

THE DARLINGTON HERALD
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For The People
—BY—
TURBEVILLE & WILLIAMS.

WALTER D. WOODS, - Editor.

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Darlington, S. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The State campaign has begun, and in this connection we wish to say a few words to those of our citizens who wish to keep posted as regards the issues before the people and the progress of the political battle. As in the past we will clearly and unmistakably define our position on all public questions, but while we do this it is not the intention to close the columns of THE HERALD to a fair and impartial discussion of all the issues now before the people. While we cannot undertake to publish any and every article that may be sent in, there will be absolutely no discrimination or favor shown, and the humblest citizen of the county, whether his views accord with ours or not, will find THE HERALD as open to him as to the richest or most influential man in the county or State.

The intention and ambition of both editor and managers is to give the people a paper that will be absolutely fearless and fair, and on whose statements they can, with confidence, rely. In this connection it may be well to repeat what we stated in the last campaign, and that was: "While THE HERALD would oppose the nomination of Mr. Tillman, it would not, even to compass his defeat, publish a single line that was known to be untrue."

To the professional office-seeker, whose has no political principles except such as hold out the promise of an office, we will show no mercy, but for the man who is honest in his opinions, it matters not how far we may think he is mistaken, we will show the utmost consideration and respect, and if we can't convince him that he is wrong by fair discussion, we won't let abuse take the place of argument. The man who refuses to take a paper because it does not, at all times, express his views stands a strong chance of being ignorant of what is going on in his own State and the country at large. In fact if it were possible for him to get such a paper it would, in a very short while, grow so monotonous that it would cease to read it.

It may not be amiss to state that THE HERALD is under no obligations, political or otherwise, and its columns are absolutely under the control of the editor and managers, and that there is no board of directors to control its policy and its aims. The views herein expressed may not meet the approbation of extremists and fanatics, but they are what we believe to be right and form the basis upon which THE HERALD will be conducted. We believe them to be absolutely fair and honest, and if they are not so then we will feel under many obligations to any one who can show that they are not.

The Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., and the Johnstown Steel Works, at the same place, have resumed work.

ARE THEY ASLEEP OR WHIPPED!

As the political campaign has opened, it occurs to us that it is about time for the Prohibitionists, unless they have given up their cause on account of the splendid temperance work that is being accomplished by the Dispensaries, to get to work and make their much-boasted numerical majority accomplish something. If, however, they can't show any better results in the present than in the last campaign, they are acting wisely to keep quiet and not furnish the Legislature another opportunity to treat them with contempt and entirely disregard their wishes. We have never known a movement inaugurated under such favorable auspices and that had such an apparently large following to end in such miserable failure. The Prohibitionists, by their silence have practically acquiesced in the Dispensary abomination and have no reason to complain at the criticism which such inconsistency is sure to provoke. The present campaign furnishes them a splendid opportunity to redeem themselves from the charge of inconsistency, and the question is, will they take advantage of it.—**DARLINGTON HERALD.**

We copy the above paragraph as a sample of many of the flings which have been made at the Prohibitionists, by the bar-room advocates. The Prohibitionists of this State have reasonable intelligence, and they are certainly as patriotic as those citizens who favor the license system. The Prohibitionists are aware of the fact that the Dispensary is not prohibition, but they realize the great advantage of the system over the license plan, and they intend to hold to whatever advantage they have gained. The fact that the friends of the license system seem to be seeking to stir up strife among the Prohibitionists is the best evidence that good has been accomplished. Our respected contemporary must be blind indeed if he does not see that the Prohibitionists have disbanded and gone out of business. They are now sustaining the Dispensary law, and will, at the proper time make an effort to amend that law so as to be still more beneficial to the public morals.

The Prohibitionists do not intend to do as the dog did in giving up the substance for the shadow. The Prohibitionists will hold to the advantage which they have gained. If there were a thousand dispensaries, they would still be less injurious than a thousand bars. The Dispensaries sell pure liquor at a less price than the bars—formerly sold doubtful stuff. The dispensaries sell only for cash. Nothing is left as collateral security for drink. There is now no treating behind blinds. No place is left open in which drinking men congregated at night. With the recruiting stations for the army of drunkards closed, the next generation will be more temperate than this generation is today.—**Abbeville Press and Banner.**

In order that our readers may have a clear understanding of the matter we re-publish the editorial which has given rise to the criticism of our contemporary, which criticism we also quote in full. The suggestion that THE HERALD is an advocate of bar-rooms is unjust for the simple reason that we have never written a line in their defense, and so our so-called flings at the Prohibitionists were not inspired by a desire to help the liquor-sellers. It is very true that we have pointed out the glaring inconsistency of the people who call themselves Prohibitionists supporting the Dispensary and will continue to do so, for the very simple reason that a man can't, at the same time, believe in Prohibition and support the Dispensary.

The whole question is a moral one concerning which there can be no compromise, and the Prohibitionist who endorses the Dispensary, even admitting, which we do not, that it is doing good, puts himself in the position of holding the opinion that the end justifies the means, and when he does this he is a Jesuit, and needs to be instructed in the moral code. Will our contemporary explain how the Dispensary can be a step in the right direction when it is being thrust upon towns, in defiance of the protests of their citizens, that had not issued licenses for the past eight or ten years? The Dispensary is held up as a long stride in the direction of prohibition, while at the same time every effort is made to increase their number and push their sales.

The prohibition advocates of the Dispensary virtually take the position that it is highly immoral for the individual to sell liquor, but that it can be made honorable and moral for the State to sell it, by the mighty fiat of its Legislature. True temperance reformers have, for years, been trying to put a stop to the selling of whiskey by elevating the moral sentiment of the people, but their work has been to a large extent undone by the establishment of this abomination. How this law is or can be made beneficial to public

morals we leave to the Press and Banner to explain.

Whatever influence we have has all been used in the direction of temperance, but we could not support the prohibition movement for the reason that we do not believe in attempting to enforce morality by law, for attempts of this kind not only end in failure, but retard the very reform we seek to accomplish. If our contemporary can mention a single instance in which a social or moral reform has been brought about by legal enactments, we will yield the question. If this could be done, then it would be only necessary for a legislative assemblage to say let there be reform and there would be reform.

The editor of THE HERALD is a firm believer in the precepts of Christianity, and has a deep and abiding faith in its power to meet and overcome the social and moral evils that confront us, and believing thus he cannot give in his adhesion to a plan of promoting moral reform that is opposed to the teachings of that faith. When the Savior was on earth he distinctly discountenanced any resort to force, despite the fact that social and moral evils were far more numerous than at the present day. He could easily have raised an army and have propagated his gospel at the point of the sword, but he trusted entirely to the leavening work of the Holy Spirit to bring the truths that he taught to the hearts and consciences of his hearers, and his words are just as potent for good in this day as when they first fell from his lips.

The man who professes to believe in the teachings of the Savior, and then attempts to inculcate morality by force, virtually, if unconsciously, declares that he has lost faith in the efficacy of Christianity to bring about social and moral reforms, and will resort to the methods of Mohammed who enforced his gospel at the point of the sword, for, aside from the divine origin of Christianity, the great distinctive feature between it and that of Mohammedanism is that one is a gospel of love and the other a gospel of force.

We regret that so much space is required by this article, but we could not well make it shorter and at the same time make our position plain, and we trust that the Press and Banner will publish it in full and if we are wrong show the fallacy of our position.

SEND IN YOUR NAME.

In another column we outline the policy of THE HERALD and ask for the careful consideration of those who read the paper, who are not already subscribers, and if it meets their approval to come forward and subscribe for THE HERALD and keep posted not only in the news, but also on the issues of the campaign.

We are making arrangements to have reliable correspondents in every part of the county, and will make this a special feature of the paper.

In our last issue we gave notice that we would devote a part of our space to agricultural topics and invite contributions in this line. Though not strictly in the line of agriculture, every farmer is interested in the matter of good roads, and we have the promise of an article on this subject that will probably be worth to each farmer more than the subscription price of his paper. It will be from a practical and successful farmer, who also has a fine turn for mechanics and has given this subject a great deal of study. It is a pretty hard problem to solve, and the man who can suggest some practical plan by which our public roads can be permanently improved, at an expense that the people can afford, will be a public benefactor.

We sincerely trust that when Congressman Bland, of Missouri, dies that he will be buried in a silver coffin and that a silver-plated tombstone will record his devotion to the interests of those who wanted the whole country to be taxed for their enlightenment.

The people who advocate the absurdities of the Ocala Demands and hope in some mysterious way to make everybody rich, would, if their ideas were carried out, make about as much progress as the fellow did who tried to lift himself over the fence by pulling at the straps of his boots.

Her Father—What you want to marry my daughter? Why sir, you can't support her. I can hardly do it myself.

Suitor (blandly)—C-c-can't we chip in together?

GREAT COTTON MILL RACE.

South Carolina Leads in Looms, Possibly in Spindles.
(From The State, March 11.)

A study of the cotton mill record of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, from the Manufacturers' Record, is desirable. It will, we hope, encourage our people all over the State to persevere in their efforts to establish new mills and enlarge old ones.

The reader will be impressed by the very large number of small mills in North Carolina, and the thought is inevitable that if North Carolina can operate such mills at a profit—as their multiplication year by year evidences—South Carolina can do so too. North Carolina has 181 mills. An equal number in this State would give one to every town, five to every county. Of course, the larger a mill the better; but if you can't afford a large one, and a small one will pay, by all means build the small one. Perhaps we have been too grandiose in our ideas, and have despised the day of small things. There would have been a half dozen small mills in Columbia by this time but for the idea of waiting to build a big one.

Still, South Carolina can boast justly of her big mills. She has the four largest in the South at Pacolet, Clifton, Pelzer and Piedmont. Pacolet, with a prospective total of 54,924 spindles and 2,080 looms, leads the South.

The South Carolina list is defective. The Columbia mills should be credited with 35,000 spindles for a starter, and looms enough to turn into duck all the yarn they can spin. Owing to the character of the goods to be manufactured, the mill will consume as much cotton as a 45,000 spindle mill, and it is but little over half its intended size. The building has more floor space than any in the State. The equipment of the Union and Courtenay mills is not given, although they are almost ready to begin work. A complete list would probably put South Carolina in the lead as to spindles as well as looms. South Carolina consumes more cotton and makes more cloth than any State in the South, and she ought to have more spindles.

Our mills have 16,264 looms recorded. Including the Columbia and other mills, the total will be over 18,000. In 1880 we had 1,776 looms. The increase has been 1,000 per cent. in cloth-making in fourteen years. A like increase for the next fourteen would give the State 180,000 looms. Let's try for it! There is room for increase. The South manufactures only one-thirtieth of the cotton of the world, and ought to and can manufacture half of it.

Female Suffrage.

(From the New York World.)
The following words on the female suffrage movement will repay perusal. They are from an address by an eloquent French Priest: "The modern idea," said the Pere, "advocates the perfect equality of men and women; I do not believe it. Woman was created to be man's helpmeet; she was created and never was intended by God to be the equal of man in the sense of reasoning powers. The tendency of modern education to make woman man's intellectual equal in the highest sense is a great mistake. "You were created," cried the eloquent Frenchman, waxing warm, "whether you believe it or not, to be the gods or the devils of earth. In your superior intelligence, your perceptibility, your sympathy, you are capable of accomplishing as much good as man through his reasoning powers. What more do you want? In proportion as woman advances in the sciences will the power she now sways through the intelligence diminish?"

A gloomy outlook this for the fiery advocates of the broadening of woman's sphere! But if the modern woman fails to find solace in Pere Plessis's morning causeries, she cannot escape the charm of his inimitable voice, his polished French and his eloquent gestures. A more accomplished exponent of Delarue than Pere Plessis has probably not been seen in New York. The gestures of his delicate white hands speak volumes. As he warms to his subject his whole body becomes eloquent, his picturesque black and white robe takes on infinite color. "L'Enfant Prodigue" is not more intelligible to an English speaking audience than Pere Plessis's morning talks at the woman's retreat. The subjects of these confidential spiritual chats are not announced in advance. The eloquent Parisian speaks extemporaneously.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Some Interesting Figures from Mr. Walsh's Report.
(From The Florence Times.)

The Knights of Pythias which has become one of the most popular secret organizations, not only in South Carolina, but in the whole United States, Canada, and the Hawaiian Islands, continues to grow. It is not of a mushroom nature, either, for wherever a lodge is organized it flourishes and the members of this order throughout the State of South Carolina especially are noted for their hospitality to members of the order. To show what a great work is being done in the State the following financial report is copied from the annual report of Grand Keeper of Records and Seals P. H. Walsh. The report is made out for the Pythian year from Jan. 1st, 1893, to Dec. 31st, 1893, and is as follows: Since the 31st of December two new lodges have been instituted, making a total of 5, and total number of lodges 67. The report is lengthy and complete and shows a comparative statement for the several years.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Beaufort on May 23, at which session there will be about 200 or 225 representatives and lodge officers.

Grand Lodge receipts \$5,890 55
Expenditures 3,482 01
Cash on hand 2,407 94

SUBORDINATE LODGES.
Balances and receipts \$30,801 07
Disbursements 5,336 45
Sick benefits paid 1,433 40
Funeral benefits paid 1,353 55
Other relief, paid 11,218 12
Current expenses, paid 3,618 90
Paraphernalia 3,644 60
Invested 27,145 92
Total, \$27,145 92
Balance on hand in Treasury of subordinate lodges \$12,655 55

ASSETS.
Cash on hand \$12,655 55
Invested 9,000 00
Paraphernalia 15,577 26
Total, \$37,233 00
New lodges instituted 3
New members net 263
Total membership 3,443
Total lodges 65

NEWS CONDENSED IN FORM.

Tersely Put Pertinent Facts About All Manner of Things.

In 1884 Russia had 5,810 locomotives and 121,000 cars.

The Nashville Cotton Mills Company at Nashville, Tenn., have assigned.

A Kansas newspaper, wanting to help a local politician, said of him: "W. A. Johnson is the strongest man in this part of Kansas for any public position." The wicked types made it "strangest candidate," and it was only by the most abject apology that the editor escaped a horse whipping.

Mrs. Rebecca Tutherly, of Manchester, N. H., now ninety-five years of age, has fifty-seven grandchildren and eighty-seven great-grandchildren, one of whom, Rebecca B. Grant, is a charming little miss of about five years, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Grant, of Boston. There are also seven great-great-grandchildren.

Kate Field says that when Joe Smith led his people against the Gentiles in the "Valley of God" in which Adam placed his children, he said: "Go ahead, do all you can to harass the enemy. I never felt more of the spirit of God at any time than when we commenced stealing and house burning."

The farmers of southwest Georgia have inaugurated what they term a "hog and hominy campaign." It is confined strictly to the fields and is not at all influenced by politics. There are no stump speeches made. It is purely a private order. It is greatly building up the farmers and that section at large.

Carter's Cross Roads Budget.
Rev. Tart preached an interesting sermon last Sunday to a large and attentive congregation.

Spring has come and the farmers are making good use of the warm sunshine by putting their staple crop, corn, in the ground. E. B. Scarborough, Esq., of Darlington, spent a few days with relatives and friends last week. Come again, Boman. OLD BACH.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty, as being a safe and remarkably efficient preparation. Its work is so speedy and miraculous that benefit is felt from the first dose. A treatment consists of two bottles, and lasts a month. Price \$5; sent by express on receipt of price, with full special instructions. One treatment will cure any ordinary case. Drummond Medical Co., 48 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Our Hartsville Letter.

HARTSVILLE, March 14.—Miss A. E. Thacker, of Ridgeville, has opened a first-class millinery in a portion of the store occupied by Mr. J. E. Bass, Jr.

The Literary Society, of Hartsville, held a most enjoyable meeting at the residence of Mr. C. J. Woodruff last Friday night. This society has about forty members, and the meetings are always well attended.

Mr. D. L. Caddell, one of Hartsville's merchants, and Miss Bedie Brown, of "Newsomville," were married last Sunday.

The Hartsville Messenger has entered upon its second year, with bright prospects, as it is being liberally patronized by subscribers and advertisers.

It is reported that work will soon be resumed at the mills of the Carolina Fiber Company in the course of a few months. This is one of the largest paper mills in the South.

Mr. H. Galloway, an aged citizen of the New Providence section, died last Friday and was buried at Antioch on Saturday.

Rev. T. H. Law, of Spartanburg, is visiting relatives here.

A Slight Error.

"You brute!" exclaimed Mrs. Pepper, as she reached out in the darkness and felt in the crib for the baby.

"What's the matter now?" growled Pepper, half asleep.

"Matter, matter enough. Get up at once and fetch the baby."

"You're dreaming; the baby is in the crib."

"Tain't. You brought up the cat wrapped in a blanket and rocked it to sleep, and left the baby down stairs on the sofa."

Be Patient With the Living.

Sweet friend, when thou and I art gone,
Beyond earth's weary labor,
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrade or from neighbor;
Passed all the strife, the toll, the care,
And done with all the sighing—
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas, by simple dying!

Then lips too chary of the praise,
Will tell our merits over;
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no defect discover.
Then hands that would not lift a stone
When stones were thick to cumber,
O'er steep hill path will scatter flowers
Above our pillow'd slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both you and I,
Ere love is past forgiving,
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living!
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then patience; e'en when keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Though memory's mystic glamour;
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

In 1813 William Burton patented a locomotive that was provided with legs and feet behind to push the machine along the track.

Our Markets.

Cotton Market.
DARLINGTON, March 8.
Market steady. Best cotton is bringing 7 cents.

Prices Current—Retail.
[Corrected Weekly by Blackwell Bros.]

Coffee, Rio, per lb	20@25
" Laguyra, per lb	25
Bacon, D S C R, per lb	74
" Butts, per lb	64
Sugar-cured hams, per lb	12@12 1/2
Lard, simon pure, per lb	10
" refined, per lb	8
Corn, per bushel,	70
Oats, rust-proof, per bus.	75
Flour, per barr-,	3.50@4.50
Meal, per pk.	18
Grist, per pk,	35
Rice, per lb	5@7
Vinegar, per gallon,	40
Sugar, granulated,	6
" extra C,	31@54

Country Produce.

Butter, per lb,	25
Eggs, per dozen,	10@12
Chickens, each,	20
Hens, each,	25
Cabbage, per head,	8@15
Dried fruit, per lb,	7@7 1/2
Peas, per bushel,	60

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costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on. GUM ELASTIC PAINT costs only 60 cents per gal. in 5-gal. cans, or \$1.50 for 5-gal. tins. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. TRY IT. Send stamps for samples and full particulars. Gum Elastic Roofing Co., 39 & 41 West Broadway, NEW YORK. Local Agents Wanted.

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Attorney at Law,
DARLINGTON, S. C.

C. P. DARGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Excelsior Paint and Roofing Co.
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Feb. 2-3m.

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I represent Twelve of the most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the world—among them, the Liverpool and London and Globe, of England, the largest fire company in the world; and the Zeina, of Hartford, the largest of all American fire companies.

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