

The Watchman and Southron.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

The Sunter 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.

Important Announcement.

The Weekly News and Courier to be furnished as a Supplement to this Paper.

Arrangements have been made with the News and Courier Company by which we will be able to supply the Weekly News and Courier from this office as a supplement to the Watchman and Southron, to all subscribers who pay cash in advance, at \$2.50 per year, which will be a saving of one dollar upon the price of the two papers.

This offer embraces the News and Courier weekly from January to January, and our friends should send in their subscriptions without delay to enjoy the full benefit of the arrangement.

Change of Publication Day.

In order to give our readers the benefit of the latest information in our supplement by sending it out promptly on arrival, The Watchman and Southron will hereafter be published on Thursday instead of Tuesday.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

One of Georgetown's liberal and progressive citizens has written for Mr. Reid Whitford, Assistant U. S. Engineer, a carefully prepared resume of the commerce of that town in its bearing upon the projected improvement of the Georgetown Bar and rivers, with some thoughtful suggestions as to the probable effect of the completion of the works. This letter will be submitted by Mr. Whitford, in his next report, to the engineer's office at Wilmington.

The striking revelations published on the sixteenth instant disclosed the fact that the solid men of Chicago had taken alarm at the progress of anarchism in that city and feared that it might develop a strength beyond the ability of either the police force or the State militia to cope with. Consequently steps were quietly taken to secure the permanent establishment of a United States military force within convenient reach for effective use in case of necessity.

The Plaindealer, which is published at Honea Path, Anderson County, S. C., says that there is a rumor in that County to the effect that it had not been for the desertion of Representative J. N. Brown that Maj. B. F. Whitner would have been elected Judge of their Circuit, and states that if this is the case Mr. Brown ought to rise and explain to the people of Anderson County why he deserted Col. Whitner. It is said that Mr. Brown claims that he was voted for by Maj. Whitner on the first ballot and he was not elected that he had discharged his duty to his constituents, and that he was then left free to vote for his army friend, Col. Norton.

Senator Murray, of Anderson, denies the charge that the lawyers in the Legislature were responsible for the failure of the bills introduced in response to the demands of the Farmers' Convention. He calls attention to the fact that Senator Buist, of Charleston, and himself, both lawyers, advocated to the extent of their ability, such measures as they believed the farmers desired, and says that they were opposed by Senators Wofford and Youmans, both farmers. Senator Murray thinks, therefore, that no complaint should be made against the lawyers, but influences should be brought to bear on the farmers in the Senate to induce them to properly represent the class to which they belong. It is a great mistake to suppose that because a Senator is a lawyer he will oppose the interests of the farmers. The personal interests of all are dependent directly or indirectly upon the success of the farmers, and consequently legislation which will benefit the farmers will also increase the prosperity of the lawyers.

THE FEE BILL.

The Charlotte Chronicle says that some time ago a firm in Charlotte took out an attachment against the Blake Caster Company (a New York Company) who had some property in Lancaster County, S. C. After all the proceedings had been taken out, they learned that a citizen of another State could not attach the property of a foreign corporation in the State of South Carolina. The whole amount of the claim was only \$12.14. The firm lost their case and had to pay \$32.25 costs, nearly as much as the entire debt. In addition to this the firm had to pay a fee to the Commissioner, and so the costs fully equalled the claim. The Chronicle also states that a gentleman died in Charlotte some time ago, and a certain lawyer was named as his executor. He left some property in South Carolina, but after the lawyer weighed the trouble and costs that would necessarily be incurred thought the property would not more than cover the costs, and therefore refused to qualify as executor. The Chronicle says that it is a matter of general comment that the red tape formalities are carried to a strained extent in South Carolina, and that every move must be accompanied by lawyers' advice and court fees. It utters a noble plea upon the fact that the State of North Carolina is blessed with a more simple Code of Procedure than that which we have in South Carolina, and affirms that in ordinary cases in North Carolina that a man can be his own lawyer. The Chronicle thinks that there is need for reform in this matter in South Carolina, and that the Legislature of this State should take steps toward simplifying their Code of Procedure in order that business men might at least have a living showing. The Chronicle ends up thus: "but as matters stand in the Palmetto State, when two men become involved in litigation one has the cow by the horns and the other is pulling at the tail, while the lawyers, clerks and sheriffs hold the pill and milk the animal."

We see by the Marion Star that an emigration agent has been busy in that County for the past two weeks and has succeeded in inducing quite a number of the colored population there to leave home and try their fortunes elsewhere. Some of them have gone to Georgia and Florida, while others have set out for Arkansas. The reasons for the exodus are the same as those given from all the other sections of the State in which this movement is popular just about now. A succession of bad crops, the difficulty of procuring steady and remunerative employment, and in some instances, the unjust treatment they have experienced at the hands of landlords and employers, together with the great uncertainty of obtaining legal redress when they venture to apply to the Courts for protection.

On the tenth of this month, pursuant to previous announcement, a meeting of the Farmers' Club of Anderson, S. C. was held in the Court House, at which meeting the chairman stated that the meeting had been called to take into consideration the actions of the late Legislature. He mentioned that it had been brought to the attention of the people that during recent years a large quantity of land had been forfeited to the State on account of non-payment of taxes. He went on to say that as the law now stands land so forfeited is put up for sale, and there being no bidders,

CHURCH MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Convention of the United Presbyterian Church, while assembled at Pittsburg, Penn., on the tenth day of November, 1886, passed the following resolution, which declares "a war of extermination" against the use of that noble instrument, the organ, in Church: "Believing instrumental music in connection with the worship of God to be without the authority of divine appointment under the New Testament dispensation, and therefore a corruption of that worship, it is our duty to refuse in any way to countenance or support its use. And we hereby counsel all our brethren to stand firm, and not defile or wound their consciences by any compliance with that which is contrary to conscience, or in regard to which conscience is not clear."

The above resolution carries us back to the "tract age" of John Cotton, the Bay Psalm Book, Puritan psalmody, "Cases of Conscience," and the old Presbyterians of Scotland. The war that was carried on by the Puritans and their ministers against music and instruments in England and her American colonies, for more than one hundred years, continued to rage in New England until after the fanaticism that condemned the use of instruments finally gave way to reform, and a regular singing-school was commenced in Boston, in 1724.

The first organ built in New England was one made in Boston in 1745; and the first one used was that used in Queen's Chapel, Boston. The first organ that sounded West of the Allegheny Mountains was made by a Presbyterian, and was placed in the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, in 1837. We are informed that, when Hezekiah desired to make an atonement for all Israel, "he set the Levites in the house of the Lord, with cymbals, with psalteries, and with harps; for so was the commandment of the Lord, by his prophets." Hezekiah says, "The arrangements of the choir in the temple at Jerusalem were made at the instigation of the prophet, by the commandment of God himself." The Great Jehovah sanctions not only the voice, but instruments. Persons acquainted with Bible or even ancient history need not be told of the thousand and one references to vocal and instrumental music there to be found, nor can they be ignorant of the fact that more than fifty thousand vocal and instrumental performers were present at the dedication of Solomon's temple. Instrumental music can be traced back to the time of Jubal, and was practiced in the time of Laban, Moses, and all the holy men from Jubal's time down to the present. Accepted by the Apostolic Church, vocal and instrumental music has been practiced until it has made itself a portion of the life of the Christian community. This history is full of truth which all will do well to consider prayerfully. Vocal and instrumental music has accompanied holy worship in the song by the Red Sea, and in the service of God's temples throughout the world. Music was heard in the church at Antioch and Alexandria.

All ancient nations possessed string, wind and pulsatile instruments such as pipes, viols, drums, organs and harps. Every musical instrument (of the many kinds mentioned so often in the Bible) was performed upon in ways similar to the methods now in vogue. The Babylonian musicians played upon cows' horns or rams' horns for want of better instruments. Cromwell's army did try to destroy the organs and musical books in England. The Puritans tried to prevent the use of organs and cultivated music in America. And it remains to be seen whether the Presbyterians will do more in this new war upon the use of organs.

The Fork Shoals Cotton Factory in Greenville County is now kept running both night and day, the product in yards being fifteen hundred pounds every twenty-four hours. The factory has orders from the North for all its for three months' yield. In the operation of the factory the cotton used for manufacturing purposes is bought on the ground. Nine cents per pound is the price now being given for it. The farmers in that locality haul their cotton there, knowing that they will realize at Fork Shoals as high a cash price for their cotton as they can obtain elsewhere.

The Baptist ministers of Greenville City have an organization known as the Preachers' Conference. It meets once a month. Its principal object is to discuss matters pertaining to church work. A regular programme is prepared for each meeting. The young men attending Furman University with the aim of following the ministry find this organization of great benefit to them as they can ask for and receive instruction in any branch of pastoral work.

In several of the upper Counties a number of the members of the Legislature have been called upon to "rise and explain" and give an account of their actions at the late session. In some places conventions have been held and the representatives put upon the stand to speak, and questioned and cross-examined.

Through the good management of the Hon. Saml. C. Dibble and Senators Hampton and Butler aided by others (Charleston is almost certain to obtain an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvements of her harbor and an equal amount for the building of an post-office.

CLUVERIUS HANGED.

Cluverius, the murderer of his cousin, Lillian Madison, whom he had betrayed under promise of marriage, was hanged in the Richmond jail yard at 11 P. M. last Friday.

In the jail yard is an electric fire alarm box connected with the general system throughout Richmond. His Excellency Gov. Lee had ordered that the fire alarm be turned in from the jail station at the same time the drop fell. Promptly at 11 P. M. the massive bells rang out the death-knell, and the hearts of the people stood still for a moment to realize that the betrayer and murderer of his cousin had paid the penalty of his awful crime. The people surrounded the jail in large numbers, but only the few officers and witnesses required by law were admitted into the jail yard. Dr. Hatcher, his spiritual adviser, was with him, and he bore up to the last with that wonderful self-possession that has characterized him throughout.

He died nothing after mounting the scaffold. Dr. Hatcher said that the prisoner requested him to say that he died without ill will to any one. He died protesting his innocence.

Cluverius smiled while on the scaffold, but was seen to shudder just before the drop fell. He died of strangulation.

Thus ends one of the most interesting chapters in criminal history. Cluverius, we see it stated, devoted the last month of his life to writing a pamphlet of one hundred pages, which he entitled, "My Life, Trial and Conviction." It has been copyrighted and published. In his preface he says: "In my helpless grief I would far sooner remain silent. Naturally enough I crave the poor privilege of telling my own story in my own way." He explains further that he writes the book to endeavor to reimburse his aunt for expenses incurred by his trial. Of Lillian Madison, the murdered girl, he says: "Our relations were simply friendly and nothing more. There was never anything that approached criminal intimacy between us. Indeed, I knew very little about her until this trial began." Speaking of his failure to account fully for his time when in Richmond on the day of the murder, he says: "This is the best I can now do. I have no new light on the matter to give to the public. Judging from the newspaper paragraphs, there is considerable anxiety that I shall 'confess.' The simple fact is I have nothing to confess. I did not see F. L. Madison during the day and night of the 13th of March. That is all the confession I have to make. Of course, if a man expected to be arrested for murder a month afterward, he would make a memorandum of his movements and frequently consult his watch and call the attention of friends and acquaintances to the hours at which he met him." With regard to the charge that he was indifferent when he heard, of Lillian Madison's death, he says: "I have felt as all others who have hearts have felt, that her death was pitiable, inexpressibly sorrowful. But those who thought me guilty naturally looked for some tragic and dramatic regret at her death. Conscious of entire freedom from complicity in her death, and having no specially intimate relations with her, such an exhibition would have been forced and unnatural." Cluverius had all his life been an ardent temperance advocate. The last night of his life the jailer offered him a drink of whiskey. He said that he thought it would do him good, and he then, within a few hours of his end, took his first and only drink of whiskey. He protested his innocence to the last. Cluverius was a lawyer, a church member, a superintendent of a Sunday School, and a most remarkable scoundrel from first to last.

An Awful Accident. On the twelfth instant Percy Cannon was horribly killed in the machine shops of Tanner & Lemaster. He was a bright, winning boy of 14; the only son of Mr. Elias Cannon, the book keeper of the factory, and a grandson of Col. Gabriel Cannon. It seems that he wanted to sharpen a knife on the big grindstone, and had climbed up on the frame to place the belt on the pulley. In some way his arm got caught in the belt as it slipped into place, and he was whirled over the shafting with frightful rapidity. The shaft is eighteen inches from the wall, and his legs and the lower part of his body were hurled against it with terrific force. Mr. Lemaster was bending over his lathe, but the first stunning blow against the wall drew his attention away, and he shouted to the engineer to stop. The machinery was still; but the shaft had been revolving 360 times a minute, and before the engine could be stopped the boy had been beaten against the wall a score of times, and the bones of his feet were crushed as in a mill. His arm was jerked from the socket, and hung only by the tendons, and his neck was broken. When Mr. Lemaster reached him and took the body in his arms it twitched convulsively three times and then all was still. He did not breathe, and probably died at the first blow. —Spartanburg Herald.

Catawba Indians.

Thomas Morrison, Chief of the Catawba tribe of Indians, accompanied by William Harrison, a member of the tribe, were in the city yesterday in consultation with their attorney, Col. J. Q. Marshall. In his company these descendants of the original occupants of a portion of our State visited the State House, called on Governor Richardson and visited the Secretary of State's office.

These two modern "red men" might well be termed "the long and short of it," the Chief being a man of more than ordinary stature and his follower very short. They were both clad in the habiliments of civilization and had nothing about them to attract unusual notice save their strongly marked Indian features.

The Chief is very dark and is 6'2" high to the crown of his head. His eyes are a deep blue, and he certainly has a fine and intelligent expression. The two visitors leave for their home near Rock Hill today. —Register.

The Charlotte Chronicle.

The Charlotte Chronicle says: "Col. R. A. Johnston, superintendent of the Charlotte, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, better known in this section by the name of the Massachusetts & Southern Construction Company, was at the Central, in this city yesterday, and told a Chronicle reporter that he is making ready to begin grading another section of the road. This road is now completed and in operation between Black's station and Shelby, and the construction of it is to be put to work at once on the road from Black's station to Camden, where connection will be made for Charleston. Col. Johnston states that the road will be completed between these two places within eleven months, and that by next Christmas Rutherfordton will have an all rail connection with Charleston. Colonel Johnston had just returned from a business trip to Boston, and was accompanied by Capt. P. P. Dickenson, vice-president of the company, and Col. Thos. E. Watson, the chief engineer. The party left last night to make a trip over the proposed line between Black's and Camden."

Dr. Woodrow's Case. The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Dr. Woodrow having been asked as to the status of the Columbia Theological Seminary, in substance, that the chair of the Perkins Professorship will not be vacant until the controlling Synods approve the action of the Board of Directors in ejecting the late incumbent. It is possible, he thinks, that although this ejection was by direction of the Synods, they may yet disapprove of the course taken when the time comes to make a final decision. This delays the matter nearly a year. Those who thought the end was at hand may find themselves mistaken, though it would seem that the decisive majorities of the late Synods, ordering the removal of the Perkins Professor could not be reversed within a twelve month.

The Death of Daddy Cain.

Washington, January 18.—Bishop Richard Harvey Cain, the fourteenth bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in this city early this morning. Bishop Cain, before his ordination had been associated with the reconstruction of South Carolina, having been a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State and subsequently a member of the upper house of the Legislature, and afterwards a member of Congress.

Assessment Regulations.

The Comptroller General has issued the following circular of instructions to the various county auditors of the State, directing a more rigid investigation into the returns of personal property. The Comptroller General says: "During the recent session of the General Assembly it was openly charged that at the last period of listing property for taxation only three auditors in the State required a return of the cotton held by farmers and others on the 1st day of January. If this charge is true, those auditors to whom it applies clearly failed to carry out the provisions of the law, which requires personal property of every description to be returned for taxation. There is no more reason why cotton or other crops should be omitted from the returns, than that horses, cattle or other items of property should be, and the law does not exempt the one any more than the other."

"That there may be no further misunderstanding of this matter, auditors are instructed that it is their duty, and they are required to list for taxation all personal property owned or controlled on the 1st day of January, and this is to be done whether the party owning or controlling the same owes a debt upon it or not."

"As the right of a party to reduce the amount of his return by the amount of his debts does not seem to be clearly understood, auditors are further instructed that under the head of 'credits' are included all 'legal debts, claims or demands,' in favor of the party making the return, whether such demands be payable in money labor or other valuable thing. From such credits and from nothing else, may be deducted the legal debts, claims or demands standing against the party. If there are no debts in his favor the debts against him cannot be considered, and in no case is it permissible to deduct any debt, claim or demand from the value of real estate or tangible personal property."

The tabulated statement below gives the result of the year's (1886) labors of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South. The increase of 7,674 in membership shows the largest annual net increase in the history of the Conference:

STATISTICAL REPORT. Increase. Members..... 62,668 9,678. Total..... 78,946. Baptists..... 2,124 124. Infant Baptisms..... 3,216 1,805. Adult Baptisms..... 4,420 2,842. Number Sunday-schools..... 456 69. No. of S. S. officers and teachers..... 4,205 306. No. of S. S. pupils..... 36,498 5,950. Church buildings..... 662 37. Value church buildings..... \$969,250 \$18,271. Percentage..... 122. Value of parsonages..... \$156,965 \$515. Colleges and school houses..... 27 8. Value of colleges and school houses..... \$310,115 \$4,010. Camp grounds, 20; value, \$12,300. Miscellaneous church property..... \$9,566. FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR 1886. Collected for pastors and assistants..... \$2,778. Preaching elders..... 11,427. Conference claimants..... 5,406. Foreign missions..... 5,095. Domestic missions..... 2,178. Bishop's support..... 258. Publication of minutes..... 455. Church extension..... 1,475. Benevolence..... 6,129. Bindings and reports..... 52,312. Other benev. purposes..... 12,026. Total col. for all purposes..... \$187,197. The next Annual Conference will be held at Spartanburg.

Mr. E. A. Pritchard of Seneca City was fatally burned while attempting to kindle fire with kerosene oil.

Bill Hamilton, the negro who attempted to shoot Mr. W. B. Powell in Fairfield County, has been captured.

It is reported that a secret clan has been organized in Chester County among the colored people similar to the one in York County.

The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Pushes Its Way Toward Charleston.

The Charlotte Chronicle says: "Col. R. A. Johnston, superintendent of the Charlotte, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, better known in this section by the name of the Massachusetts & Southern Construction Company, was at the Central, in this city yesterday, and told a Chronicle reporter that he is making ready to begin grading another section of the road. This road is now completed and in operation between Black's station and Shelby, and the construction of it is to be put to work at once on the road from Black's station to Camden, where connection will be made for Charleston. Col. Johnston states that the road will be completed between these two places within eleven months, and that by next Christmas Rutherfordton will have an all rail connection with Charleston. Colonel Johnston had just returned from a business trip to Boston, and was accompanied by Capt. P. P. Dickenson, vice-president of the company, and Col. Thos. E. Watson, the chief engineer. The party left last night to make a trip over the proposed line between Black's and Camden."

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 20, 1887. COTTON.—About 150 bales were sold during the week ending the 20th. The market closed steady. We quote: Ordinary \$1; Good Ordinary \$1; Low Middling \$1; Middling \$1; Good Middling \$1. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19, 1887. Cotton.—Market closed steady. Sales 900 bales. Quotations are: Strict Low Middling \$1; Middling \$1; Strict Middling \$1.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, cheaply made, adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

E. L. SPENCER, Surveyor.

Laying off and Dividing Land. Old Land Lines a Specialty. Address MAYESVILLE, S. C. Jan. 20.

Fellow-Citizens of Sumter and Adjoining Counties.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A Candidate for your generous patronage in my BOOK, STATIONARY and TOBACCO Business. Only that and nothing more. Don't send abroad for books or stationery unless you can get it here. Buy from me and I will sell you as cheaply as you can purchase anywhere in the United States. Help me in my old age and infirmity, and it shall not add one cent to your necessary expenses. I am not striving to accumulate wealth but merely desire to provide a comfortable support for myself and family.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF Sundry Executions, to me directed, will be sold at Sumter C. H., on the first MONDAY and day following in FEBRUARY next, 1887, and as many days thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property: Four Acres of Land, more or less in Sumter County lying on the road from Lynchburg to Bishopville, adjoining lands now owned by J. B. Conner, and some purchased by and to be sold as the property of Defendants under the Execution of Fraser and Dursant against M. B. English and others.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER, IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Jas. D. Kirkpatrick & Son, Plaintiffs, against Jas. L. Morrey, Defendant.—Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decreeal Order made in the above entitled cause, and dated February 20th, 1886, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House, in the Town of Sumter, in said State, on Monday, February 27th, 1887, (or day following) between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following premises:

All that piece or parcel of land in Sumter County, lying and being in Sumter County and State of South Carolina, containing two hundred and fifty-six acres, more or less, and bounded on the North by lands now or formerly of Ezekiel Dickson, on the East by lands of James A. Fullwood, and lands of the Estate of A. W. Brown, South by lands of the Estate of O. F. Hoyt and West by lands formerly of J. H. Dingle and now of Sumter Webb and Richard Webb.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for necessary papers. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Master. Jan. 13.

ELY'S CATARRH Cream Balm.

Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD CATARRH. HAY FEVER. Not a Liquid Snuff or Powder. Free from Irritating Drugs and of Offensive Odors. A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril, it is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually clearing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays pain and inflammation, protects the membranous linings of the head from additional evils, completely heals the sore and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A Thorough Treatment will Cure. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulate free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Jan. 13. Orange, N. Y.

THE SUMTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Offering superior advantages in ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, and the CLASSICS, will reopen MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886. L. W. DYER, Principal. A. C. MENTOSH, Principal. TUITION—From \$2 to \$5 per month. BOARD—The principal \$2 per mo. For the best information apply to PRINCIPALS SUMTER HIGH SCHOOL, Lock Box No. 49, Sumter, S. C. Aug. 27.

The Baptists in South Carolina.

[A. D. Woodruff, in the Baptist Courier.] I propose to furnish some statistical facts relative to the Baptists in South Carolina, and what they have been doing during the last convention year: Number of churches, 730; baptisms, 5,756; total membership, 65,355; value of church property, \$697,820; State missions, \$5,612.77; home missions, \$2,576.20; foreign missions, \$4,618.83; education, \$9,993.72; total, \$18,709.25; pastor's salary, \$71,131.47.

From the reports gathered from the church clerks, Greenville appears as the largest in membership of any church in the state. They report 600 members and contributions amounting to \$4,798.55. Newberry Church reports 117 members, and contributions amounting to \$1,536.57, or \$13.13 for each member, which is the largest per capita contribution of any church reporting. Welsh Neck Church stands next. They report 156 members, contributions \$1,871.96, or \$12 each. The Welsh Neck Church has a female clerk. About three-fifths of the whole membership are females, the remaining two-fifths males. From about 300 church reports there were a little more than 1,400 conversions from the Sunday school. Scarcely a single report from an evergreen Sunday school that did not furnish one or more conversions. Pleasant Grove Church, from the Pee-Dee Association, reports 105 additions by baptism.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS DANIEL A. FOXWORTH made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Mrs. SARAH A. FOXWORTH, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all singular and the kindred and creditors of said Mrs. SARAH A. FOXWORTH, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter C. H. on Feb. 2, 1887, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, Anno Domini, 1887. T. V. WALSH, [L. S.] Judge of Probate. Jan. 20. 2t

ARRIVED

On the 10th January, Forty-five Head Horses and Mules. ALSO ON HAND A fine assortment of Buggies and Carriages, and Old Hicky Wagons. W. M. GRAHAM, Sumter, S. C., Jan. 13, 1887.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER, IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Jas. D. Kirkpatrick & Son, Plaintiffs, against Jas. L. Morrey, Defendant.—Foreclosure and Sale.

W. P. SMITH, WHO IS STILL PREPARED WITH Improved Facilities, 70 FURNISH MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, AND—All kinds of Cemetery Work, in First Class Workmanship.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Renowned from Columbia, S. C. A Live, Temperance Paper, Published Semi-monthly in SUMTER, S. C. Under the Editorial management of REV. H. F. CHREITZBERG, o. w. c. t. of l. o. g. t. of s. c. Assisted by an able corps of Editors.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

200 Tons Fertilizers in Store and for Sale. I have on hand in my Warehouse at the Depot in Sumter SEVENTY (70) TONS SOLUBLE GUANO. FORTY (40) TONS ACID PHOSPHATE. TWENTY (20) TONS DISSOLVED BONE. TWENTY (20) TONS COTTON SEED MEAL. TEN (10) TONS ASH ELEMENT. These Fertilizers I will sell to the Farmers of Sumter and adjoining Counties on terms that will make it to their interest to see me before purchasing elsewhere. I handle only the best Standard Fertilizers manufactured by the States Phosphate Co., of Charleston, S. C. Jan. 13. ROBERT WITHERSPON.

TO THE PUBLIC:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 7, 1887. I will ship to-morrow (Jan. 8th) from this point, a car-load of nice, well broke horses, comprising gentle and toppy drivers and good farm horses. Among them are several young mares suitable for breeding. H. HARBY. January 13, 1887.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT J. A. SCHWERIN'S. SCHOOL BOOKS AT J. A. SCHWERIN'S. School and other Books AT J. A. SCHWERIN'S. NEW YORK PRICES. Opposite Court House, Main Street, Jan. 13.

NOTICE! FARMERS!!

I am prepared to sell the following brands of Guano Low DOWN FOR CASH or on approved papers: COTTON SEED MEAL, KAINIT, ACID, AMMONIATED GUANO, any brand desired. Call on me before making arrangements for advances or guano's for the coming season. B. J. BARNETT, Main Street in the Bend, Jan. 13.

EXECUTRIX SALE.

A LOT OF BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, Wheel Wagon Body, Decks, &c., the property of the late T. J. Coghlan, Esq., now for inspection, placed in the store next to C. T. Mason's jewelry store, will be sold at private sale, from date. It is not sold by January 31st next, will be sold at auction February 1st next. Mrs. E. E. WHITEWORE, Dec. 21. Executrix.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. GREATEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY JOURNAL in the United States. ALWAYS BRIGHT AND RELIABLE. Every Number an Epitome of the News of the World.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Is Unequaled. Latest and Most Accurate Cable Specials by the COMMERCIAL CABLES. FULLEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF ALL CURRENT EVENTS. SPECIAL FEATURES. Practical Farming; articles on Science, Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, Religion, Fashion and Chess. INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

SUMMER MARBLE WORKS,

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