

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

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Some of our exchanges are suggesting the propriety of such a change in the law that the Penitentiary be made responsible for the expense of transferring prisoners from County jails to Columbia. We think the plan a good one and would be glad to see the change adopted.

Cutting is released by the Mexican Government on some technical quibble, and the war cloud has blown over. We think now that it would be in order for the State of Texas to arrest Cutting and try him for slandering a Mexican citizen. There is no doubt in our mind that this is a blackguard of the first order, and received his just deserts when the Mexicans sent him to jail.

Prohibition is beginning to prohibit in Atlanta, and the sorrowful wet men are becoming convinced of that fact. The absurdity of the idea that the enforcement of a law endorsed by the majority of the people is impracticable, is patent to all intelligent minds; and if the people of Atlanta want prohibition, and will fill the city offices with friends to the measure, prohibition will most certainly prohibit.

In Canada, some of the whiskey men have resorted to incendiarism in their efforts to destroy the property of the temperance reformers whose influence has measurably checked the whiskey traffic. This is a very shortsighted policy. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, or of any other undertaking having moral reform for its end.

The Chicago Anarchists who have been on trial for several weeks for their bomb throwing exploits last May, have been found guilty and seven are sentenced to death, and one to fifteen years imprisonment. We congratulate the Chicago jury upon their righteous verdict. How lucky for Chicago that she did not have a South Carolina lawyer to prove insanity, and a South Carolina jury to make it a mistrial. We do not know any State that offers a more inviting field to anarchists than this. The last one of them would be proven insane, and no jury would ever hang an insane man.

The civil service plank which Mr. Dawson inserted in the State Democratic platform, and which was adopted by a majority infinitesimally small is being "cussed" and discussed by our exchanges. That plank is all right. President Cleveland has turned out all the Republican sinners who held office in South Carolina, and that is the kind of civil service we like, and we suppose is the kind that Mr. Dawson's plank endorses—or, at least, the kind it means to endorse. Civil service reform is a splendid institution, when administered by a Democratic President, and we become more in love with Mr. Cleveland every day even though he is a little too much of a gold bug.

When a child we used to hear that the proper translation of the peculiar cry of the "old field" lark was: "Laziness will kill you," but we never heard of its killing one outright until now. A Baltimore dispatch of the 22d says that a young man, aged 17, deliberately took poison, and committed suicide because his father told him that he would have to stop loafing and go to work. We do not know which most to blame, the father, for allowing his son to grow up with such confirmed habits of idleness, or the son, for rebelling against the decree: "by the sweat of thy brow."

We are glad to see that the rascality practised by members of the Southern League have disgusted most of the advocates of base ball. It is a fact that a game which in its inception was intended as a healthful outdoor exercise, free from all the debasing influences of the gaming table has degenerated until the Southern League is in the hands of professionals, controlled by blacklegs of most vicious type. Base ball is a splendid game and we are glad to see our young men interested in it, but hope they will fight shy of professionals and the Southern League.

Prince Alexander, the ruler of Bulgaria, was suddenly surrounded in his palace at Bucharest about a week ago by troops under the influence of Russian agents and compelled to abdicate. He was carried off, virtually a prisoner, and the conspirators took charge of the Government. However, not for long. Alexander's popularity both with the people and the army is very great, and the storm of indignation was so great that the Prince has been recalled. Both Russian and German influence opposes Alexander, and he will have a far more difficult opposition to overcome than he had last year in thrashing Serbia and annexing Roumelia. We wish him, though, the best of luck, and a safe deliverance from all his troubles.

Post Master Huger, of Charleston, is coming in for some abuse for violating the civil service law as interpreted by South Carolina rules. He is retaining a number of Republican subordinates who are evidently out of place, and who should be put out of place at an early day. We understood that the Post Master when first appointed found it necessary to retain some of the officials

for a time, because of want of efficiency in the new appointments, but surely Democrats could be found in the city of Charleston, or at least in the State who could master the technicalities of Post Office work by this time. Turn the rascals out! it is as good a 'shibboleth' now as it was during the campaign.

OUR NEW A. AND I. GENERAL.

The State Democratic Ex. Committee met Wednesday last for the purpose of organizing and also to choose a successor to Gen. Manigault, whose death left a vacancy upon the State ticket. The organization of the Committee was perfected by electing Col. J. W. Moore of Hampton, Chairman, and Capt. Willie Jones, Secretary.

Seven candidates were put in nomination and after a number of ballots, Capt. M. L. Bonham, Jr., editor of the Abbeville Messenger was chosen. We think the choice a good one, and believe that had Capt. Bonham allowed his name to go before the convention he would have received the nomination from it.

The Governor has since appointed Capt. Bonham to fill the unexpired term in the Inspector General's office.

THE PLEDGE TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Our correspondent, "A Voter," calls attention to the pledge required of those voting at the Primary, and asks some questions thereon.

We are free to say that there is much that is distasteful to us in our election machinery, and if it could be done with safety, would advocate changes in various ways, but we cannot risk that at present. Party discipline is a necessity that we cannot escape, because, without it, the Republicans would return to power. Let us fight our battles with each other in the Primary; support our friends and vote for the best interests of the County, and be content with the result. The Democratic club rolls contain at least 80 per cent. of the best elements of our population, and when these Democrats vote in Primary, we must endorse their work. We can understand very well the objections felt to pledging a vote which may have to be given to one whose morals or manners are not such as would recommend him as a suitable official, but we must not forget that it is at the Primary that these matters of choice are to be decided. It is very certain that no better ticket can be elected than the one nominated, and so as true democrats it is our duty, after making a fight for those whom we think best suited to the work of County officers, to cease all opposition after the result is declared. Indeed, the Primary plan is adopted to remedy this very trouble, and to give every Democrat the opportunity of casting a free and untrammelled vote for the candidates of his choice. And we do not think it would be just for voters to cast their ballots at a Primary and then use their discretion afterwards as to supporting the successful candidates. Suppose, for instance, that in a contest before the Primary for any office, there were but two candidates, and the successful one won by a small majority. If the friends of the unsuccessful candidate were not bound by a pledge to the contrary, they could nominate their man as an independent and easily elect him by the aid of Republican votes, which could be most easily obtained for that purpose.

We think the pledge an act of prudence on the part of the committee.

JULIUS CAESAR.

A very clever travesty, entitled the "Modern Play of Julius Caesar," was lately published as a supplement to the Southern Presbyterian. Julius Caesar (Dr. Woodrow) is charged with heresy because he doubts "that the earth is supported by the backs of four elephants which stand upon a huge tortoise, which rests upon a great rock, which extends all the way down." The salient points in the Woodrow controversy are very cleverly lampooned, and while an anti-Woodrow partisan would not enjoy its sarcasm as entirely as his opponent would, still it is a most readable production.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

A Field Day at Bishopville. Last Thursday witnessed the formal opening of the County Canvass. The Clubs of Bishopville, Hampton and Carter's Crossing met at Piedmont Church, in Bishopville Township, which was chosen as the place of meeting, and this being the first meeting, we give a few lines to each one who spoke. The heat was intense and overpowering, and thanks to its demoralizing influence our readers are spared a more detailed statement of the proceedings.

Mr. W. A. James, Jr., President of the Bishopville Club, was chairman of the day, and in his welcome address advised the speakers to stick to their text, and leave out all taffy, war reminiscences and other similar topics. His admonition had the desired effect, and the speeches were for the most part practical and to the point.

H. R. Thomas asked and received permission to make a short address. The farmers' movement was the text of his speech, and he labored to impress upon his audience the needs and advantages of agricultural associations. It was not for lack of industry that the farmer was poor, but for lack of intelligent concert of action. The speaker attacked the lien law in his usually vigorous style, and made it the scape-goat for many of our troubles. (We have never been a warm friend to the lien

law, but doubt the propriety of laying all our financial sins upon its venerable shoulders.—Ed.)

After Mr. Thomas concluded, the candidates were called on. The COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

were first on the list, and T. J. Baker opened the ball. His speech was practical, and outlined the duties of the office as he conceived them. If elected, he should in all matters act as the voice of the people, and would strive to make his administration such that at its close he would receive the "well done" of his constituents.

G. Alden Brown responded to his name in a spirited speech. He believed he would make a good Commissioner, and for well directed energy coupled with indomitable pride would certainly bring success. Good roads and bridges should be his especial care, and he would see that the County was covered with a net work of turnpikes, and her streams spanned with substantial bridges.

S. D. M. Jacoste said this was his first experience as a candidate and he feared that a spinster friend of his told the truth when she said that he was like her—out of date. He made a warm appeal to the young men in favor of education. It was the lever which moved the world, and was the more necessary now than ever in view of the two races included in our citizenship. Promised to keep "out of the wilderness," if elected, and to do his entire duty.

J. Oliver Durant, J. K. Brown, J. M. Ross, W. M. Sanders and R. F. Hoyt contented themselves with brief announcements of their candidacy.

Elias Chandler asked for the nomination if the people thought him suitable for the place. He had served one term, and his fellow citizens could judge his fitness from that.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Rev. E. A. Edwards said he wanted the office because he wanted the salary. He promised to follow the letter of the law in all its requirements, and go as far further if by so doing the educational interests of the County would be advanced. He asserted the importance of a well educated and well trained mind in the person of the School Commissioner. W. G. Kennedy remarked that he came to announce himself in person, a candidate for the office of School Commissioner; that he required no introduction to the people of the section where he was born and raised; that everybody knew him and the services he had rendered the county during the war of secession and during the still darker days of radical misrule and the reconstruction period. He was willing to stand up or fall upon his record. He did not present himself as a beggar asking alms, but proposed to give a good pro quo for any benefit conferred upon him. He would not blow his own horn, but leave to the community to judge and decide upon his qualifications for office. That opponents had tried to make capital of his religious creed, for which he would make himself an object of contempt, he apologized. Nobody ever doubted the patriotism of the preux chevalier of Southern Chivalry, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, when he led our soldiers to battle, or objected to his religion; Father Ryan was honored and loved by Protestant and Catholic alike. His own creed was never questioned when almost single-handed he waged relentless warfare against the hell-hounds of Radicalism, in this State.

Isaac W. Bradley said even if accustomed to speaking he would not make a speech. He was a candidate for the office of School Commissioner because there was a salary attached to the office which would pay him for his services. It was a simple business arrangement in which he would give his services to the County and receive his salary in return. He had no claims whatever for the nomination, but asked it of the hands of his fellow citizens as a favor.

J. T. Wilder said he wanted the office because he was competent to attend to its duties. In pleading for himself he pleaded for the youth of the County. He claimed that his practical knowledge of teaching and school methods would enable him to encourage the right and check the wrong. He read the duties of the School Commissioner from the school law and asserted his ability in fulfilling them all. He promised a faithful discharge of each duty of his office.

John W. Dargan said he was unwell, but he made a good speech nevertheless. He promised to perform the duties of the office, not to the best of his ability, but strictly in accordance with the law. He favored low taxes for education, and asked the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

PROBATE JUDGE.

T. V. Walsh thanked the people for past favors. In '78, '80, '82 and '84 they had with great unanimity shown their confidence in him by electing him Probate Judge, and he again sought their suffrages, promising the people of Sumter County that if elected his every effort would be for the welfare of the widow and the orphan whose interests were placed in his hands.

AUDITOR.

W. R. Delgar said he accepted the nomination tendered him through the papers. He referred to the importance of a proper administration of the duties of his office, and stated some facts showing the appreciation of his services by the financial officers of the State.

W. N. Rufford announced himself as candidate for the Auditor's office. His service as clerk in the office in the past had rendered him familiar with its workings, and promised the honest discharge of every duty connected with it.

TREASURER.

W. F. B. Haysworth gave a brief history of the financial troubles through which the County had passed since he took charge of the Treasurer's office. The load of debt that hung over it then was now almost entirely removed, and the County was again financially solvent. An intelligent knowledge of the working of the Treasurer's office was essential to his successful management and his long experience had given him this information. He respectfully asked their suffrages.

P. P. Gaillard merely announced himself as a candidate for the Treasurer's office.

LEGISLATURE.

Joseph E. Wilson was the first speaker. He said that for the first time he was a candidate. He was brought out by the farmers and would make a farm-

talk. He thought the farmers should vote more closely than they had done for their own protection. They paid the taxes, though receiving but little benefit therefrom. He advocated the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and also a Girls' Industrial School. The farmers of the State would assemble in Convention in Columbia next Fall and it would be his pleasure, if elected to accept the platform then made, and regulate his actions in the Legislature thereby. The lien law was almost dead, he proposed helping to give it the finishing blow. As to the Canal, he was opposed to taxing the people to cut it, but as so much had already been spent on it, he would, if satisfied that the canal would prove financially advantageous to the State, favor its completion in the most economical manner. Free Schools, as at present carried on were a fraud. They should be improved or abolished.

Atamont Moses favored the Agricultural and Mechanical College, but was strongly opposed to closing the Citadel or crippling in any way the S. C. College; however, he was an opponent of free tuition. He believed the A. and M. College would increase taxation, but the farmers paid the greater portion of the taxes and if they desired the institution they should have it. He was opposed to the Industrial school for girls, as entirely impracticable. The lien law was already at the point of death and a finishing stroke would not be objectionable. He was opposed to a Constitutional Convention, with his present information upon that subject; was also opposed to the Columbia Canal.

J. A. Rhame could not give a decided opinion at present upon the Agricultural College, but thought the plan impracticable. He opposed the S. C. College. He also opposed the repeal of the lien law. The poor man needed it, and it should be left to die of old age. He never had occasion to use it himself, but many of his neighbors had, and they would have suffered for the want of the necessities of life but for its provisions. However he would vote for its repeal if satisfied that such action was the wish of the people.

W. O. Cain said he was here in obedience to the will of his friends; and that the vote of the people, whether for or against would be satisfactory. He was a warm friend to education and hence was opposed to closing the Citadel or crippling the S. C. College. He favored a minimum tuition fee from those who were able to pay. He admitted that the Constitution needed a number of changes, but at this time thought a constitutional convention doubtful utility, but would support the calling of one when convinced of the necessity. The lien law had already served its time and was ready for dissolution.

H. G. Shaw explained his reasons for withdrawing from the canvass in the last campaign. He paid some high compliments to the faithful Democratic principles of the township, represented there that day. He opposed free tuition in the S. C. College, and favored an Agricultural College, if the farmers wanted it. He was opposed to the proposed change of the Citadel to a girls school, because he thought it impracticable. He did not oppose the lien law, but if the farmers desired to kill it or nullify any evil that it might flow from it, they could easily do so by raising their own provisions, and keeping a well filled crib and meat house. He was opposed to the canal unless very near completion, but in order to satisfy himself on that would prefer a personal examination to the report of an expert. He advocated a change in the law, making the office of Adjutant and Inspector General honorary, with no emoluments whatever except the payment of necessary travelling expenses.

E. M. Cooper referred to his record in the last Legislature with satisfaction. He adverted to the importance of the work now being done on the State House, and asserted that it was true economy to make an appropriation sufficiently large that the work done would be in line of its final completion. He advocated stopping the work as soon as the building was made safe from injury by the weather, until brighter and more prosperous times. He regretted that the State had spent any money on the canal, for he was opposed to its building canals or railroads; but to stop now would be to lose all, and he was satisfied from the opinion of experts that the water power would be of great value to the State, he favored a moderate appropriation which with the employment of convict labor would complete the work in a short time. It was a curse to the people for whose benefit it was enacted. The Agricultural College was a good thing and if opened would prove of incalculable benefit to our farmers boys. He warmly endorsed the S. C. College, and again emphatically that it was the right man's college. He also favored the Citadel and showed the many advantages it offers to the youth of the State. He desired for change, and pointed out the dangers that would result from the sudden upturning of useful and well rooted institutions.

A. K. Sanders opposed the lien law and promised if elected to do his part towards burying it past resurrection. He favored the Citadel upon its present basis and pointed to the many distinguished men among its graduates as proof of its intrinsic value. He deplored the money spent on the Canal, but in view of the fact that it was nearing completion he thought it would be best to finish it with the aid of convict labor. He asked that his claims as a candidate be considered because of the fact that his section had been overlooked in the choice of officials for many years.

H. F. Wilson was introduced as the only lawyer whom the farmers' movement had not scared from the list of legislative candidates. Mr. Wilson said he was a friend of education, and he had proven his faith by his works. He urged the importance of higher education and congratulated the County on the high stand it had taken on that subject—Sumter being second to but one County, Richland, in the number of students she sends to the S. C. College. This school was sending out a stream of intelligence throughout the land. Its curriculum was all that could be desired, and he favored sustaining it first, last and all the time. The Citadel also was worthy of all praise. In war she furnished us our bravest soldiers; in peace our wisest leaders. Its discipline was of incalculable benefit to the youth of the State, and the lessons of obedience there learned were never forgotten. He endorsed the Agricultural College and

thought the military feature of the Academy could be turned over to it. He also favored a Constitutional Convention. A change in the Constitution was needed and needed now. The lien law had outlived its usefulness and was already doomed. He knew but little of the canal, but with his present knowledge would not vote for one dollar more to be put into it.

At this juncture the meeting adjourned for dinner, and the crowd soon surrounded the long tables or scattered over the grounds in more private picnic parties. We were fortunate in being taken charge of by Mr. T. J. McCutcheon, and enjoyed his fine dinner only as those free from dyspepsia and an evil conscience can.

After an hour's recess the meeting was again called to order and the candidates for the Senate were heard.

SENATE.

Marion Moise said the cry of the human family was for "more light." We all want it, we all need it; and hence he advocated the retention of all our present educational institutions. He was not a farmer, but deeply interested in the success of farming, and whatever our farmers should desire in reference to an agricultural college he would gladly favor. He advocated a change in the common school system, one that would make it subsidiary to the agricultural college. He thought that the Citadel might become self-sustaining by making some changes in the laws, and the effort should be made. He opposed turning it into a training school for girls. The buildings and location were entirely unsuited for that purpose. If we must have a girls' school build it somewhere else. The canal was no "ditch." Its construction was a prudent business enterprise, and its completion would bring the State a large interest upon the money invested. He took up the lien law and showed that it was enacted for the benefit of those who needed it, and its abolition would be an injury to the people—it would not benefit the rich or poor. If sent to Columbia by the votes of the people, he did not wish to go handicapped, but free to vote or speak, according to his understanding, for the best interests of the people.

W. D. Scarborough referred to his past record in the Legislature and said he had done nothing for which he felt regret, or for which he apologized. He believed the people endorsed him, and would again trust him with office. He was a warm friend of the S. C. College, but opposed free tuition as unjust and unconstitutional, and thought the beneficiaries of the college should be willing to pay for the advantages they derive from it. He for one was. The farmers' movement had been a terrible bug-a-boo to some people, but he failed to see where it had done any injury to any one. The farmers should organize, not to make war on others but for their own protection and improvement. He was not in sympathy with all the measures adopted by the Farmers' Convention, and, among others, opposed the Agricultural College. He opposed it because of the expense of its maintenance; taxes were already too high and he could not consent to add another cent to the present burden carried by taxpayers. He thought the lien law had been an injury to the people but failed to see any good that would result from its abolition.

D. E. Keels was absent because of sickness, but he wrote a letter which outlined his views on the public questions of the day. He referred to the canal unless very near completion, but in order to satisfy himself on that would prefer a personal examination to the report of an expert. He advocated a change in the law, making the office of Adjutant and Inspector General honorary, with no emoluments whatever except the payment of necessary travelling expenses.

E. M. Cooper referred to his record in the last Legislature with satisfaction. He adverted to the importance of the work now being done on the State House, and asserted that it was true economy to make an appropriation sufficiently large that the work done would be in line of its final completion. He advocated stopping the work as soon as the building was made safe from injury by the weather, until brighter and more prosperous times. He regretted that the State had spent any money on the canal, for he was opposed to its building canals or railroads; but to stop now would be to lose all, and he was satisfied from the opinion of experts that the water power would be of great value to the State, he favored a moderate appropriation which with the employment of convict labor would complete the work in a short time. It was a curse to the people for whose benefit it was enacted. The Agricultural College was a good thing and if opened would prove of incalculable benefit to our farmers boys. He warmly endorsed the S. C. College, and again emphatically that it was the right man's college. He also favored the Citadel and showed the many advantages it offers to the youth of the State. He desired for change, and pointed out the dangers that would result from the sudden upturning of useful and well rooted institutions.

Providence Meeting. The Democratic meeting at Providence last Saturday was well attended by candidates and reasonably well by the voters. We make no detailed mention of it because the programme covered the same ground as that of Thursday at Bishopville.

A HUGE ENTERPRISE.

Something About a Railroad Now Building in South Carolina. From the Columbia Register Aug. 28th.

Colonel J. D. Blanding, President of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, was in Columbia, yesterday. He was asked by a reporter how his road was getting along and replied that the prospects are now good. "Our road," said he, "has had serious opposition from powerful combinations for the past year, which has prevented the company from carrying out their contract with the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company to build the road from the South Carolina line at Black's, on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad, to the Tennessee State line. This opposition, of course, came from those interested in rival routes and those wishing to prevent through connection from Kentucky and Tennessee direct to Charleston and Georgetown, and instead to direct trade to Wilmington and Norfolk. In consequence of this competitive rivalry the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad has been subjected to vexatious lawsuits in North Carolina. It was necessary and but common prudence that all questions should be made and decided which might prevent it from being what it was intended to be, to wit: the shortest line from Kentucky to the South Atlantic coast. Until all litigation involving those issues in North Carolina which might break this through connection was successfully ended, neither the railroad company nor the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company felt warranted in going to further expense to have preliminary routes surveyed and to test the wishes of the Counties of Sumter, Kershaw, Lancaster and York, through which the route will run, whether they were willing to subscribe the amount necessary to carry out the contract between the railroad company and the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company to build the road from Sumter to the North Carolina line."

"What," the reporter asked, "has been the results of the litigation you refer to?"

"I am happy to say," replied President Blanding, "that it has been successfully fought out in some cases and in others amicably arranged. We now for the first time feel that we can get the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company to work speedily and vigorously in South Carolina, and they are making arrangements at the North to do so and to bring iron for the route, as it has been finally located from the Northeast corner of York County to the Catawba River through Yorkville and Rock Hill."

"Has York County made a subscription to the road?"

"Not the County, but the four townships through which the route has been located. These subscriptions aggregate \$198,000, and the bonds have been accepted by the railroad company and forwarded to the Boston Safe and Deposit Company in trust, to be delivered to the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, so soon as it shall meet the conditions of the several subscriptions, which may be briefly stated to be the construction of the road with iron laid through the several townships."

"What work is being done on the road in this State now?"

The Construction Company is now contracting with contractors to build the several sections in York County, and they will soon be at work over this forty miles of the road."

"What is your prospect for subscriptions in the other Counties?"

"I am now on my way from Lancaster, where one of the corps of engineers is running the third line, and I hope to be able to make such report that Colonel Johnson, the General Manager of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, will be willing to receive the subscriptions of the town and township of Lancaster and go right on to hard and steady work through that county also. We have an aggregate subscription in Lancaster of about \$77,000, but the County is very rough and the heavy cost of crossing the Catawba will have to be borne by the two Counties of Lancaster and York; so that the subscription will not be sufficient for carrying us through Lancaster, and we must endeavor to increase it. But the increase is also necessary from the further fact that we wish to run as near to Charlotte as possible, hoping that the North Carolina people will make communication with us, and because this new route will be considerably longer and much more costly. However, we hope to be able to succeed, although Lancaster County has already a railroad debt on her."

"What are your prospects below Lancaster?"

"We have a subscription from Kershaw County of \$125,000, with a promise of \$25,000 from the town of Camden itself. Whether this will be adopted by the Farmers' Convention, and among others, opposed the Agricultural College. He opposed it because of the expense of its maintenance; taxes were already too high and he could not consent to add another cent to the present burden carried by taxpayers. He thought the lien law had been an injury to the people but failed to see any good that would result from its abolition.

"You are, than, quite sanguine of the success of your enterprise, are you?"

"More so than I have ever been before. The people along the line of the route have taken hold of the project in earnest, and the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, composed of capitalists of simple means and with a charter from the State of Massachusetts, have shown by the large expenditures already made and still going on daily that they intend to carry the project through, and that right speedily. Col. Johnson, their general manager, is a man of great experience and indomitable energy, and he seems to have the power of bringing men in masses to his views and to brush away obstacles as they rise."

Colonel Blanding informed the reporter that the board of directors would go to New York on Monday, where they will hold a meeting for the purpose of forming a combination with twelve roads, beginning at Cincinnati and extending this way. This combination is to be known as the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago system, and with certain short links completed will give a continuous line from Chicago to Charleston and Georgetown. It will be seen that Colonel Blanding's road is a huge enterprise and is a very important one to South Carolina.

Rally! Free Traders.

A MEETING OF THE FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION CALLED FOR SEPTEMBER 22.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In the hope of securing a good attendance at a meeting of the South Carolina Free Trade Association, which I proposed to call on September 10, I addressed by postal card a number of prominent men in the State, who are members of the association, or known sympathizers with its objects, asking if it would be practicable for them to attend a meeting in Columbia on that day. The replies have not been at all encouraging. Nevertheless, I deem it proper for me to call a meeting of the association, and now do so for September 22, at 12 M., at Agricultural Hall, Columbia, S. C. I change the day from the 10th, as proposed, to the 22d, because I gather from the answers to my inquiries that a later day than the 10th in the month of September would suit many of the members better than that day or any day earlier.

It would appear that we had lost a precious opportunity if we should allow the present campaign to pass by without putting in a large amount of free trade work. The burdens of the tariff will never grow less, until the people are enlightened in regard to its operations and aroused and united to resist its continuance. We do not have to change Congressmen, every time, in order to get rid of a poor representative and secure a good one. Representative men give the people what they

demand. By informing the popular mind on the tariff question, we can convert Randall followers and Protectionists members of Congress into true-blue Democrats. We strengthen and stimulate the friends of free commerce and correspondingly weaken and depress the advocates of restriction. Step by step the cause we cherish will in this way move forward till obstinate adherents of protection will, of course, have to vacate their seats in the National Legislature that earnest Free Traders may fill them. "Without haste, but without rest," will have to be the motto of every successful worker in the cause of free trade. Slowly but surely our triumph approaches.

The present campaign affords chances that are valuable for sowing seed thoughts among the people on all public questions. Free Traders will certainly not neglect to improve them. At all gatherings, great or small, they should ask for time to put in a word about the tariff. The conference called for September 22 next will be much better attended and much more interesting if each member of the association will try to have some good work done by him before that time to report to the meeting. Respectfully,

J. J. DARGAN,  
President S. C. F. T. A.  
Stateburg, Aug. 24.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with flatulencia, you are indigestion, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicine, or bitters, which have for their base very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

Without beautiful hair no woman is beautiful. Is yours falling out or faded? The loss is vital. Parker's Hair Balsam will preserve your hair and give back its gloss and youthful color. Clean, elegant perfect. Prevents dandruff.

GIN INSURANCE.

A. WHITE & SON are prepared to insure the Risks of Gins and Gin Houses, in first class English Companies. Aug. 31.

MAYESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES of the above school will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th. For particulars address L. S. McSWAIN, Principal. Aug. 31.

FOR SALE.

Clean and Sound R. R. P. Seed Oats. Southern Rye Seed. Cotton Sheets and Bags for Picking. One Two-horse and two One-horse Wagons in First Class Order. 150 Packages New Mackerel. Cheap at DUCKER & BULTMAN. Aug. 31.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS GOVERNOR in a small family. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

Opening Books of Subscriptions to THE Manchester & Augusta Railroad. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners in the Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina approved February 26th, 1870, entitled an Act "to Charter the Manchester and Augusta Railroad Company," inasmuch as a majority of the Commissioners appointed under said act, have failed to fix the time and date for receiving subscriptions, have decided to open books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company at Sumter, S. C., at Florence, Darlington County, S. C., and at Marion, C. H., on the 6th day of October, 1886; and that books for Subscription to Capital Stock of the Manchester and Augusta Railroad Company will be then and there opened and stand open for thirty days from and after the said 6th day of October, 1886, for receiving subscriptions in shares of \$100 each to said stock, to the extent of five millions of dollars, and that on each share of stock subscribed, the subscriber will be required to pay two dollars per share. The direction of said road as required by the Charter is "from some point on (the then) Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to the Town of Hamburg, S. C., or near that place." W. W. HARBLE, THOS. D. McDOWELL, Com'rs. J. S. RICHARDSON. Aug. 31, 1886.

Estate of William Keels, Sr., Deceased.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against said Estate will present the same, duly attested, and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate, will make payment without delay to WM. J. KEELS, Qualified Executor. Aug. 24, 1886.

Estate of Rich'd M. Cain, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS holding claims against said Estate, will present same duly attested, and such persons as are indebted to said Estate, will make payment to WM. O. CAIN, Qualified Administrator. Aug. 17, 1886.

Estate of Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS holding claims against said Estate will present the same duly attested, and such persons as are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to either: ROBT. BRADLEY WILSON, Rev. JAS. S. COSBY, JAS. HARVEY WILSON, Qualified Executors, Mayesville, S. C.; Aug. 17, 1886.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

SUNTER, S. C., Aug. 16, 1886. CO-PARTNERSHIP for the practice of Law has this day been formed between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of EARLE & PURDY. Careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to our care, either in the State Courts or in the United States Courts. Collections promptly made. JOSEPH H. EARLE, ROBERT O. PUR