-

ty to summon to his aid every able-bodied man in the county, but I have not seen the statute that imposes a definite penalty for refusing to respond to such summons. I, therefore, respectfully suggest, second, the enactment of a law, compelling by adequate penalties, the citizens to obey the Sheriff. This would be the proper complement and companion of the statute first mentioned, and together they would, in my opinion, furnish all the power necessary to successfully contend with the disorderly and lawless elements of society.

If these should fail there yet remains the military power, and so long as I hold the executive office, it shall be used on proper occasions to preserve the peace and maintain the supremacy of the law.

Should these views meet your concurrence and should acts be framed and passed in accordance therewith, I respectfully recommend that the judges of the superior courts be required to lay them before the grand juries at the first session of said courts after the passage of said acts, and to charge said juries, when cases of outrage and violence occur in their counties, to investigate the conduct of the sheriff and citizens in relation thereto, with the view of a subsequent trial for neglect of duty, if such should be found to be the fact.

I comprehend the whole subject to your earnest and intelligent consideration, satisfied, as I am, that no more important question can engage your attention during the session.

Surely your coming together were

worse than idle and the whole machinery of justice a hollow and expensive mockery, if you will, after being crystallized into solemn statutes, to be read of all men, can be condemned and trampled upon.—News and Courier.

There are a good many men, who, but for this unfortunate habit, would make good citizens and honorable members of society, but who are financially unable to pay for the Keeley treatment, and it is just with men of this class that we can do a great deal. We take the liberty of suggesting to our prohibition friends that if they wish to do something of real benefit, it might be a good idea to raise a fund for the purpose of enabling the unfortunate, to which we have just alluded, to attend one of these Institutes, and in this way afford him the opportunity of getting rid of his bondage. The amount needed would be very small, as the money need not be a gift but a loan, which could be repaid and used again and again for the same good purpose. There is scarcely a community in the country where a sufficient amount, for such a purpose could not be raised, and there is probably no place where there are not some such cases. As we have already suggested, if our prohibition friends would direct their attention and efforts to this method of fighting the evil, they would have the support and sympathy of every good citizen, and then too they might reasonably look for some result to come from fighting an evil in a practical and common sense manner. If there is anything that is visionary or impracticable in this suggestion we would like to have it pointed out.

#### NORTHERN ON LYNNING.

In view of what Governor Tillman has said with reference to sheriffs and lynching, the following extract from Governor Northern's message to the Georgia Legislature this week is of special interest:

I regret that the necessity exists for recommending the passage of more stringent laws for the protection of human life. I would not intimate, nor do I believe, that the communities of Georgia are less law-abiding than those in other States. All over the country, in the North as well as in the South, there is a lawlessness which is a reproach to American civilization.

Within the past year, in the State, persons charged with crimes have been arrested and lodged in jail. While thus in the custody of the law, bodies of lawless men have compelled the surrender of the prisoners and summarily executed vengeance upon them. These self-constituted judges and executioners are more than murderers. They have not only taken human life without authority or excuse, but they have put before their fellow citizens an example, which, if followed to any extent, would speedily end in the dissolution of society itself. It becomes the General Assembly to consider and provide the proper remedy for this evil by legislation.

I would respectfully suggest, first, that the powers of the sheriff be more clearly defined and that his duties be emphasized by proper penalties for neglect to discharge them.

When a person is under arrest in the custody of the sheriff, it is the duty of the latter to protect him absolutely from molestation or bodily harm. For this purpose the Sheriff is authorized to summon to his assistance every able-bodied man in the vicinage, if need be, to preserve the peace and protect life. Should he fail to discharge this duty and personal damage or loss of life result, let his sheriff respond in damages to the prisoner, or if the prisoner be slain, to his heirs. The Sheriff himself should be punished by fine and imprisonment and suspension or discharge from office.

Before making this heavy demand upon the Sheriff, let us see to it that he is provided with a real and not merely an imaginary force. As before said, that officer now has authori-

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

James Allan & Co.  
285 King St., Charleston, S. C.

The Largest Jewelry store in the State

SOLID PLATES OF  
Sterling Silver

Inlaid in the backs of  
SPOONS AND FORKS

At Plates most Exposed to  
Wear, and then plated  
entire, containing

Five Times as much  
Silver as

STANDARD PLATE.  
Guaranteed to wear 25 years.

Will Last a Lifetime.

MORE DURABLE  
Than Light Sterling  
Silver.

And not half the cost. Each article  
is stamped E. Sterling Inlaid H. S.

If you cannot obtain them from  
your jeweler send to us for Cata-  
logue and Price.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Manufactured only by  
THE HOLMES & EDWARDS SILVER CO.

We are Sole Agents here for the above  
goods and keep a full line of them

—STOCK.—

In addition to our large and elegant  
stock of

Solid Silverware.

Gold and Silver

WATCHES of the most approved mak-  
ers.

Diamonds mounted in Rings,  
Pins and Brooches.

DARLINGTON  
MARBLE - WORKS.

—All kinds of—  
Marble Monuments,  
Tablets, and

Grave Stones

furnished on short notice, and as cheap  
as can be purchased elsewhere.

DESIGNS AND PRICES FURNISHED  
ON APPLICATION.

Al. work delivered Free on line of C. &  
D. Railroad.

Darlington Marble Works,

DARLINGTON, S. C.

ADDRESS, Mrs. Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.

FOR PEOPLES OF

E. A. DORSET, Mrs. Mc. C. C.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING, PLEASE GO TO  
OUR STORE.

KELLAM & MOORE.

THE ONLY MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS IN  
THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, GA.

PEDDLERS ARE NOT SUPPLIED WITH  
THESE FAMOUS GLASSES.

WAGONS.

TWO-HORSE WAGONS ARE NOW  
MANUFACTURED AT

JOHN SISKRON'S FACTORY.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

CALL AND SEE THEM  
BEFORE PURCHASING  
ELSEWHERE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Buggies,

Carts,