

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

The Southern Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

The New England Industrial Exhibition.

The Board of Agriculture of the State having decided to take any steps towards providing a fund for an exhibit of South Carolina's resources at the Boston Exposition, an effort is being put on foot to bring together the various Boards of Trade in the State, with the view of securing the necessary means. Col. S. A. Pearce, President of the Columbia Board of Trade, is at the head of the movement, and the probability is that Commissioner Butler will also use his influence in gathering exhibits, and take control of them during the Exposition.

We are anxious for the success of the enterprise. We do not see why South Carolina should lag behind her sister states, and fail to show to the world that her resources are as great as can be found elsewhere in the South. To stay away from Boston will indicate a lack of public spiritedness, and it must be confessed that this has long been a drawback to our people, in many directions. We say, let us go to Boston along with other folks.

The Irish-American Convention.

The movement initiated by the Irish Convention in Philadelphia last week is of vast importance, both to the Irish-born subjects of Great Britain and the Irish-born citizens of this country. It is the result of the agrarian discontent which has for generations agitated Ireland, and has been the sole disturbing cause in all her pathetic history. English rule over Ireland was instituted by conquest, and her subjugation under Cromwell was not much harsher than the rule under which she now chafes.

In short, England is the huge landlord of Ireland, not only exacting rent, from the tenants, but evicting those who fail to pay. This in Ireland means starvation or to eke out as miserable existence in weary dependency within the dismal walls of the work-house.

To tranquilize the aroused Irish, Mr. Gladstone has more than once executed the face-act, but in every wheel of his policy the interest of this unfortunate race goes to the wall.

The aspiration that goaded the American people to throw off the British yoke, is the one that to-day animates the breast of every Irishman in Ireland and America. That aspiration is nationality. This by the laws of God is their birthright. A right that will allow them to live under their own vine and fig-tree—paying no rent to any landlords, but masters of their own domain.

The New York World, in an editorial says:

"The resolution about pauperism and the importation of paupers from Ireland into the United States properly denounces as 'unnatural and inhuman' that British policy the intent and effect of which are first to reduce the Irish peasant to abject poverty and then to drive him penniless from his home to throw himself on the charity of America.

Against this iniquity the authors of the Philadelphia resolutions most eloquently and properly protest. Nothing could be better or more timely than the demand of the convention that President Arthur shall firmly say to the British Ministry 'that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgovernment, and to demand of England that she send no more of such paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people.'

There is no discussion or expression of doubt or even of opinion here as to the rights of expatriation, emigration, naturalization and repatriation. The resolution deals only with Irish paupers who have been made paupers intentionally by British misgovernment and British landlordism forced on Ireland. It demands that the British Government shall maintain its own paupers within its own jurisdiction.

If Mr. Parnell's policy, as embodied in the Philadelphia resolutions, is followed and applied with coolness, coherence and courage, a brighter day is destined to smile upon the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle.

The following is the Address adopted by the convention, together with other important proceedings:

"The Irish-American people, assembled in convention at Philadelphia, submit to the intelligence and right reason of their fellow-men that the duty of a government is to preserve the lives of the governed; to extend their liberty; to protect their property; to maintain peace and order; to allow each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in its legislature, and to promote their general welfare by wise just and humane laws. We solemnly declare and cite unquestioned history and universal knowledge of living men in testimony thereof, that English government has existed in Ireland not to preserve the lives of the governed but to destroy them. Entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword; to the asylums of terrified women it has deliberately applied the blazing torch; into helpless towns it has discharged deadly bombs and shells; through concentrated creeks, wharves and infamy sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers; the sacred persons of venerable priests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the gibbet; innocent babes have been impaled on the points of its bayonets because, in their own words, its emissaries 'liked that sport'; its gold has been folded in the hands of the assassin and has reward-

ed the infamy of the prepared traitor; its treacherous falsehood has lured patriots to unexpecting death; as if the sword, cannon, torch, scold, dagger and explosive were not enough, it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only government known to ancient or modern times which has employed famines for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance—forcibly robbing the Irish people of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor; it has buried not a hundred, not a thousand, but more than a million of the Irish race, unshrined, uncoffined, in the grave of hunger and has mercilessly compelled the other millions in compulsory poverty, to seek in alien lands the bread they were entitled to in their own. There is no form of cruelty known to the lowest savage which it has not practiced on the Irish people in the name of the highest civilization. There is no device of fiendish ingenuity which has not been adopted to reduce their numbers. There is no species of destructive attack, however insidious or violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against life or matter, in any portion of the globe for which its barbarities in Ireland have not furnished an example. There is no form of retaliation, to which despair or madness may resort, for which the English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible."

After rehearsing at length and in detail England's crimes against Ireland, as generalized in the foregoing first clause of the preamble, the following resolutions are formulated.

"Be it Resolved by the Irish-American People in Convention Assembled, That the English government in Ireland, originating in usurpation, and perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any of the duties of a government—never having acquired the consent of the governed—has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland, and that it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for its national self government.

Resolved, That we pledge our unqualified and constant support, moral and material, to our countrymen in Ireland in their efforts to recover national self-government, and in order the more effectually to promote the object by the consolidation of all our resources and the creation of one responsible and authoritative body to speak for Ireland in America, that all the societies represented in this convention and that may hereafter comply with the conditions of admission, be organized into the Irish National League of America for the purpose of supporting the Irish National League of Ireland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is President.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the noble sentiment of Bishop Butler, of Limerick, that every stroke of Foster's savage lash was for the Irishman a new proof of Parnell's worth and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve their condition and, as we have sustained the farmers in their assault upon the landlord garrison, we now urge upon the farmers justice and human consideration for laborers. In the words, for the employment of which an Irish member of Parliament was imprisoned, we demand that the farmers allow the laborers a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

Resolved, That as the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her material greatness already declining under the influence of American competition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen in Ireland to buy nothing in England which they can produce in Ireland or procure from America or France and we pledge ourselves to promote Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into America and to use our utmost endeavor by plain statements of facts and discrimination in patronage to persuade American tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale.

Resolved, That an English Ministry, ostentatiously 'liberal,' has earned the contempt and detestation of all fair-minded men throughout the world by imprisoning more than one thousand citizens of Ireland without accusation or trial, a number of whom were noble-hearted women engaged in the works of mercy among the evicted victims of landlord rapacity and English law.

The next resolution gives thanks to a number of Catholic clergymen, who are named for providing homes for Irish immigrants into the United States, and adds: The people of Ireland are by the laws of God and nature entitled to live by their labor in their native land, whose fertile soil is abundantly able to nourish them, but since a brutal government compels large numbers of them to emigrate, it is the duty of their countrymen to warn them against the snares of poverty in the large cities and to assist them in the agricultural regions.

Resolved, That the policy of the English government in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependent upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman and an outrage upon the American government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States government to this iniquity, protest against its continuance and instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the President of the United States and respectfully but firmly to urge upon the President that it is the duty of the government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgovernment, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people.

The resolutions were adopted, after which the committee on organization reported a constitution and by-laws which were adopted, of which the following is an extract:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the citizens of America and Canada, who are Irish and of Irish descent, it is lawful for the purpose hereinafter set forth, that, sinking all private prejudice and creed distinctions, they do unite to secure this common end and bind themselves together under the name and title of the Irish National League of America.

Section I. The objects of the Irish National League of America are: First—To earnestly and actively to sustain the Irish National League in Ireland with moral and material aid in achieving self-government for Ireland. Seco-

nd—To procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of Ireland and that they may see for themselves that her poverty is the result of centuries of brute force and destructive legislation, and that if permitted to make her own laws on her own soil she will demonstrate the possession of all the essentials, natural and ideal, for political autonomy, beneficial alike to Ireland and the United States.

Third—To promote the development of Irish manufactures, by encouraging their import into the United States; to promote the study of Irish history, past and present, and to circulate carefully prepared literature in the schools and the societies, that the justice of the cause may be thoroughly defended against ignorance, malice and misrepresentation.

Fourth—To encourage the study of the Irish language, the cultivation of Irish music and an enlightened love of art, characteristics which made the past of our race bright amid darkness and have always secured for the Celt success and renown in every country in which he has an equal opportunity with his fellow.

Fifth—To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influence to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Sixth—To abolish sectional feeling, to destroy those baleful animosities of province and creed which have been insidiously handed down by the enemy; to weave a closer bond of racial pride and affection and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality, while performing faithfully the duties of American citizenship.

Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, was elected President, Maj. Jno. Byrne, of Cincinnati, Vice President, Jno. J. Hynes, of Buffalo, Secretary and Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Chicago, Treasurer of the new League.

WHO ALEXANDER SULLIVAN IS.

Alexander Sullivan, now one of the most prominent Irishmen in the world, is now 35 years of age, and was born in Maine. He studied the law of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was a Republican until 1872 when, being a strong friend of Greeley, he supported the Liberal movement, and has since been a Democrat. He studied law with Algeron S. Sullivan, of New York, and has been for a number of years in successful practice in Chicago.

THE COLOR LINE.

A little common sense and some sound reasoning are necessary in the settlement of the problems of daily life, and these identical elements should be allowed a place in the discussion of the "Negro Problem." The question is a serious one and involves great interests both with reference to the white and to the colored race. But we venture the assertion that the discussion of no social or political problem has been marked with less sense and reason than this one.

The fanatics, on the one hand, who clamor for equal rights, socially and politically, are willing to make no concession of any kind, and instead of listening to argument, wildly cry, "Equal rights! equal rights!" On the other hand, some go to another extreme, and say, "No rights! no rights! except such as we are willing to accord." And so the matter goes from side to side like flour in a sieve, and the prophet has not yet arisen who can tell us what the solution of the problem will be.

This we do know, however, that those good people of the North who so willingly lecture us on our duties, and think we are heathen because we cannot see through their glasses, are continually rebelling where any effort after "equal rights" is made among them. In the New York Tribune, of April 20th, we find this refreshing item:

Miss Susie B. Hopper, a young colored girl, was recently graduated from the high school at Paterson, N. J., being the first of her race to finish the course in that institution. She has since been a member of the training class for teachers. On Monday one of the teachers in Public School No. 12 was sick, and word was sent to the rooms of the Board of Education asking for a substitute. Miss Hopper being next in the line of promotion, was detailed to teach the class of the sick teacher. Her appearance at the school's desk was the signal for a stampede, and some of the scholars running away and those who remained becoming unmanageable. School Commissioner Holt was waited upon by an angry delegation of parents, who demanded that the colored teacher be immediately removed. The commissioner complied and gave the necessary orders, but through a misunderstanding Miss Hopper went to the school again on Tuesday and was assigned to another class as temporary teacher. There was another uproar, and more waiting upon school commissioners by indignant parents. The commissioner, who demanded that the colored teacher be removed, was told that her services as substitute were not further required.

Summer before last we entered a hotel at Plattsburg on Lake Chaplain, where it was said there was no color line. At dinner time, we went into the dining hall, and presently a mulatto man and woman entered. There being no color line, we expected they would take seats at our side; but we noticed that they were met at the door, and conducted to a table in a remote end of the hall. They were the same people who cry "equal rights." If the negro enjoys any rights, it is in the South, not in the North.

On Sunday night a house in Danville, Va., was discovered to be on fire. After the flames were subdued the dead and bleeding body of a negro was found in a room, with blood running from it, and kerosene poured over it. It has since been discovered that W. T. Dodson, a white man, obtained the body ostensibly for dissection, placed it in his bed, saturated it with kerosene, stuck a lighted candle so that it would fire the oil when it burned out, and fled. His plan was to have a heavy insurance on his life recently taken out collected by his family. He says his mistake was that he cut the candle so long that the fire did not begin until daylight.

THE BLANCHARD SYNDICATE.

A Scheme to Build a Narrow Gauge Railroad From Mount Pleasant to Richmond, Va., Via Georgetown, and Another From Georgetown to Cincinnati, Via Lancaster.

Mr. Blanchard, a member of the Boston Syndicate which recently subscribed \$999,500 to the Georgetown, Santee and Little River Railroad, was in this city yesterday. He said that he was going to Georgetown to consult with his engineers and collect full information of the two roads which the company proposes to build. He will return here on Tuesday next, and at that time will be able to give full information. As far as Mr. Blanchard could say yesterday, the general plan of operations is to build a line of railroad from Mount Pleasant to Georgetown and thence, by way of Raleigh, to Richmond, and another line from Georgetown to Lancaster, and thence in an air line to Cincinnati. Both roads will be narrow gauge roads. The Northern route will be an entirely independent line to Richmond, and the Western route will connect only with three narrow gauge roads between Lancaster and Cincinnati. Both routes, he says, will place Charleston 200 miles nearer New York and Cincinnati, and the object of the syndicate is to open a direct communication between the West and the coast and to tap by their Northern route the rich timber and agricultural lands through which it will pass and which now have no outlet.

He says the syndicate has a plenty of money to build the roads without outside assistance, and that the work will begin just as soon as the rights of way are secured. He says that after the work commences, he thinks will be very shortly, the line of road from Mount Pleasant to Georgetown and from Georgetown to Lancaster will be completed within four months, and forty-five miles between Georgetown and Lancaster have already been graded. The narrow gauge system is adopted, he says, because the syndicate are satisfied from actual experience that a narrow gauge road can be built over rough country at about 40 per cent. of the cost of building a standard gauge road, and over level country at 60 per cent. of that cost. Furthermore, he says they are equally satisfied that the narrow gauge road can be operated at far less cost for the same amount of work, and will pay handsomely where the standard gauge would fail to pay expenses.

The Southern terminus will be in the city of Charleston, connection with Mount Pleasant being made by double-end transfer boats.—Charleston News and Courier, April 26.

From Old Virginia.

A prominent Broker of Richmond, Va., whose name we withhold, says he has used Norman's Neutralizing Cordial several years for all irregularities of the stomach and found it effectual in every instance. He recommends it as an excellent remedy for a man who loses on futures.

If you want to double your crops, and lengthen and strengthen your fibre, use Ashley.

DIED in Mayeville, S. C., April 11th, 1883, JAKIE, the beloved wife of WILLIAM M. MAYES, in the 24th year of her age.

Days and nights of weariness had been her portion for several months, but by God's grace she was able to exhibit a sweet spirit of Christian meekness and resignation. She died in the faith she had professed, and has left to her many sorrowing friends the sweet assurance that she has entered into the Christian's rest. We sorrow not as others which have no hope; for them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. We will see her again on the "happier shore." FRIEND.

Attention Sumter Light Infantry.

A SPECIAL CALLED MEETING will be held in Music Hall to-night, (Tuesday) to discuss the Picnic. By order, May 1. D. J. AULD, Captain.

FOR RENT.

MY STORE HOUSE, Corner of West Main and Fayette Streets, MAYESVILLE, S. C. Is suitable for a general merchandise business. Parties wishing to rent will apply to me as above. J. E. MAYES, May 1.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, heretofore doing business under the firm name of SPANN & RUSSELL, have, by mutual consent, dissolved co-partnership. Dissolution hereby notified to all parties. All parties owing debts to said firm, will settle with J. M. Spann, J. P. RUSSELL, May 1-31.

M. L. KINARD, Clothing Emporium.

Just received my stock of SPRING CLOTHING.

Complete in all the Latest Styles—for MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, and Neck Wear.

This line is selected with a view to comfort in the hot Summer months. Sizes in Underwear 34 to 42. GENTS' FINE SHOES.

in Low Quarter, and Gaiters in Galf and Soft and Stiff HATS.

in light and dark shades of all the leading styles. All orders sent to my address will be attended to.

M. L. KINARD, COLUMBIA, S. C. Opposite Grand Central Hotel.

State of South Carolina, SUMTER COUNTY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Es parte, Anthony White and others: In re. Hannah P. DeLorne, an Infant, by William M. DeLorne, her Guardian ad Litem, Martha A. Dent, Martha C. Rembert, James H. Broome, James R. Bricker, Plaintiffs, vs. John G. Briscoe and William Dent Briscoe, Defendants.—Notice to Creditors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order made in this case, by his Honor Judge T. B. Fraser, bearing date the 26th April, 1883, the lien creditors of the said James H. Broome are hereby notified to establish their said lien before me by or before the 20th day of May, 1883, or be declared the benefit of any decree to be made under these proceedings.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master. April 30-31.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of Sundry Executions, to me directed, will be sold at Sumter Court House on the First Monday and day following in May next, 1883, within legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for cash the following property:

200 acres of land, more or less, in Sumter County, lying on the line between Ruffin Creek, adjoining lying now or formerly of Alexander Dorrity, L. M. James, J. S. Bossard and J. A. Colclough, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Sarah Ann Ross under an Execution of Myers and Foxworth against the said Sarah Ann Ross.

50 acres of land, more or less, in Sumter County, and known as the "Cathall Place" adjoining lands now or formerly of Robert Brownfield, L. M. Spann, T. D. Gerald and others, levied upon and to be sold as the property of George Cato, under the Executions of Myers and Foxworth and Myers and Phillips against the said George Cato.

72 acres of land, more or less, in Sumter County, and known as the "Woodland Plantation" bounded on all sides by lands of James H. McCleod, and lying on the West side of Hilliard Swamp levied upon and to be sold as the property of Nancy J. Prescott under an Execution of Foxworth, Richardson and Co., (for another) against the said Nancy J. Prescott.

Lot No. 4 containing one hundred and thirty-two acres of land more or less, in Sumter County, bounded north by lands of Miss S. J. Webb, and Richard Webb, East by lands of Morrissey, John Capell and by lands formerly owned by Norman, South by lands of J. H. Dingle and West by land of Mrs. Nettles, levied upon and to be sold as the property of T. Sumter Webb, under an execution of David J. Winn (for another) against the said T. Sumter Webb.

50 acres of land, more or less, in Sumter County, bounded by the lands of John Montgomery, lands formerly owned by Wilburn Clark and other lands, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Sophronia McCoy, under an execution of William C. Tate, against D. O. McCleod, Adm'r., of the Estate of Sophronia McCoy.

150 Bushels of Corn, 220 Bushels of Cotton Seed, 50 Bushels of Peas, and 750 Lbs. of Feed, all more or less, seized and to be sold as the property of R. L. Broadway, under Warrant of Attachment to seize Crop under Land Rent Lien of T. B. Owens, Agt., against the said R. L. Broadway.

6 Bushels of Corn, 60 Bushels Cotton Seed, and 1,000 Lbs. of Corn Tops and Fodder, seized and to be sold as the property of Frank Washington, under Warrant of Attachment to seize Crop under Agricultural Lien of the Chesapeake Guano Company against the said Frank Washington.

R. W. DURANT, S. S. C. Sheriff's Office, April 12, 1883.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Mary A. Burkett, Plaintiff, against Sarah Ann David, Amantia S. Ferriter and Harry Burkett an Infant under the age of Fourteen years.

BY VIRTUE of a decree oral made in this case, and dated 10th June, 1881, I will offer for sale on Saturday in May next, 1883, before the Court House of said County, during the legal hours of sale the following premises:

All that lot or parcel of land situate in said County and State, and one mile South of the Court House on the East side of the Public Road from Sumter to Pointaligo Bridge, designated as Lot No. 2 on a plat of the property of J. H. Webb, South by lands of J. H. Webb, East by lands of J. H. Webb, West by lands of J. H. Webb, and North by lands of J. H. Webb, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Frank Washington, under Warrant of Attachment to seize Crop under Agricultural Lien of the Chesapeake Guano Company against the said Frank Washington.

Terms of Sale—So much cash as will pay the costs and expenses of the sale and action, and the amount of any taxes or assessments on said land, and the balance of the purchase money in three equal installments, payable respectively in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on the whole, payable annually, the credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser with a mortgage of the premises.

The Purchaser of above lot to pay for papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master. April 10-41.

Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

J. J. Rowland & Brother, Plaintiffs against W. J. Sturgeon, Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree made in this cause, and dated February 17, 1883, I will offer for sale on Saturday in May next, before the Court House of said County, during the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for Cash, the following premises:

"All that tract or parcel of land upon which the said W. J. Sturgeon now resides known as the "Gibbs place" being and situate in the County of Sumter and bounded as follows: North by lands of W. J. Sturgeon, East by lands of Nelson Kirby, South by lands now owned or claimed by Roland E. Smith, West by lands of the Estate of McKenzie."

Purchaser to pay for papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master. April 10, 1883.

Master's Sale.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Issue L. Falk, Abraham Falk, Zachariah Falk, and Jos. J. Falk, doing business in the City of New York, under firm name of I. L. Falk & Co., Plaintiffs against Sarah P. Chambers, Defendant.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of a decree made in this case, dated February 13, 1883, I will offer for sale on Saturday in May next, before the Court House of said County, during the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for Cash, the following premises:

"All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in and being in the County of Sumter, in the State aforesaid, containing Fifty acres, being a part of the tract of land on which the said Sarah P. Chambers resides, and bounded on the North by lands of P. P. Gaillardier, on the East by lands of S. C. C. Richardson, on the West by lands of James D. Blending, and on the South by lands of E. Scott Carson, Trustee."

Purchaser to pay for papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master. April 10, 1883-41.

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, SUMTER COUNTY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Issue Falk, Abraham Falk, Zachariah Falk, and Jos. J. Falk, doing business in the City of New York, under firm name of I. L. Falk & Co., Plaintiffs against Sarah P. Chambers, Defendant.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of a decree made in this case, dated February 12, 1883, I will offer for sale on Saturday in May next, before the Court House of said County, during the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for Cash, the following premises:

"All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in and being in the County of Sumter, in the State aforesaid, containing Twenty-two acres, more or less, and bounded on the North by the Public Road leading from Camden to Sumter, in Providence, on the East by lands of Wyatt Davis, and on the South by lands of Wallace Alston, on the West by lands of Wallace Alston."

Purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master. April 10, 1883.

HENRY L. B. WELLS, NOTARY PUBLIC, SUMTER, S. C. April 24.

Have You Seen It? SEEN WHAT? The Magnificent Spring and Summer Stock of Goods

Now opened and being daily added to by fresh arrivals,

A. A. SOLOMONS', THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THIS COUNTY.

If You Have Not, Lose no further time, but go at once and examine his beautiful array of

DRESS GOODS.

COMPRISING FINE BATTISE CLOTH, Something New.

BUNTINGS in All Shades and at All Prices.

NUNS' VEILING, All Grades and Shades, a Full and Beautiful Variety.

SATEENS of Desirable Shades, something Rich and Nice.

GINGHAMS, Foreign and Domestic.

ALSO—An Endless and Elegant Variety of Lawns, from 5 Cents up. An Examination of these goods will repay the trouble.

WHITE GOODS.

A Most Complete Stock in all branches of this line of goods, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully directed.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

The stock here is too numerous to attempt an enumeration. If you want any article of NECK WEAR, COLLARETTES, TIES, GLOVES,

MITTS, HOSIERY, Plain, Fancy or Colored, DRESS BUTTONS every conceivable kind, don't fail to look at this Stock, which is the Largest and Most Complete ever before offered in this Market, and are marked at prices to defy Successful Competition.

CORSETS.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully called to my Stock of these, comprising as they do from all the Leading Makers to the lowest price Manufactured.

LADIES' ULSTERS.

A full and complete stock of these are now opened, of the Latest Make and Style and are offered at Extremely Low Prices.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

These have been selected by me with the view to please, and are offered in the fullest confidence that an examination is all that is necessary to effect sales.

GENTS' HATS

In Straw, Felt, Wool, &c. Being resolved to reduce my stock in this line, no reasonable offer will be declined.

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

Made specially to my order, something that will wear and give satisfaction, at prices within the reach of all.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

A full and choice line of Groceries for Family and Plantation use constantly on hand and added to daily.

An Efficient Corps of Salesmen are in attendance, who will take pleasure in attending to the wants of all callers.

N. B.—Any article left over from past season will be sold regardless of former prices. Bargains may be looked for here.

A call is respectfully solicited.