The Camden Chronicle.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

W. I. VILLEPIGUE.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 24th 1893.

For the first time since the war the Democrats have complete control of every branch of the national government We may therefore expect within a reasonable length of time that many reforms needed will be enacted into laws as speedily as possible.

The House is overwhelmingly democratic; the Democrats having a majority of about 80 over all.

The roll-call of the Senate shows 44 Democrats, 38 Republicans, one Populist, one Independent, one Farmers' Alliance, three vacancies. There are one each in Montana, Washington, Wyoming. Appointments have been made by the Governor of Wyoming of Beckwith (Democrat) and by the Governor of Montana of Mantle, (Republican) but these are subject to be changed when the Legislatures of these States meet again and elect, and there is some doubt of the appointees being seated. Should the Republicans eventually fill these vacancies it would give them 41. Should the Third Party Senators then all vote with the the Republicans (a most unlikely supposition) the Senate would still be a tie, with Vice President Stevenson holding the controlling vote.

Camden should be lighted better. There is nothing that is a greater terror to a thief than light, and a great deal of petty thieving and burglaries that have been perpetrated in the city recently, would have been prevented if all the principal streets had been thoroughly lighted. Littleton, DeKalb and Main streets should be provided with lights throughout their length and other streets according to the denseness of settlement. We respectfully suggest to the city council to take this question under advisement, and provide the city with more and better lights.

There seems to be one thing about the new administration on which every body agrees, no matter what their shade of political belief; and that is nothing will be done to give relief to the people on the line of the Alliance demands.—Cotton Plant.

You are wrong contemporary, and trying to raise a prejudice against the new democratic administration. A reduction of the iniquitous tariff is demanded by the Alliance, and tariff reform is the great issue upon which the democracy fought and won last year; and its going to come, too, before any great length of time.

The Sumter Freeman calls attention to the fact that the Manning Times, which is edited by Mr. S. A. Nettles, nominates Tindal for Governor, and the same week the Sumter Herald, edited also by Mr Nettles, nominates Gov. Tillman for re-election. Brother Nettles evidently wants to catch the candidates a-coming and a-going.

An exchange says that the man who did most for Mr Cleveland in the last election—"the picturesque and rotton-egged patriot, Jas. B. Weaver"—has not even been mentioned for an office. Weaver would probably not accept. He would prefer to sacrifice himself on the altar of another new party.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, will receive a good consular appointment. He will doubtless make a good and able representative of our government abroad, and his absence will have a very soothing effect upon the political condition of our state.

Since Camden is not to have the girl's industrial college, no effort should be spared to improve our graded schools. Every voter has it in his power to aid in accomplishing this by voting "subscription" on Tuesday, April 4, at the school election to be held that day.

D. E. Finley, a prominent Tillmanite of Yorkville, who it was thought would oppose Judge Witherspoon, says that he is not and will not be a candidate, and that he will do all he can to have the Judge re-elected.—Good for Finley.

Remember the date for the school election for district No. 1, Tuesday, April 4, and vote for "subscription."

It seems that pretty nearly all of the "original" Cleveland men in this state are after office.

Bissell is a bigger man than Wanamaker, but it hoped that his stamps wil be no larger than John's.

A survey of the Washington situation shows comparatively few offices in sight, while the number of office seekers is out of sight.

President Cleveland has prescribed fitness as an essential qualification for office. Perhaps this is why so many of the "seekers" seem to be on the point of having fits.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

Washington, March 21, 1893.

President Cleveland was fifty-six years old Saturday, and his numerous callers did not forget to tender congratulations and wish him "many happy returns." The day was not celebrated in any way at the White House, unless the unusually hard day's work put in by the President and his assistants can be called a celebration. That the rule against the appointment of ex-officials is not an iron-clad affair was demonstrated when Representative Springer, of Illinois, at the head of a delegation, presented the name of Mr L. W. Chambers, who was postmaster at Jacksonville Ill., under Mr Cleveland's last administration, as a candidate for re-appointment. The President at once reminded Mr Springer of the one term rule. "But Mr President," replied Mr Sringer, "this is an exceptional case. Mr Chambers was the best postmaster the town ever had and the citizens generally wish him re-appointed. Besides, he was not allowed to serve out his term." "Ah" replied Mr Cleveland, "that makes quite a difference. Please put the facts in writing and submit to me."

His throughness with everything that comes before him is what surprises those who come in contact with president Cleveland more than any other one trait in his character. A case in point came under my personal observation several days ago. The President made an appointment setting a time early the next morning to hear an appeal for executive clemency for a condemned murderer, whose crime—the deliberate murder of his young wife and her brother—was one of the most brutal ever committed in Washington. At the time the President knew little more about the case than that a last appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in behalf of the prisoner had failed a day or two before, but he sent for a complete record of the case and when he met those who came to make the appeal he was as familiar with the case as they were, although he had been compelled to remain up nearly all night to acquire the knowledge. Of course they were surprised to find all of their arguments so well met by the President but after seeing how thoroughly posted he was on the case they were not surprised at his refusal to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence. This is only one case, but it furnishes a fair sample of the methods of the President. It was because he did not possess the knowledge about Hawaii that he deemed necessary to intelligent action that the treaty was withdrawn from the Senate and ex-Congressman Blount sent to Hawaii in search of the desired information. He is never precipitate in anything hence his reputation for making few mistakes, and for being a safe man.

So many sensational stories have been told and printed during the last week about the President being disappointed at the committee assignments of the senate, and about those assignments having been made by a majority of the democratic caucus in defiance of Mr Cleveland's wishes, that I have taken special care to obtain the sentiments of the democratic Senators regarding those stories. As the result, it can be positively stated that the President made no attempt to interfere in the slightest manner with the committee assignments, which were made in the usual way, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the democratic Senatorial caucus. Therefore he could not have been disappointed. There can be no doubt that the Presidedt regrets that the financial views of a majority of the democratic Senators do not entirely accord with his own, but neither he nor they anticipate any clash on that account, as all good democrats have precisely the same end in view—the prosperity of the country, and that a legislative programme can be arranged upon which all can unite is not doubted in either the White House or the Senate.

Representative Enloe, of Tennesec, who has for a long time been fighting the many abuses for which Pension Commissioner Raum was responsiable, has the satisfaction of knowing that he was directly the cause of Raum's resignation being asked for and received by Sec. Smith. Mr Enloe has no candidate for the office; all he wished was to see Raum "fired out" of the office which he has in various ways disgraced and he did not rest until that was an accomplished fact. It is expected that the new democratic Commissioner of Pensions will be appointed within the next two weeks. Meanwhile, Deputy Commissioner Davidson is acting head of the Bureau. As to the new man, Secretary Smith says he is determined to get the best man in the country for the place. The right sort of a man at the head of the Pension Bureau will have an unexcelled opportunity to make a national reputation, by saving some of the millions that are annually squandered upon fraudulent and undeserving pensioners, and that's the sort of a man who will be selected.

Secretary Morton has started in well. One of his first official acts was the dismissal of forty-odd employees whose work he considered unnecessary.

THE DISPENSARY QUESTION.

A Reply to Mr. Schrock's Opposition to the Establishment of One.

Camden, S. C., March 21, '93.

Editor Chronicle:—There is nothing that I abhor more than a newspaper controversy, and in justice to Mr Schrock I agree with him so far as the moral question is concerned, and no one would be more willing to stop the liquor than myself.

But I have learned this much by observation, that prohibition does not prohibit, but blockade liquors will be used, and all the detectives, police and law officers in the country will be unable to stop a single person from getting all the liquor he desires.

I want a barrel of rice from Savannah or Augusta; will the detective go to the depot, break open my barrel of rice hunting for that little two gallon keg of ye ardent? I want two or three sides of that good old North Carolina bacon, it comes to me boxed, and that box securely wired or strapped; will the officer of the law break open my box of meat to seek for moonshine mountain juice? Has he the right to do it? Some years ago a law was passed to prohibit persons from carrying concealed weapons. Did it stop men from having the little nimble pistol in their hip pockets? Did you ever hear of a dectective holding up a man's coat tail and finding that little man killer? No, you never did or will hear of such a thing. Just as many pistols are sold and carried, and just as much killing as ever, and perhaps more. Will the new law be more rigidly enforced? What if the blockader is caught and brought to justice—the jury loves his corn or rye, the solicitor his export beer and wine, and his honor his champagne and the prisoner will get off on the usual self defense.

Enforce the law if you can and I am with you; but I am not willing to have a dead letter looking me in the face and I have to pay a double tax and see my friends drink their liquors scot free and the state and city derive no revenue from it.

Sentiments are good in their place, but when facts face you squarely, sentiments won't down them. Now what are the facts of the case?—

1st. Prohibition does not prohibit.

2nd. Liquors will be made and drank and why not get the revenue from its legal sale according to the law?

3rd. Why drive men to the necessity of evading the law by various strategems and subterfuges?

4th. Why have another dead law on our books that can't or will not be enforced?

5th. Why drive away capital from our city?

I have only to say this and I repeat it again; try a dry town and next year sit down and count your losses and see if there was not just as much whiskey drank as before and you will be a sadder, and I trust, a wiser man. And watch the next legislature undo what the last did.

This is about the history of all states that have ever tried it except Maine and Kansas, and it is so easy to get cheap whiskey in Maine that no one wants the law changed. I dare say it is the same in the other mentioned state. Atlanta tried it one year and just as soon as she could, went back to first principles. Fanatics went to Augusta to try and convert that city to go dry, but Augusta had been watching Atlanta and did not go dry. Cite me a prosperous town that is run on the dry plan, where no whiskey is drank, and I will be open to conviction, but as it is, the dream is as idle as a painted ship on a painted sea.

One Who Loves Camden.

A Georgia editor, who is so newhat of a philosopher, pens the following:

"If you'd have reputation
For being wise and bright,
Look solemn at all creation
And keep your mouth shut tight.'

Not Everybody can Have the Chance

To visit Washington; but there is no valid reason why everybody may not become thoroughly familiar with the points of interest at our National Capital, and with many things about it that only a favored few could enjoy even by a sojourn there. For example, the Foreign Legations; how many out of every hundred who visit Washington know anothing about them? Yet you may sit quietly at home, without incurring the fatigue and expense of the journey, and see them all—all the magnificent rooms and portraits of their occupants—in Demorest's Family Magizine, the April number of which contains a charming paper, superbly illustrated, on "Foreign Legations at Washington." If you admire handsome women, you will find portraits of over a score of "Society Leaders of Illinois," which form a charming gallery. The paper on "The Hawaiian Islands" is timely, and is uniquely illustrated with portraits of all the kings and queens who have reigned over that island realm; "A Debutante's Winter in New York" contains much information regarding the etiquette of marriage engagements; "En Route for Chicago" gives excellent information for women who propose traveling alone to the Chicago Exposition; there are numerous excellent stories; all the departments are full of good things; there are over two hundred illustrations, including an oil picture and a crayon, and altogether it is a superb Easter number,—a specimen of what is given twelve times a year, for $2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th st., New York.

Demorest's Family Magazine and the Chronicle will both be sent to any address one year for

$2.75.

One free pass on a railroad,
One villiage grocery creditor;
One funeral at the town's expense
Make one progressive editor.—Ex.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach be disordered you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative an tonic acts directly on these vital organs, Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at F. L. Zemp's drug store, 50c. per bottle.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Camden post office for the week ending Feb. 17th 1893:

Harry Davis,	W T Chicester,
A M Barfield	Jackson Ealings,
P W Brown,	B F English,
H Leland,	Joe McCostin,
Simon Metzger,	Aron Ransom,
Willie S Ransom,	S F Jackson,
L B Lampkin,	Chas V Salmond,
Peter Downs,	W F Stack jr
E H Shannen,	Bettie Stewart,
Anner Hancock,	Catharin Wilson,
Elizabeth Doby,	Patsy Williams.

Persons calling for these letters will please state *what week* they were advertised. G. G. Alexander, P. M.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. There are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by **Hood's Pills.** Unequalled as a dinner pill.

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FOR **200,000** SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

Weekly Constitution,

Published at Atlanta, Ga.
THE FARMER'S FRIEND,
A HOME COMPANION.
Has Already **156,000** Subscribers—
The Largest Circulation of any
Weekly Newspaper in
The WORLD

The Great Southern Weekly.

Its Agricultural Department is the best in the land.
Its Women's and Children's columns are of unusual domestic interest.
Its Special Features cost more than is paid by ANY TEN Southern papers combined for general reading matter.
Its News Columns Cover the World.
Bill Arp writes for it.
Dr Talmage preaches for it.
Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus,) Wallace P. Reed and Frank L. Staunton are regularly employed by it.
A. M. Weir (Sarge Plunkett) has a weekly letter.
Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, Frank Stockton, Richard Malcom Johnston, and the best literary genius of the world contribute to its columns.

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Address

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ATLANTA, - - GA.

The Weekly Constitution and the Chronicle will both be sent for one year to any address for

$1.75.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the **Worst Case of Scrofula** they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think of what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent?** Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I **Work all the Time.** Before, I **could do no work.** I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." George W. Turner, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

Hood's Pills do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

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Full line of choice patterns of Ginghams in all qualities and prices, for dresses, bonnets, aprons, etc., all the novelties of the season; to examine is to buy.

Beautiful line of Outings, suitable for dresses, tennis suits, blazers, shirts, etc., from 8 1-3 c. up.

Percals, 36 x 40 inches wide: big assortment,

Cheviots for shirts, boys' waists, &c., &.

5,000 yards Calico from 5 cents up. Staple, fancy, gray, silver, mourniag and solid colors.

Big assortment Dress Goods in wools, silks and cotton.

Nuns Veiling, Albatross, Debeises, Henriettas and Bengalines.

Hamburg Edgings from 1 cent per yard up.

45 inch Flouncings at 25 c., worth 50c.

Too busy marking to enumerate, but

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RESPECTFULLY,

F. T. VILLEPIGUE,

PROPRIETOR.

Business written, $30,000,000.
Under the supervision of the United States Insurance Commissioner.
Only eight salaried officers. Controlled by a board of nine Directors, prominent business men of New York, who receive no salaries nor have any monetary interest in the Association.

Organized 1885.

Hon. Peter Bowe, Pres.

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Death claims paid, $517,352.
Officers, agents and employees salaries and all other expenses is less than $25,000 a year. Net receipts from new business in 1892, $163,053.68. Death claims in the same period $93,000.

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A co-operative and mutual insurance organization. Policy holders are members and are entitled to vote at each annual election for officers and directors. This Association embraces the system and features of secret or benevolent order insurance, except that there are no lodges local or state; no initiation fees, no dues, or useless and expensive appendages. It has an Expense, Mortuary and Reserve fund. The latter is a guaranty against all emergencies, and for the protection of members. There are no assessments, you pay the same rate each year.

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At 25 years of age is	$13.80;	lowest	average in old line or stock companies,		$19.80.
" 35 "	" 14.94;	"	"	"	26.88.
" 45 "	" 17.94;	"	"	"	37.97.
" 55 "	" 32.46;	"	"	"	59.91.

The rates in this association are founded upon the official U. S. government report of all insurance companies doing business in the United States for the past 30 years, which shows that the actual cost to carry insurance of all ages is less than $12.00 per $1,000. When you pay more you can see where it goes. This Association places its rates above the actual cost in order to create a cash value on all policies issued by it, and at the expiration of ten years this is paid back to members in cash, whilst the policy continues at its face value during your life time.

For further information call on

E. M. ROBERTS,

Special General Agent, CAMDEN, S. C.

W. I. VILLEPIGUE, Local Agent.

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Will Save You.

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JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN & CO.,
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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
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will find the Kin-Go Tea the cheapest and most profitable package tea on the market and consumers pronounce it "the best and most economical." Kin-Go Tea is convenient to handle, easy to sell and has proved a big success wherever introduced.

We are extremely anxious to have all dealers stock this tea, and earnestly request that you include a few boxes with your next order to your wholesale house; or order direct of us, we will see that you are supplied. For further information address

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Messrs R. P. Brown & coats, and say they will wear

Messrs S. Younts, Son & so flattering, they want enough

Mr. E. Miller Boykin, of of oats from 25 to 40 bushels

Mr. F. B. Gibson, of year for several years and from "the fly."

Mr. J. N. Weatherly, of per year on cotton, and says

INVESTIGATE ITS ER" and "CEREALITE."

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SPRINGS, HE

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