

## The Watchman and Southron.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

J. A. MOOD, M. D., } Editors.  
D. B. ANDERSON, }

## EDITORIAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Aiken is to have a \$700 town clock.  
Comp's circus exhibits in Florence on Friday next.

The total number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum is 667. Of these 528 are females and 129 are males.

A Virginian who was sentenced to the penitentiary a few days ago for horse stealing, at one time paid taxes on \$100,000.

There is an unusual amount of sickness in Marion—diphtheria and bilious and typhoid fever being the prevailing diseases.

The track of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad has reached a point five miles on the Carolina side of the Savannah River.

The caterpillar or worm has been taken complete possession of the cotton crop in Orangeburg County. The complaint is general from all parts of the County. Whole fields, in many places, are laid waste.

While Mr. T. E. Shannon, of Camden, was attempting to get upon his horse the horse jumped to one side and threw Mr. S. violently against the saddle, breaking his left arm above the elbow.

It is remarkable that Ohio, where the Garfield family resides, contributes nothing to the Mrs. Garfield fund, and rich Cincinnati refuses to subscribe to the Cleveland monument. Local jealousies, perhaps; but the facts are local.

Guinea has been indicted, in eleven different charges in all, for murder in the District of Columbia. This lover of Stalwartism will now lead all his faith in "Divine Inspiration" to bear up under these accusations.

A colored man named Mose Moton, living at Edgeland Court House, was bitten by a mad dog some five or six months ago, and on Sunday night died in all the terrible agonies of hydrophobia.

The third class Cadet Midshipmen who have been confined to the Santee since Tuesday for refusing to make disclosures in regard to the barking on Sunday night, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, have signed a pledge not to haze, and have been released from the Santee.

Ten years in the Virginia penitentiary is what the forger and bigamist Marvin gets. Considering he has victimized sixteen respectable women and forged a dozen or so names, this punishment is mild. It is a pity the term of his punishment had not been extended to the end of his natural life.

President Arthur will nominate a candidate for the vacancy on the supreme bench, caused by the death of Judge Clifford. Besides this, several Indian agents are to be named, and a commissioner of railways, a superintendent of the New Orleans mint and a number of postmasters, besides appointments on the army retired list and promotions in the army and navy. This will be the work for the executive session of the Senate after it has been organized with a Democratic President.

Senator Vance is said to be deeply chagrined at the position in which he has been placed by his impetuous son. The North Carolina headlong into S. B. Husey, because Mr. Husey questioned the wisdom of the Senator in his advocacy of a railroad extension. At first young Vance wanted to fight a duel, but Vance, the elder, threw cold water on him and he is gradually getting quiet.

Camden Journal: The cotton caterpillar, or army worm, has made its appearance in this vicinity and the cotton fields are being laid waste in a hurry. However, the damage to the cotton does not amount to much, as all the matured bolls will open anyhow. The late rice has been badly injured by them, and fields that would have produced thirty and forty bushels per acre had they not come, will not yield more than ten or fifteen bushels per acre. Everything in the way of green vegetation is devoured by them.

The British steamship Barrowmore sailed from Wilmington, N. C., October 6th, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores valued at \$200,000. She is the first steamer cleared from Wilmington for a foreign port since the war, but it is expected other steamers will follow her, with the prospect of a regular line between that place and Liverpool ere long.

Public sentiment is very strong in favor of the railroad to Lacon. It will become an assured fact when the leading business men combine, organize and devote their energies to the work. With the proper management no difficulty will be encountered in obtaining the requisite amount of capital.—Geot. Eng.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the opening of the Santee and Winthrop canal is now only a question of time. Mr. Yates, the surveyor, has forwarded his report to Norfolk and Captain Jas. Mercer, the engineer of the District, has given the project his unqualified approval. The work will be commenced as soon as practicable. The additional appropriation needed will be recommended by Congress at its next session, upon the recommendation of the River and Harbor Committee.—Georgetown Enquirer.

Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt are said to have expressed themselves as attaching little or no importance to the anti-monopoly convention. The former is credited with the remark that it will be composed of politicians out of business, but anxious for a new deal; and the latter observed that it was hard to tell what these people wanted, as all railroad transportation at this moment was cheaper than it had ever been before, and none had a monopoly of the business, inasmuch as any body could build a railroad that wanted to.

A Conference Committee of Senators from each party held a caucus last Saturday, in Washington, and the maneuvering on the part of the Democrats bids fair, for their ultimate success. The Republicans wanted to confer upon the organization of the Senate, when the Democrats declined to treat upon the subject of an election of a President pro tem. This was a wise step as evinced by the fact that the Republicans did not wish to caucus any longer and the conference forthwith broke up.

A few Republican papers are trying to make it appear that the Senate can choose a President pro tem. on the outside. Such a proposition reflects some of the follies of the element to which they belong. Suppose the Democratic senators were to follow their advice and run an outside Democrat at the head of the Senate? This is the manner in which Republicans might proceed, were they possessed of the power to begin with.

The Cincinnati Commercial does not doubt that Senator Bayard will be unanimously chosen President of the Senate by the Democrats. He is senior Senator in point of service of that party, and the custom of promoting the senior to the presidency is rarely ever disregarded by the Senate. It is satisfied no other Democratic name will be proposed or suggested. There are some Republican senators who maintain that the presidency of the senate and its secretary should not be conceded to the Democrats; that there is no mandatory law requiring the president to be

elected before new senators are admitted, and that Republicans should contend for these offices. There are, however, a number of Republicans who think as Senator Bayard, that the law covering the case gives the advantage to the Democrats, and that it must be observed. As yet no candidates for the secretaryship of the Senate have announced themselves, but now that an extra session has been assembled they will not be lacking.

## THE GUANO DEBT.

The effort to reduce the price of Guano, so warmly advocated by the farmers in some of our counties, and endorsed by one or two newspapers, has collapsed. There seems to have been a sufficient knowledge of right and wrong in the minds of the great majority, to prevent their participation in the scheme which was rendered so plausible. The farmers of Anderson County who initiated the action, since it has injured their credit and tended to impeach that honest intent which is invariably attributed to the tiller of the soil.

The farmers of Sumter County are meeting their payments with unusual promptness, and, in spite of their short crops, are, with few exceptions, applying it entirely to the satisfaction of their creditors.

We think that the Legislature will scarcely interfere with the lien law to any great extent, so that with the credit which prompt payment always makes better, those who are unable to pay cash for their supplies are likely to obtain them at a lower rate than last year.

## Honesty is the best policy.

## MONOPOLIES.

The suppression of monopolies and a better adjustment of the relation between capital and labor, than now exists, are questions which are destined to take a prominent place in the future of our very remote period. Many changes are to be made before we arrive at that ideal state contemplated by our forefathers, in which liberty, equality and fraternity are enjoyed by every citizen.

One of the many causes which retard our financial prosperity, is the widespread tendency towards commercial gambling. Year by year the operations of speculators are assuming larger proportions, and stocks and futures are claiming the attention of a greater number of business men. The amounts which are realized by powerful syndicates and wealthy individuals in the manipulation of "watered" stocks, and "cornered" markets, is simply enormous, while the honest merchant who makes the largest profit which competition will allow, must spend years to accumulate a comparatively moderate sum. The ability to acquire a fortune by patient and industrious labor will soon become a thing of the past, while the only source of wealth will be in speculation.

The harm that is occasioned by such a state of affairs is due, not to a direct diminution of the aggregate wealth of the country, but in its partial and improper distribution. Prosperity does not mean the accumulation of fabulous wealth by a few while the masses have barely the means to subsist, nor does it mean a state of things in which individuals, by the mere power of wealth, can take advantage of security to hold a commodity until necessity compels the consumer to accede to exorbitant demands. But towards just such a state are we now drifting, and the effort to avoid it gives rise to granges and trade-unions, and strikes and devaluations, and it is not surprising.

Something must be radically wrong when the producer is the drudge of society, when mental and physical labor is unremunerative, and industry goes for nothing, while the non-producer can gain indefinite wealth according to his means to control the markets to his advantage.

One of the chief causes of the hard times now so generally complained of, is the high price of provisions. This is not due to scarcity, for nearly thirty millions of bushels of corn are now stocked in the warehouses of Chicago, while stock is starving, and families are in want, from inability to pay the advanced price. Production and consumption no longer control it, but its fluctuations now depend upon the relative financial strength of the so-called bulls and bears of Northern markets.

Exactly in what way the difficulty is to be remedied has not been determined; but the Democrats of New York have made the issue, and are arranging themselves with the anti-monopolists. It is claimed that the reform has more of a moral than a legal nature, and cannot be touched by legislation, but since the welfare of the people is the foundation of all law, the evil will be met by the proper remedy in the course of time.

## HAY CULTURE.

Our attention has been attracted of late to the disposition on the part of the farmers to cut and make hay which species of husbandry attested itself on last Saturday by the many wagon loads that were brought to town to be weighed, and which were sold for good prices.

This unusual amount of hay-making is rather to be attributed to the effects of the drought than an evidence of the thrift in farming. The late rains, having revived the parched earth enriched by the manure put down in the spring, brought forth a most luxuriant crop of grass. The majority of farmers, having abandoned all hopes of making any thing like a crop of corn or cotton, thought it useless to plow cotton—and it was too late in the season to sow corn. Consequently this rank growth of grass absorbed the remaining strength of the manure which the long dry spell prevented its entire virtue from having effect upon the planted crops, and all cotton left unplowed after the rain commenced opening prematurely. Where cotton was plowed, and attended to regularly it received the benefit of both rain and manure, and with a late fall almost a full crop can be hoped for. Those that did not pursue this course from necessity are compelled to lay in a heavy supply of hay as an offset for their losses. Hence the reason for a large crop of hay this year.

"Out of bad may come good," so it is to be hoped this year's drought may prove the economy of the hay crop. For we are impressed that hay culture should be adopted by the farmers, and made a regular crop.

To farm successfully cattle are indispensable; as what is realized from their experience teaches is cheapest when produced at home. With the "two fence law" they will be required to be fed during winter and early spring, being shut out from the swamps and cane brakes, their existence will depend not upon their own exertions, but the owners'. This the case, a crop of the cheapest and best forage must be cultivated. Hay is that forage. As with the best hay, spence, timothy, and clover grass can be made to grow to a high state of cultivation almost voluntarily.

The adoption of the hay crop urges itself the more as the small farm system becomes more firmly established in the South. While it will finally be the farming system South better off the poor white man, and now goes to farm for another man there is more happiness and money in it.

Another item of the importance of the hay culture in the South is that it will be the means of keeping our own capital here, and circulating for the benefit of rich and poor alike. Every year thousands of bundles of hay are shipped from the North to supply Southern consumption which is equivalent to so many dollars and cents out of the farmers' pockets for the very commodity they could produce to a better advantage than the enterprising Northerners.

Another advantage in the hay culture is, when the harvest season is over there is always a month or two idle time for the horses and mules, during which the heavy food, corn, need not be fed to them as nutritious forage like hay answers all purposes, and perhaps better for their systems in the time of rest; and the corn usually appropriated for horse-feed taken to fatten hogs that are to supply the year's bacon. (This system of farming will repay the lien law quicker than a thousand legislative enactments.)

It might also be claimed for this crop that the old hay is pregnant with serves a medicinal purpose as it acts as a disinfectant, and, though not a panacea for cattle diseases, its purifying properties cleanse the barrels, and, to that degree, prevent disease.

Upon the whole the hay culture will have a reconstructing tendency, and the farmers in consulting the best way to "make every edge cut" will take a step to that end by seriously considering this matter.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

When, upon former occasions, we have been summoned to pay the last tribute of respect to our brothers, who have been called from our midst, it has ever been that the blow of the Great Destroyer has fallen upon the aged Craftsman, full of years and honors, hailing the last enemy as a friend, who, raising the veil which shuts out the hereafter, ushers the weary and toil-worn laborer into the Eternal rest of the Supreme Lodge above.

But now we are assembled to lay the cypress wreath upon the bier of one, who, full of hope and energy, just stepping forth upon the journey of life, had scarcely commenced to lay down the labors of his work, ere the Ruffian from whom there is no escape, struck the blow, which severed him forever from our sight, and withered in a moment all the hopes and aspirations he had so fondly and confidently cherished.

"Thou hast all Seasons for thine Own, Oh Death!"

Our deceased Brother, DAVID ELISHA DEBOSE, received the degree of Master Mason in Salem Lodge No. 141, A. F. M., April 23, 1880, becoming a member of the Lodge at the same time, and died August 18th, 1881, at the age of 21 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The short term of his affliction with us precludes the possibility of our presenting an extended Masonic Record; but even in this short time, his modest, courteous demeanor had won our esteem, and the fraternal and affectionate relations which only Masons can appreciate, had been fairly established between him and every member of our Lodge. His interest in our Order was evinced by his regular attendance at our Communications, and his adoption of our tenets was exhibited by his prompt and liberal response to every demand of charity. His reputation for honor and integrity was unblemished, and had he been spared to a longer period of labor with us, we would not doubt have met with that advance which never fails to reward the worthy Craftsman.

But he has been taken from us by Death, and, drawing the pall which veils his mortal remains, over his errors and frailties, what avoid it gives rise to granges and trade-unions, and strikes and devaluations, and it is not surprising.

Something must be radically wrong when the producer is the drudge of society, when mental and physical labor is unremunerative, and industry goes for nothing, while the non-producer can gain indefinite wealth according to his means to control the markets to his advantage.

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## THE MARKETS.

SUNTER, S. C., Oct. 10, 1881.

COTTON—About 750 bales have been sold during the week ending October 10th. The market closed dull and easier. We quote: Market 10 1/2; Inferior 9 to 10; Ordinary 9 1/2; Good Ordinary 9 1/2; Low Middling 10 1/2; Middling 10 1/2; Good Middling 10 1/2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 10.

SUNTER TENNESSEE—Sales reported of 112 cases at 47 1/2 per gallon—a decline of 1 cent since Saturday.

RICE—The market was steady at \$2 65 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Ordinary. Good Ordinary—Markets firm at \$2.50 per lb for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 for Virgin. CORN—Quoted quiet and steady. Low Middling 10 to 16; Middling 16; Good Middling 16 1/2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8, 1881.

COTTON—Exchange quotations: Stained, 7 1/2; Tinged, 10 1/2; Good ordinary, 10 1/2; Low middling, 10 1/2; Middling, 11 1/2; Good middling, 11 1/2 to 12.

## PLUMEDRILL, Etc.

THERE will be a Plumed Drill of the Sumter Light Infantry at Music Hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th, preparatory to their visit to Yorktown, followed by an Oyster supper, under the management of the Lady friends of the said Light Infantry, and a Grand Social under the direction of Prof. Agostini, of Wilmington, N. C. Admission 10 cents.

## TO RENT.

A COMMODIOUS PART OF A COMFORTABLE, well-furnished on Calhoun Street, opposite H. L. Darr's.

The portion to be rented consists of two rooms, with front and back entries (the latter making a comfortable dining-room). Front and back porches and kitchen on sand floor. Spacious yard and front garden. Apply to BLANDING &amp; BLANDING.

## SALE OF BLACK-SMITH'S TOOLS.

UNDER TERMS OF A MORTGAGE OF F. Rothenberger to D. Rosenfeld, Agent, assigned to D. D. Barker, and as agent for D. D. Barker, I will offer for sale, at Sumter Court House, on Saturday, November 7th, 1881, at 12 M., the stock of Black-Smith's Tools and implements and material used in the said F. Rothenberger, in his business on Liberty Street, in the Town of Sumter. T. C. SCAFFE, Agent. Oct 11

## FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

The Misses McElhose

Invites the attention of the Ladies and the public generally to the

Fall Stock of Millinery Goods,

Which they have now on hand and are constantly receiving, consisting of

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

Hats and Bonnets,

Also a full line of

Ruchings, Ties, Corsets, and

Hair Goods.

They are also prepared to furnish

Ladies' Underwear, Hoop-Skirts,

and Bustles.

Country orders promptly attended to.

BRIDGE TO BE REBUILT.

OFFICE OF

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

SUNTER COUNTY.

SUNTER, S. C., October 11, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the

County Commissioners will meet at

ENGLISH'S CROSSING OF BLACK RIVER,

near the late residence of the Rev. T. R. En-

GLISH, deceased, on Saturday, the 25th of

October, instant, for the purpose of receiving

bids, and contracting for rebuilding Bridge at

said Crossing.

Bids may be made before date of meeting,

by leaving the same sealed, with the Clerk of

the Board.

Bond and surety will be required for faithful

compliance with contract.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of Board, T. V. WALSH,

Oct. 11—3 Clerk Board Co. Com'rs.

## Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

SUNTER COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing

Company, Plaintiff, against, Charles

M. Hines, Defendant.—Foreclosure.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of order made in

said cause, and dated June 9, 1881, I

will sell at public auction before the Court

House of said County, on Saturday in Novem-

ber, next, (being Monday, November 1, 1881),

between the hours of 11 o'clock in the fore-

noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon—

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate

in the town and county of Sumter, in the

State of South Carolina, measuring and containing

twenty and one acres, more or less, and bound-

ing to the North on lands now or formerly of

J. H. Ferrier and of T. J. Coghlan, on the East

by lands now or formerly of Estate of Freeman

and of J. H. Ferrier, and on the South by

lands now or formerly of A. Hauser, and of Estate of Freeman Hoyt.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Purchasers to pay for all necessary papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master.

## Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

SUNTER COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

William F. B. Haysworth, Executor

of William Haysworth, deceased,

Plaintiff, against Edward A. Ed-

wards and others, Defendants.—Fore-

closure of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of order made in

the above cause, I will sell at public

auction before the Court House in the town

of Sumter, in said County and State, on

Saturday in November next, (Monday,

the 11th), between the hours of 11 o'clock in the

forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the

following described premises, to wit:

That Tract of land containing one hundred

acres, more or less, situated in the County of

Sumter, and State of South Carolina, lying West

of the Town of Sumter, partly within and partly

without the corporate limits of the said Town,

and bounded on the North by the Public

Road leading Westward from the said town,

which runs across Broad's Mill Pond; on the

East by the tract of land now or formerly

belonging to said Edward A. Edwards, on

which he resides, (which was conveyed to

him by Theodore A. Dargatz, Trustee) and

partly on the South and partly on the East

by lands of—Phillips, on the South by

lands of Albert Howell, and on the West by

a lane or road leading from the Public Road

above mentioned to the Cemetery, and by the

said Cemetery, to the Court House in the town

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SENATE EXECUTIONS,

to be directed, will be sold at Sumter Court House, on the 11th MONDAY and day following in NOVEMBER, 1881, within legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property—purchasers to pay for titles:

One bale of cotton, seized as the property of Samuel Lowry and Elizabeth Lowry under warrant of attachment to seize crop under agricultural lien of L. G. Pace against the said Samuel Lowry and Elizabeth Lowry. J. L. T. EDWARDS, Coroner and Acting Sheriff Sumter Co. Oct 11 1881

## PROVISIONS

OF ALL KINDS ARE HIGH; but the

cheapest place to buy is at

ALTMONT MOSES.

## NO SECOND-CLASS GOODS

SOLD.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED AS RE-

presented. Full weights and honest

measure, at

ALTMONT MOSES.

## CAN-GOODS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, HAMS,

Strips, Bacon, Mackerel and OREGON

SALMON. All cheap, at

ALTMONT MOSES.

## GLASSWARE,

OF HANDSOME PATTERNS, and many

designs, very cheap, at

ALTMONT MOSES.

## CROCKERY,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. Tea Sets of

50 pieces, and lowest prices, at

ALTMONT MOSES.

## FANCY FLOWER POTS,

AND HANGING BASKETS, at