

We return thanks to Senator Butler and Congressman McLaurin for valuable public documents.

South Carolina will be represented at the Atlanta exposition. Governor Evans has already appointed the delegates without regard to factional politics.

The Sumter Freeman has given up its semi-weekly addition and is now edited solely by Col. J. J. Dargan, who is a very strong writer, but he will get wrong in his arguments and takes great delight in "teating taters on a pine bark."

President Cleveland and Senator D. B. Hill have at last shaken hands and are now friends again. Senator Hill dined with the President last Thursday night. If all the rest of the Democratic leaders would come together the Democratic party might recover its recent losses.

The Governor is going to reduce the force of dispensary constables and give the cities and towns an opportunity to show their faith by their works. If they enforce the dispensary law faithfully they will not have the metropolitan police thrust upon them, but if they undertake any sham business Governor Evans will pounce down upon them.

Governor Evans does not approve of the act of the Legislature which does away with the publication of the treasurers' reports. He takes a practical view of the matter, and believes that the people should know how their money has been expended. Without the publication of these reports thousands of dollars would be disbursed and the people could never know what became of the money, and often the disbursing officer would be unjustly censured.

Some of the little weekly newspapers are making themselves ridiculous in their efforts to criticize Congressman McLaurin's speech against the Carlisle bill now before Congress. Nevertheless, the country at large can find so much food for thought in the speech that Congressman McLaurin is constantly receiving letters from some of the brainiest men in the country complimenting him on his speech and the position he assumes on financial legislation. Congressman McLaurin is one representative that does his own thinking, and the snarling of the little newspaper fees has about as much effect on him as water has on a duck's back.

It seems that there was some confusion in the appointment of supervisor of registration for this county. Governor Tillman appointed the present incumbent while the Senate was not in session, and when that body assembled last month they confirmed the appointment. Our delegation, however, recommended Mr. G. T. Worsham, of Salem, for the position, and of course expected Mr. Worsham to be commissioned but as Mr. Holliday's commission is good for two years there can be no change in the office until Mr. Holliday's time expires. Had the Senate not confirmed Governor Tillman's appointment, Governor Evans would have given the place to Mr. Worsham on the recommendation of the delegation. Mr. Worsham was in town last Saturday and while not at all sore about the matter he feels that he has not been treated right. A petition from this place was sent to the governor asking that Mr. Holliday be allowed to serve out his present term, and some that signed that petition signed it under the impression that the term expired this coming March, but this is a mistake, the term does not expire until March 1896.

The Republican party in this State propose making themselves felt in the coming contest for delegates to the constitutional convention. Already a call has been made to its followers and an appeal to the colored preachers to urge the organization of the Republican forces. This demonstration means a great deal and it behooves the white men of the State to counsel in wisdom. Let us get together, in order that we may move in solid phalanx against an element who are being aided by those that have not the welfare of the State at heart.

Recent events have proven that there is now a movement on foot to disrupt white man's supremacy in our State, and if we do not come to an understanding among ourselves there is great danger of having our constitutional convention controlled by the enemies of Democracy. Without a doubt there are white men in South Carolina ready and willing to join with the enemy if there is the slightest prospect of getting control of the State Government. Of course these men depend almost entirely on the disaffected of their own race with the hope of being aided by the colored vote.

Every white voter in the county should see that he is registered and when the time comes for electing delegates select the best men in the county for the place.

THE NEW YEAR

Finds Hood's Sarsaparilla leading everything in the way of medicine in three important particulars, namely: Hood's Sarsaparilla has 1. The largest sale in the world. It accomplishes 2. The greatest cures in the world. It has 3. The largest Laboratory in the world.

What cure can be said? Hood's Sarsaparilla has merit; is peculiar to itself, and most of all, Sarsaparilla cures. If you are sick, it is the medicine for you to take.

McLaurin's Voice Reaches Colorado.

The Rocky Mountain News published at Denver, Colorado, contains the following special:

Special to The News. Washington, Dec. 21.—It was whispered about in the house in a very confidential way this morning that a sensation was likely to occur to-day in the debate on the currency bill. Inquiry developed the fact that Congressman McLaurin (Dem.) of South Carolina has determined to speak as soon as he could obtain the floor and violently attack the Carlisle bill.

COULD NOT BE SWAYED.

The effort was ineffectually made to induce Mr. McLaurin to forego his threatened assault upon the bill, but he did not secure recognition until about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after General Sickles (Dem.) of New York had spoken in opposition to certain features of the measure, which he claimed were un-Democratic and unless changed would compel him to vote against it. By this time the membership had dwindled down to about seventy, but they gathered about the young South Carolinian, who in a spirited, but no less eloquent speech, proceeded to arraign the administration and those of his Democratic colleagues who supported the Carlisle bill for abandoning the ancient landmarks of their party on financial questions, repudiating the teachings of Hamilton, Jefferson, and Jackson, and surrendering their principles to the dominations of the banks.

DENONCES THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. McLaurin denounces in vigorous terms the policy of the President and Secretary Carlisle in issuing bonds in times of peace, ostensibly to maintain the gold reserve, but in reality to avoid the use of silver and further discredit it, when the law distinctly provided for the redemption of its obligation in coin, which meant both gold and silver. The entire bill, he charged, was in the interests of the banks, in which it was proposed to invest the tyrannical and sole power of furnishing the currency of the country to the exclusion of the government. He declared he would not follow his party into the support of any such measure. He asserted that the people of the South favored free coinage of silver and that sooner or later this free coinage must come. He would never vote for any proposition to surrender the circulating medium to the banks which would operate to increase the mortgage of the poor debtor and force the planters of the South to take 4 cents a pound for their cotton and the Western farmers but 30 cents per bushel for their wheat.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

This break in the ranks of the Southern members, who were supposed to be attracted by the State bank scheme of the Carlisle bill, is regarded as very significant. The amendments or substitute reported to-day will not attract support from those who favor the continuance of the existing national banking system and may alienate those who desire State bank currency. There is still some talk of a caucus of the Democratic members upon the bill, but the differences of opinion already developed in the debate are so wide that a caucus agreement, at least at the present juncture, seems impossible. Nevertheless an effort will be made to harmonize upon some plan, but the undercurrent in favor of silver legislation interposes an almost unsurmountable barrier, although it is generally conceded that such legislation cannot obtain over a presidential veto.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

K. of P. Installation and Banquet. The installation of the officers of Damon Lodge, K. of P., for the ensuing term took place in Pythian hall last Thursday night. District Deputy Grand Chancellor H. Frank Wilson, of Sumter, was present, and after duly installing the officers mentioned last week as having been elected, he emphasized the unwritten work of the order for the benefit of the members. After the installation, the members repaired to the Central hotel, to partake of the annual banquet, which is considered the crowning enjoyment of the season by the Knights of Damon Lodge. Large Norfolk oysters were served fried, stewed, and raw, in abundance, accompanied with other delicacies usually partaken of on such occasions. The Clarendon Medical Association had been invited to join the Knights in the banquet, and after all the members and their guests had partaken to their entire satisfaction, and perhaps later discourse, cigars were handed around and the true merriment began. Mr. E. C. Horton, of the committee arrangements, acted as master of ceremonies. He turned on the gas by introducing Capt. W. C. Davis who happily extended a warm welcome to the brethren and their guests.

Responding to the toast, "Pythian Knighthood," Mr. Joseph Sprott, Jr., presented in an impressive way the duties of the Knights and the obligations of the public owe to Pythian Knighthood. Major Wilson, the special guest of the occasion, was then called upon and in his usual happy and eloquent manner completely captured every one present and held them enraptured for about fifteen minutes. The toast "woman," offered on all such occasions when man has his stomach full and is supposed to be in the best of humor, was responded to by Mr. J. H. Lessee who although a modest bachelor can say nice things of the women and although rather full, he put up a good appeal for the ladies. Mr. C. Chandler told the champion one of the season on the "weather" (referring to the recent cold snap), but when the party caught on to his racket, he turned it off in a joke. Dr. Geiger and Mr. I. B. Loryea, although both exceedingly timid young men, became inspired when it came to upholding the dignity of the "Medical profession," and "Pharmacy" and were not found wanting in words or brass to respond to their respective toasts. The members of the Medical Association were then given a turn, but Dr. Fladger, the first member called upon, should not have taken up so much time in delivering his speech boasting Summerton and her starch factory. The address of Dr. Briggs and Wilson were short, as they did not wish to make lengthy speeches, but none surpassed the efforts of Dr. Paul Sully, who though manifesting some labor, pulled through all right. Dr. Brown spoke in behalf of the Association, and tendered thanks to the Knights for the courtesies of the evening. "The Pulpit" was appropriately responded to by Rev. S. A. Neftles, and the last toast of the evening, "Our honored Hostess" was reserved for Capt. W. C. Davis whose abilities are well known, and who spoke in high praise of the proprietress of "The Central" and the fair managers. The hour of one had then about arrived, and as the Knights dispersed and each one went his way to tattle with the world, he at least felt like there was "one more soul made happy."

POPE AS A REPUBLICAN.

Champion Political Acrobat.

While the political situation in South Carolina appears to be calm, there is much under the surface to interest and even alarm the Democrats.

On the heels of the circular issued by Republican leaders calling for thorough organization of the party in this State to try to elect delegates to the constitutional convention comes the story that Dr. Sampson Pope is dicker with the national Republicans to join them, ostensibly for the purpose of leading the Republican fight in South Carolina in 1896, but more likely for the purpose of leading the fight against the convention this year. At the same time is the statement that the national Republicans propose to enter the South two years from now in a different way from the past and that they will endeavor to reconstruct the party with decent white men.

JOIN THE CONSERVATIVES.

One of the Columbia Republicans who signed the call for the Republican convention, published in The Register yesterday, has stated that while he does not know what his party will do he is reasonably satisfied that it will support Conservative delegates to the constitutional convention if they are put out in the various counties. If the Conservatives do not put out tickets then the Republicans will put them out. The man said he felt sure that the Republicans could carry a number of counties, but if they could secure the aid of the Conservatives there was no telling how many they could carry.

REPUBLICAN BOODLE.

It has already been intimated that the national Republican committee will send money to this State this year to try to prevent the Democrats getting control of the constitutional convention. If Dr. Pope and other Independents should join in the fight against the white men, and should be aided by an abundance of money, there is no predicting what would happen in the State.

The Washington correspondent of the Piedmont Headlight has this to say of Dr. Pope:

"I have a little item of South Carolina news for you. I have it from good authority that old Samps Pope is making overtures to join the Republican party, and will doubtless become their leader in your State at the next campaign. Samps is posing as not only an astute politician, but as a staunch believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, and promises to carry the Palmetto State in their column in 1896, if he is given his own way and plenty of boodle. A prominent Republican to-day asked me what kind of a man was Dr. Sampson Pope? I told him that the Doctor was a cross between a portable lunatic asylum and a second class crank, and I very much doubted if he had influence enough in his State to control his own vote. But wouldn't it be amusing to see this galvanized anti idol presiding over a negro Republican meeting?"

THE REPUBLICAN SCHEME.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the Republican scheme in the South in the future:

"It is regarded as more than probable that the next Republican nominee for Vice President will be taken from the South. The returns of the last election have given renewed hope to the Republican leaders of making serious inroads upon the Solid South. The policy of the party will be to foster whatever tendency exists in the South to cut away from the old Democratic alliances. To this end liberal appropriations for that section will be made by the next Republican House, and a policy of conciliation will be systematically pursued. There will be no menace of a force bill held out, but everything will be done which indicates a disposition to build up the material interests of the South. Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that the South once more offers an inviting field for them. If they can only make a half-dozen States in that section debatable ground, the prospects of the party for supremacy are immeasurably improved.

"After the bitter disappointment caused by the failure of the hopes and the apparently well-laid plans based upon the reconstruction legislation, the South was by tacit consent given up to the Democrats. In all their bedrock calculations from 1880 down, the Republicans, while sometimes making nominal claims for the sake of effect, have rarely never taken the South into consideration. The history of last November has wrought a marvellous change. Next year, when the State elections roll around, the Republicans will come up all over the South in compact and well-drilled organization. Then candidates will be selected with care, and the party platforms will be artfully and skillfully constructed for home consumption. This is a matter which is engaging the earnest and constant attention here of the most trusted men at the head of Republican party affairs.

"Local Republicans in the South have long lamented their inability to secure a patient hearing or arouse any interest in their cause when they come to Washington. This was not surprising, for, as a rule, they have not been of the type to inspire respect or confidence, and what they had to propose or suggest carried no insurance of substantial results. The change in the situation has wrought change in purpose and stimulated hope for the future. The South will be looked after as it never was before. The outlines of the improved plan of Republican campaign may be briefly summarized. Local ambitions and local interests will be aroused, reputable men only will be sought for to put on the tickets, and efforts steadily directed to still and allay local prejudices and apprehensions.

"The Democrats of the South must be up and doing if they wish to repair the severe injuries inflicted upon them this year. If the Republicans in the local elections next year in the South can hold on to what they captured this year, they will be happy. If they succeed in doing better, they will be jubilant. In either event, or

in any event, it has been determined to make a desperate and continuous struggle all along the line for Southern electoral votes in 1896. An important means undoubtedly for the accomplishment of this end will be the nomination of a Southern man for Vice President. The Southern horizon will be closely scanned for a Republican star of the first magnitude, and little, if any, doubt exists that he will be discovered.

"It is not doubted he might be discovered in Maryland, where there are so many Republicans of the highest character and ability, but Maryland will probably be eliminated from the range of choice, as being too far North. It seems to be accepted almost by common consent that in the distinctively Southern States a Republican of character and position is a rara avis. This, more or less, may have been the case in the past. It is very doubtful whether the proposition is tenable now, or has been in recent periods.

"It has long been contended by the shrewdest politicians of both parties that the enormous preponderance of one party in the South would lessen inevitably with the diminishing significance of the race question. Whether so or not, Republican will proceed on this line. No distrust is felt as to the right man being found, if, as is now believed, party interest demands him, when the moment for action arrives. It was affirmed with much confidence that the names of eight or ten men could be mentioned, each of whom would amply meet all the requirements of the situation. More will come to the front in due time. These new moves on the political chessboard will add gathering interest to the preliminaries as well as the active operations of the next Presidential campaign."—Columbia Register.

The News and Courier's correspondent from Summerton sends to that paper the following statement of the condition of the farmers in this county:

Summerton, Clarendon County, December 31.—Special: Farmers who were able to fertilize and work their crops as needed have made fair crops. The farmers who were not able to fertilize and cultivate properly have made very poor crops. Cotton, though suffering from both drought and rain storms, yielded fairly well. The farmers generally worked well and did their duty in the making of the crop. It might safely be said that the cotton crop brought about half what it did last year. Some farmers in setting their crop at planting time figured on cotton bringing six cents. Putting the shortage and the low price together the value shrank at least one-half. It does not take long to see in what condition this puts the farmer. Last year's balances are still unpaid and there is barely enough to cover expenses of this year, and in a great many instances not enough to do this.

The cotton crop has gone to pay debts as far as it would. Could we find sale, at a price other than "cudical, for corn and other produce, a great many could help themselves in this way. The poorer class of farmers are being closed out, and settle their debts that way. As it is generally understood, when a man is broken up, his debt is paid. Really this class is better off than the more responsible class, as they are allowed to go on, and the balances grow bigger each year. It would not be unsafe to say that we are in a worse fix than ever before. Last year was bad enough, but, taking all things into consideration, the situation has not improved. A great deal is being said about five hogs in the papers. More attention was given this industry about here, and a great many hogs were killed. What is wanted is not a few isolated big hogs, but droves of medium-sized ones on every farm.

The condition of the merchants—those who do a credit business—is already told in that of the farmer. They support each other and have fallen together. The lien merchants are in a bad fix. There is no use in beating about the bush. They drew in their business considerably last year, and now they are closing out all the negroes and a great many whites. They can find no sale for stock taken in, and soon the small amount of provisions taken in will be fed away, and then what will be done no one knows. On questioning the merchants as to their condition they are very despondent and anxiously await the new year. Several merchants in this community who have made money out of the lien business have now lost it all and more.

Those who worked for wages feel the oppression least. The negro ploughman made more money proportionately than his employer. The clerks received their salaries while the merchant lost money. There ought to be a great amount of labor next year, as those the merchants are discharging will have to work somewhere. Some negroes say they are going to quit working for themselves and hire out. Now who is going to be able to hire them?

Trade as usual brightened up as cotton began to open, and while cotton picking lasted trade was good. As soon as this work grew light trade felt it, and as picking died out trade followed. This cause and effect has never been so marked before. It shows absolutely in what crop our whole interest and apparent welfare lies. There has been a larger acreage of oats planted than before, and the disposition of the farmers is to plant more grain of all kinds, if the price of cotton will only stay down till after planting time; but if it goes up a great many farmers cannot be trusted, but will continue our present cotton acreage. A good deal is being said about smaller quantities of commercial fertilizers being used and more attention to be paid to home-made manure. If the volume of fertilizers is reduced it will cut down the production some, for farmers cannot make enough home manures—at least a great many cannot. But this reduction will be only temporary, as farmers cannot afford to let their lands go down. This they will surely do unless properly fertilized. When

sufficient home manure is made to take the place of bought manures production will be as much or more. Even if this manuring cost less, what guarantee is there that the price is going to stand? The only way to head off cotton is to quit it, and some farmers would rather die. As to what credit the farmers will be able to get in 1895? Those who have unencumbered property and who will bind themselves tooth and toe nail so some cotton factor can get credit, at least have always gotten it. Those who can give papers on personal property and a lien on their crops will probably get credit. Those who can give no security are in a bad fix. In this latter condition are a great majority of the negro population and a great many white people. A crop has to be planted and made or the world will starve. One great cause of the trouble is that the farm is starving for brains, not so much hog, cattle and sheep brains, but human brains. It is a lamentable fact that young men, those who are educated and capable of making the farm a success, leave and go into other business.

Farming has been left to the weak, and we are reaping the result. The New England States, on being taunted with the fact that their farms had deteriorated, replied that it was the case, but the New England brains had built the West. So it is with South Carolinians, who have sent out young men from the farm, till every profession is crowded, while the farm is crying aloud for its own.

Beautiful faces are always features of Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars, and they were never more charming than they are this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1895 is heart shaped and is ornamented with representations of "Summer" and "Winter." A sweet little face which peeps out from a dainty cap, with the snow flakes falling all about, represents the season of ice and snow, while the sunshine of summer lights up another face at the left. The design was made by one of the most gifted water color artists in the country and the work of the lithographer is seemingly perfect. Hood's Calendar, as usual, presents all the desired information about the lunar changes and other astronomical events. Ask your druggist for a copy and if his supply is exhausted send six cents in stamps for one calendar, or 10 cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Those Wanting Seed.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1894. Editor Times.—Please allow me space to say to those who may want seeds that if they will address to me a postal card stating what they desire, it will afford me pleasure to serve them. I do this in order that those who want seeds and documents sent them may be supplied. The amount furnished has been reduced, and heretofore many were sent to those who took little or no interest in them.

Respectfully, J. M. McLaurin, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Company Meeting.

The Connor Mounted Rifles meet at Silver Saturday January 12th.

A. J. RICHBOURG, MAJOR, Com. 2nd Sqd. S. C. V. T. E. CAPERS, Jr., 1st Sergt.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18, 1894.

On and after this date the following passenger schedule will be in effect:

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound trains, listing stations like Charleston, Florence, and Lanes with corresponding times.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA, & AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18, 1894.

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound trains, listing stations like Wilmington, Florence, and Columbia with corresponding times.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF S. C.

Dated Nov 18, 1894.

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound trains, listing stations like Charleston, Florence, and Columbia with corresponding times.

MANCHESTER AND AUGUSTA R. R.

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound trains, listing stations like Sumter, Pinewood, and Remini with corresponding times.

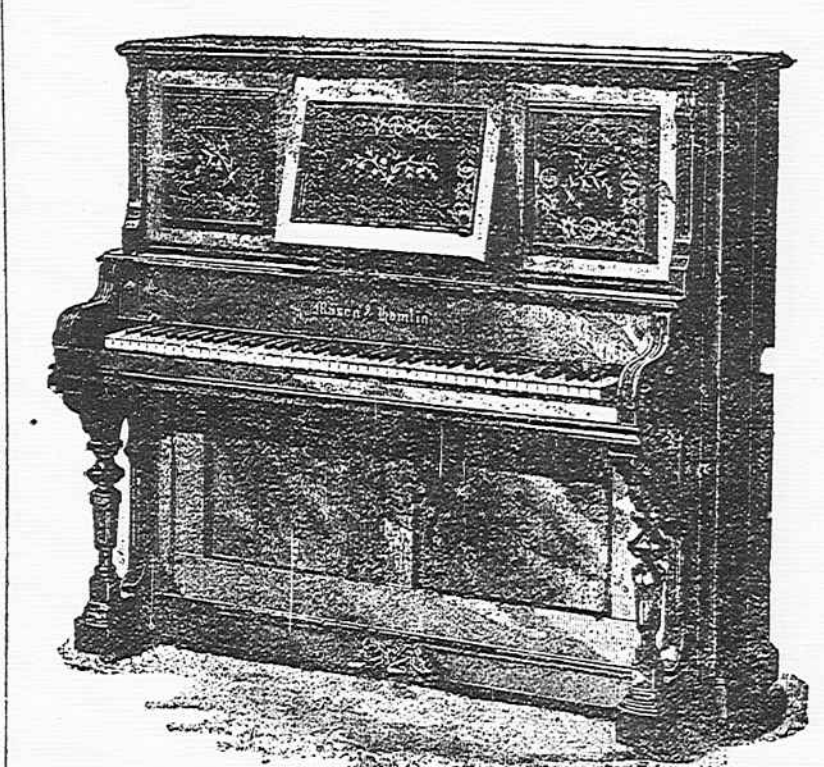
CHARLESTON, SUMTER, & NORTHERN R. R.

CHAS. E. KIMBALL, RECEIVER.

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound trains, listing stations like Charleston, Sumter, and Pinewood with corresponding times.

All trains daily except Sunday. Passengers on No. 2 train have through sleepers, New York to Charlotte, connect with S. A. L. at Hamlet from Charlotte and North, and from Wilmington. Dinner at Hamlet.

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