The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

The *Sumter 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.

Attention Advertisers.

The Watchman and Southron will hereafter be published on Wednesday, and advertisements should be sent in not later than Tuesday afternoon. Changes of contract advertisements must be made Monday morning.

CALHOUN DAY.

The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of John C. Calhoun in the City of Charleston, came off yesterday according to programme, except that some of the most prominent expected guests, including President Cleveland and Hon. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, were prevented from attending. Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, Postmaster General Vilas, Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and various other prominent personages from other States, together with our U. S. Senators and various State officials were there. The military of the State was well represented, and a large concourse of visitors filled the city. Secretary Lamar made the oration, of which the *News and Courier* says it would be worse than useless to attempt a review. The oration is published in full by the *News and Courier* to-day, together with a full account of the entire proceedings, the whole occupying about seventeen columns of close matter in that paper.

Our readers will understand that it would be impossible for us to give anything like a synopsis of the day, and therefore we do not undertake it.

Sumter was represented by the Light Infantry, 30 strong, and about one hundred civilians.

THE HONOR AND DIGNITY OF THE STATE.

The controversy between the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, growing out of the kidnapping of the the forger Blackwood is still pending. There seems to be no law bearing upon the case, and such matters have always been arranged upon a basis of mutual courtesy. So far Governor Gordon has failed to accord to this State the courtesy that Pennsylvania did to New York in a similar case, and one which is considered as a precedent bearing upon this. We copy the following from the Columbia *Record*, and second the remark that "in such hands the honor and dignity of the State are altogether safe."

The course of Governor Richardson in the Blackwood matter has been characterized by a degree of prudence and dignity that must commend his conduct to the people of the State. There was temptation to immediate action, without perhaps fully realizing to what such action migh lead. The capture of Blackwood by Georgia officers who are, in this matter, simply kidnappers, was calculated to irritate, if not to excite. Without yielding to any such feeling, Governor Richardson, taking counsel of the chief law officer of the State, has done all that the law enabled him to do. Attorney-General Earle has given to the matter all study that it deserved, and his counsel to the Governor has been founded as well upon precedents as upon principle. The people of South Carolina may rest assured that in such hands the honor and the dignity of the State are altogether safe.

The "manifesto" by "Judge Lynch" of Yorkville, has been copied by most of the State papers and commented upon. It will be found upon our fourth page, and while we agree with the Berkely *Gazette*, that it is a dangerous paper, we hope that its publication will do good. The attention of the State at large is called to certain facts, the existence of which may be termed the "root of the evil;" and it is to be hoped that this "manifesto" may have the effect of impressing upon our whole people the importance of stopping this growing tendency to lawlessness, and that the best way to do it is to rigidly enforce the law under all circumstances. In a word "let no guilty man escape." If there is any defect in our Jury system or in any thing else pertaining to our courts of justice let it be corrected, and then let our people determine to punish all lawbreakers—Judge Lynch included.

THE COLOR LINE.

Because a man is black that is no reason why he is not just as eligible as one who is white to compete for a prize at the great national drill which is to take place in Washington in May. Two or three companies of colored men are booked to appear at the drill, and, it is stated, that this is the sole reason why certain Alabama companies intend to withdraw from it. How very silly. The Washington drill will be a national affair, and it ought and will include all classes who are citizens of the United States. To prohibit these colored companies to enter this drill would be undemocratic, and the principle thus established would militate against the true genius of a broad and liberal form of government. The test is one of military efficiency and not one of social status. Qualities of character are the needful requisites in soldiery and not the peculiarities of the skin. So, Alabama, don't be foolish about this matter. If your companies withdraw from this drill on account of the color line, it will not speak well for the broad and liberal views of our Southern companies.

MAKING OF SILK.

The cultivation of silk, says the Wilmington, N. C., *Star* may yet become profitable in the Southern States. There is in this country a Women's Silk Culture Association that has already held six annual meetings. It ought to interest the women as it is surely in their line to grow cocoons and make silk. In 1850, there were 67 silk manufacturing establishments in this country. In 1880, there were 382. The goods manufactured amount to $34,000,000 in round numbers. We do not know whether or no any of these establishments are in the South. The time was, long ago, when the silk cultivation was an industry in North Carolina and Georgia. In 1733, the Swiss worked in this direction in South Carolina, but the product was small. As early as 1732 it was made in Georgia. By 1750 9,300 pounds of cocoons were produced. Raw silk to the amount of $8,800 was exported from that one State.

What has been done can be done again. It is not improbable that in the years to come the mulberry tree will again be cultivated and the silk business be one of the multiplied industries. North Carolina may again try its hand.

Since preparing the above we find a short editorial in the Greensboro *State* on the subject of producing silk. It says:

"It is said that no place in the world is superior to some parts of North Carolina for the silk worm. The climate suits the mulberry tree and the silk worm prospers here. A letter from Mr. Brown, of Ink, in Wilkes county, which we forwarded to Washington, brought the letter which we print below."

The letter is from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is to the effect that the needed instructions can be obtained from that Department free of charge and that after the 1st of July next cocoons will be purchased by the Department at market prices. It says:

"The cocoons must, however, be dry and this drying takes about three months after the stifling. Before shipping any lots samples should be sent to us in accordance with circular 36."

What has become of the Sumter Silk Association? If it is still in existence we would be glad to receive for publication a report of their experience so far.

The Fair of the Manning Guards.

(Correspondence of the News and Courier.)

MANNING, April 22.—The Guards' fair is over at last, and everybody is sorry. It was the grandest social event ever held in the town, and socially, as well as financially, was more than a success. Your correspondent has attended some of Columbia's and Charleston's grandest military entertainments, but none that surpassed that of the Guards.

Early Wednesday morning the vehicles from the country began to roll in, and by 3 o'clock, the time appointed for the shooting-match, the town was well filled with strangers from the country and elsewhere. The shooting match was held at the range of the Guards, just below the depot, and the prize, a handsome cup was won by them, though they found contestants worthy of their steel in the Hampton Light Dragoons and Connor Mounted Riflemen, the two cavalry companies of the county.

The fair proper opened at 7 o'clock, in the Courthouse, which had been gorgeously decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the town. Such a scene as was there presented has seldom been witnessed. Couples of beautiful ladies and handsome men, crowds of happy children, and even the old folks looked happy. The inspiring strains of the Italian band lent a charm to the occasion. The flag of the old Manning Guards was presented to the company by Capt. John C. Manning, through Judge John S. Wilson, and was received by Capt. A. Levi. Capt. Manning's father, Col. Brown Manning, was the first Captain of the original Guards and had the flag in his possession at the time of his death. Upon the reorganization of the company Capt. Manning signified his intention of presenting it to the company, and the fair was made the occasion for the formal presentation.

On Thursday the raffling for the beautiful articles was begun, and continued until last night, when all were disposed of After the fair was over the young folks adjourned to Loyn's Hall and tripped the light fantastic for several hours, when the Manning Guards Fair became one of the pleasures of the past, but one long to be remembered in the history of the town. The amount realized will be sufficient to procure the uniforms for the company, and we hope soon to see them on dress parade. Too much credit cannot be given the ladies who so generously gave their services and donations to the soldiers, nor to those merchants whose contributions were so freely made.

Among the visitors to the fair were Misses Bossard, Blanding, Graham and Newton, of Sumter, Miss Furman, of Greenville, and Messrs. Tindal and Graham, of Sumter.

President McBryde to Resign.

Dr. John M. McBryde, President of the South Carolina College, has for some time been considering the offer of the Presidency of the University of Tennessee. The people of South Carolina will regret to learn that he has signified his acceptance, to take effect at the close of the current session of the College here. The post to which President McBryde has been called is an important one, and he is well qualified to fill it ably and honorably. His salary has been fixed at $5,000 per annum. Dr. McBryde's departure will be a loss to the College and to the State. —*Columbia Record.*

Mr. Benet, Secretary of the State Bar Association, announces that Hon Joel Prentice Bishop, of Cambridge, Mass., has consented to deliver the next annual address before the State Bar Association. Mr. Bishop is quite a distinguished jurist, being a law professor at Harvard and the author of several works on criminal law which are everywhere regarded as authority.

A canning factory is soon to be established in Columbia.

DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD.

The Ex-Confederates Conducting a War of Words.

General G. T. Beauregard, in a four-column letter in the New Orleans *Picayune*, replies to what he considers reflections on his course at the battle of Shiloh, contained in the speech of the Hon. Jefferson Davis at the unveiling of the statue of General Albert Sidney Johnson in New Orleans. General Beauregard claims that he did the best he could with men who were absolutely worn out by hunger and fatigue. His reply is severe, and discloses the existence of a bitter enmity between himself and Mr. Davis. At the same time General Beauregard gives the following estimate of General Albert Sidney Johnson: 'I am one of the many in the South who believe, even to this day, that had he been at the head of the Confederate government during the terrible ordeal we had to go through from 1861 to 1865 the results of the war would have been altogether different, and if not a complete success, at any rate not by far such an overwhelming disaster.'

MR. DAVIS'S SEVERE REPLY TO GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 23.—Jefferson Davis, in the *Picayune* of Sunday morning, replies to the communication of General Beauregard in that paper of last Sunday animadverting on the remarks of the former delivered at the time of the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston at Metairie Cemetery, in this city, on the 6th instant. The President of the late Confederacy says:

'In your issue of yesterday there is a communication signed 'G T. Beauregard,' in which is a special reference to my remarks at the unveiling of the statue of General Johnston, and I ask the privilege of replying through your columns to that portion of the communication. As you are aware my remarks were unpremeditated, and under the circumstances, it would have been very difficult, if not impossible to make an exact report. It seems, however, to have been sufficiently clear to be understood by the writer of the communication, who undertakes to reduce a quotation to 'plain language,' and then in a quibbling explanation of his 'plain language' shows that he knew the true meaning of my remarks. If he did not I will aid his understanding by specially stating that in my opinion the only mistake of General Johnston in relation to the battle of Shiloh was in not personally making the order of march from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, for which his large experience in the movement of troops peculiarly qualified him, instead of intrusting that duty to General Beauregard, his second in command, and who had seen comparatively little service with troops in the field.

"If in this way, as appears by contemporaneous statements, a day was needlessly spent on the march, it was a mistake with serious consequences. Then follows the bold assertion that I was mistaken in supposing the telegraphic dispatch had been lost in which General Johnston explained to me his plan of battle. To prove my mistake the emphatic announcement is made, 'It is not lost.'

'One might reasonably expect, after such a declaration, that the dispatch described by me would be produced; but instead thereof there is given a dispatch reciting the order of march from Corinth and the assignment to positions on the field, and this is offered as the telegram 'now occupying our attention'—a poor fulfillment of the hope suggested by the round assertion that the dispatch referred to by me had not been lost. In regard to the lost dispatch I stated nothing new in my remarks on the 6th inst. Substantially and more fully the same matter was published by me in 1881, in my 'Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.' Both dispatches were lost, but the one published was supplied from the original in the possession of Col. W. P. Johnston. It gave the order of march and the general disposition of battle. The other, as stated, was in a cipher agreed upon by General Johnston and myself and only used on special occasions. The original, for obvious reasons, was not therefore to be found in his letter book I shall not notice in detail the self-laudation of the long communication under review, but will merely say that if General Beauregard was the author of the plan of battle; if he was present throughout with the troops who fought it; if he was on the field when Johnston fell; if the enemy had not then been driven from point to point, and if General Beauregard 'throughout the whole day, before as well as after the death of General Johnston,' did 'direct the general movements of our forces' and did, after the fall of his chief, actively press the attack so that the right and centre of the enemy only began to give way in confusion after General Beauregard had assumed command, and if the order to retire was not given until after an attempt to make a concerted onslaught had been made, but, as he states, 'was desultory, without spirit or order, and failed in effect,' and if it was not until just before sunset that he ordered a cessation of hostilities, then many eye-witnesses of good repute have greatly misstated the important facts in regard to the battle of Shiloh, and especially as to how a victory was well nigh won and how it was forfeited

'Mere assertion will not rebut that mass of weighty evidence which has been adduced. I have no disposition to enter into this controversy, and did not mention General Beauregard either by name or official designation in my remarks on the 6th instant. He undertook to make plain as a reference to himself what might have been generally supposed to belong to some staff officer, but he knew the rightful owner, and claimed his own, and proved that it would not refer to anything which happened on the field of Shiloh. It would have been more pertinent if he had shown that the order of march had not been the cause of delay in the arrival of the troops at the point of junction. In the effort to pay a just tribute to the memory of General Albert Sidney Johnston there was certainly no wish to detract from any one. His merit raised him above such need, and it would have been an offense to his moral nature to have mingled his praise with detraction. Envy, jealousy, or a desire to appropriate the glory of another could never have found a resting place in the mind of Johnston. He was a devotee to duty and a worshipper at the shrine of truth. He died for his country's cause and is embalmed in the hearts of a grateful people. Respectfully yours."

Depth of the Charleston Earthquake.

In a communication to the National Academy of Sciences, Captain C. E. Dutton gave on Tuesday a calculation of the depth of the Charleston earthquake centrum, which puts it at the enormous distance of twelve miles below the earth's surface. The calculation by Robert Mallet of the depth at which the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 originated was the first attempt to solve such a problem. Working on the assumption that the earth wave radiates in straight lines from the origin, and hence at different distances from the centre of surface disturbance it has different angles of emergence. Mallet found that lines drawn parrallel to these angles, if projected, would intersect each other at a mean depth of about five miles under the surface. From seismometric and other indications the mean depth of the Yokohama earthquake of 1880 was calculated to have been about three and a quarter miles. While much greater depths of centrum have been assigned to some earthquakes, the accuracy of the calculations has been doubtful. Captain Dutton's new method of determining the depth of the focal cavity at Charleston gives, therefore, a most remarkable result. But his conclusion is in harmony with the observation of Mallet, that 'earthquakes which have a very great area of sensible disturbance have also a very deep seismal focus.'

Death of an Old Citizen of Columbia.

Capt John McKenzie, a resident of Columbia since 1840, died on Saturday evening last, in the 78th, year of his age. He was a native of Port Glasgow, Scotland, but left the land of his birth when a mere lad, and resided in New York for a number of years, where (after the death of his father) he learned the business of a confectioner and baker, and was united in marriage in that city to Miss A. W. Hoff. Mr. McKenzie was a charter member of the Governor's Guards; was connected with the Independent Fire Company for about forty years, as an active member, President and afterwards on the honorary list; filled the highest position in Mansonry and Odd Fellowship; had been Alderman and Mayor of Columbia; was one of the citizens' committee which bore the flag of truce and surrendered the city to Sherman's forces on the ever memorable 17th, of February, 1865; took an active part in political matters until the release of the State from Radical rule; was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, and as far as his means would allow aided many charitable objects. His wife departed this life nearly seven years ago, and of a family of seven children only four daughters survive him. Mr. McKenzie was highly respected by all who knew him, and he had literally hosts of friends, old and young, throughout the State. His remains were interred in the family lot in Elmwood Cemetey this afternoon.—*Columbia Record, April* 18.

A Marriage on Horseback.

The ceremony that united Miss Bessie Cash and Dr. Trippett in 'holy wedlock bands' was performed while bride and groom sat upon horses, the officiating minister standing on the porch of Col. Cash's residence, several witnesses to the marriage—including the bride's father—also occupying positions on the porch. The style is somewhat an innovation on custom but, we think, quite a sensible one. Now, somebody will ask: Is it proper to call the horseback ride that so appropriately succeeded the marriage ceremony a *bridle* tour?—*Rockingham (N. C) Rocket.*

Penitentiary Population.

The spring term of Court in the different counties have thus far sent to the Penitentiary 195 convicts, apportioned as follows: Abbeville 8, Anderson 3, Barnwell 7, Beaufort 6, Berkeley 7, Charleston 7, Chester 10, Chesterfield 3, Clarendon 6, Colleton 7, Darlington 15, Edgefield 8, Fairfield 11, Georgetown 2, Greenville 3, Hampton 2, Kershaw 8, Lancaster 5, Laurens 11, Lexington 2, Marion 7, Marlboro 6, Newberry 4, Oconee 3, Orangeburg 4, Richland 5, Spartanburg 12, Sumter 8, Union 2, Williamsburg 4, York 9. Total 195.

The counties of Aiken, Horry and Pickens have yet to be heard from.

There are now in confinement 1,047 convicts, against 985 at the time of the last annual report, Oct. 31, 1886.—*News and Courier 16th.*

A special correspondent of the Columbia *Register* writing from Camden says: W. A. Schrock has charge of and owns an enterprise of which Camden can justly be proud. I mean the DeKalb Poultry Yard, on the corner of DeKalb and Littleton street. This was started over three years ago, and after learning by experience what is the best, Mr. Schrock now breeds black Leghorns, silver-spangled Hamburgs and Wyandottes, and contemplates adding to his list of breeds white-crested black Polish and white-faced black Spanish. Mr. Schrock, who is prominent in the National Poultry Association, and who by the way is a young man, has met with gratifying success in his poultry venture, winning first prize wherever he has exhibited. He takes pleasure in showing to other poultry fanciers his finely arranged yard of beautiful and valuable chickens.

The New York *Sun* prints this in regard to Mr. James R. Randall, and Anniston's new paper, the Hot Blast:

One of the new journals of the South whose advent is worthy of special record is the Hot Blast, published at Annistone, Ala. Annistone is said, by the *Courier-Journal*, to be 'not last among the coming cities of the iron belt.' The editor is Mr. James R. Randall, author of 'Maryland, My Maryland,' a famous song of the civil war. Now he is a journalist of a reunited country and a promoter of the great boom of productive industry The Southern iron belt is a great thing. It will fill the South with prosperity, it extends into Kentucky, and it will knock the spots out of the idea of a tariff for revenue only. What help that will be to the Democracy it is needless to say. We present our warmest compliments to our new, important and esteemed contemporary, the Hot Blast. Long may it blow.

A sensation has been created at Ridge Spring, S. C., by the reported discovery of an electric pit (Mr. Wm. Merritt's flower pit) which cured Mr. Merritt who has for fourteen years been a dreadful sufferer from chronic rheumatism and dyspepsia.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1887.

The week has been a quiet one apparently in Washington, but when one comes to think of it much of interest has transpired, and the President, at least, can testify that the drafts upon his attention have been sufficient to occupy every moment of his time. In the first place he reviewed the wet bedraggled Emancipation parade, which was well-nigh divested of all its glory by torrents of rain. He accorded a special reception to the Madison Square theatrical company, and attended their performance for the benefit of the 'Actor's Fund'; he made several important appointments, had a conference with the new Pacific Railroad Commissioners who have arrived in the city, and, never neglecting his tri-weekly handshakings for the public, has been interviewed each day privately, by a score or more of public men, politicians and friends.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission now occupy their permanent quarters in a handsome new building with a white marble front, on F street. At last the Commission has decided upon and appointed its Secretary, Mr. Mosely, who was found in Boston. He is a Democrat and a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature. He is also a lumber merchant and has had valuable experience in the railroad business.

The time of the Commission is taken up with the consideration of the numerous complaints and petitions before them, and with the reception of visitors, the petitioners and complainers, who come in person. The Commission has been receiving letters on all sorts of irrelevant subjects from different parts of the United States, and becoming tired of answering conundrums, not arising from specific complaints which the law authorizes them to consider, they have just published a statement of the limits of their jurisdiction and powers.

This important utterance of the Commission, while it apparently avoids the questions to which it is applied and refers the questioners to the railroads and courts for the preliminary and ultimate constructions of the law, points out the methods by which such questions can come before them, and makes a suggestion, which, if observed, will prevent ninety-nine out of one hundred of such questions from ever arising.

The fruitful cause of these conundrums is the attitude of the railroads, which enforce vigorously, promptly and liberally everything in the law that can possibly tend to swell their revenues, endeavor to suspend or avoid everything which can reduce their charges, and fall into a panic-stricken condition at the idea of running the risk of a penalty by giving a liberal construction to the clauses authorizing reduced rates in certain cases. With many of the roads the purpose is twofold, to make money and to create discomforts which may be attributed to the law, bringing to it if possible unpopularity and repeal.

The Commission say that there is nothing novel in the provisions of the law establishing the general principles, under which interstate commerce must now be conducted. They simply bring back the business of the common carriers to the well settled principles of the common law.

Since I last wrote you Spring has arrived in Washington and with it renewed interest in the National Drill which takes place next month. Preparations for the event are being carried briskly forward and it is learned that some of the companies will arrive considerably in advance of the time of the Encampment. The Monument grounds are being put in readiness for the camp, and grand stands are being erected for spectators around the elipse on which the contest for prizes will be held. Nearly one hundred organizations will participate, and they will come from almost every State in the Union.

Some of the citizens of Washington are completely frustrated over the enforcement of some old laws which it was thought were so useless from disuse that they could not be used. They are the old Sunday closing laws, which require that all places of business where anything is done or sold for profit, except apothecary shops and undertaking establishments, shall be hermetically sealed on the first day of the week. The authorities have resurrected these laws from the statue book which has been so long ignored, and are enforcing them vigorously.

In view of the great influx of strangers expected here during the time of the National Drill, some earnest appeals have been made by the leading hotel proprietors and other public spirited citizens for relief from the operations of that ordinance against Sunday shaving, passed, as they say, when this extensive metropolis was nothing more than a good sized country town.

Who Gets Cotton Profits.

A citizen on yesterday sold several bales of cotton at the top of the market to a well known buyer. The purchaser turned to another buyer standing within a few feet of him and disposed of the ticket representing his purchase at a profit of four dollars. The second buyer walked across the streets to a manufacturer's agent and in a minute or two returned, reporting a profit of three dollars and a half on the same lot of cotton.

The original seller observed the transaction with evidences of intense disgust and rapidly figured out that the two buyers in five minutes and without turning a hair divided more net profit than he had received for many days of hard work and an indefinite amount of perspiration. Then and there he registered a gentle but effective swear that he would never, never sell a pound of his cotton to a buyer. All he makes, hereafter, will go to the manufactury direct.—*Greenville News April*, 21.

When you consider the question of necessary food for a field hand you will see that it costs little. A hand can live well on $1 75 a month provided his cooking has not to be paid for. A bushel of meal costs 80 cents, a fourth of a pound of meat a day will cost 55 cents, and that leaves 40 cents for molasses, salt and other extras. That will bring the living up to $21.00 a year. The farmer who boards his hands can do it at this price, if he attaches no value to his vegetables and fruit and the occasional chicken pie on extra occasions. If any one should hire a dozen hands and hire a cook for them, they could be boarded at $20.00 each a year. Living is now cheap. It is waste and extravagance that ruin most people.

NEWS ITEMS.

A colored woman and child were killed by lightning near Conway, S. C., on Friday, April 15.

The citizens of Sullivan's Island are raising a sum of money to place a monument over 'Oceola.' It is hoped to have the unveiling ceremonies some time this summer.

Was there a pre-historic city under the site of the present city of Asheville, N. C.? Remains of pavements, curbing, cobble-stones, &c., have been found several feet below the middle of Patton avenue.

The inter-state commerce bill, says an exchange, isn't bad. We have examined it carefully, and can find no clause that requires a newspaper to give a railroad company $7 worth of advertising for forty cents.

Five Southern companies still decline to compete in drill with the negro companies. They are the True Blues and the Grays of Montgomery, Ala., the Rifles of Atlanta, the State Rifles of Jackson, Miss., and the Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, N. C.

The contest for United States Senator from Florida has assumed the form of a very stubborn deadlock. Ballots to the number of 57 have been held, with neither result nor indication of any result. It is suggested that lovesick Jones might run in as dark horse, but of course this a joke.

Augusta is to have a grand hotel built upon the ruins of the old Globe, with an elevator and all modern improvements. The new hotel is to be called 'The Coskery,' in compliment to one of Augusta's prominent citizens.

Mr. Wm. E. Goode, the father of the victim of the recently lynched murderers in Yorkville, and was taken to the State Lunatic Asylum several weeks ago, is said to be very much improved in his mental condition and he is now allowed to stroll about she groun 's of the Asylum. It is thought that he will soon entirely recover.

The Atlanta *Constitution* is authority for the statement that the Birmingham boom has finally collapsed and that more than a million dollars, of real estate notes have gone to protest. This gives us a dawning confidence in the stability of the Birmingham boom.

A Russian dispatch says the Czar's Palace is guarded by four batteries of artillery, one battalion of infantry and two Cossack regiments and hundreds of detectives are on the spot disguised as laborers, coachmen, gardeners and servants. From this it would appear that the poor Czar is having a pretty lively time.

This is the season of cyclones. Last week an account was published of a destructive one in Isle of Wight and Southampton counties, Virginia. On 22nd a cyclone passed over Paris, Kentucky, doing considerable damage. On the same day a most terrific one swept over Vernon county Missouri, destroying everything in its course. Of five members of the Miller family four were killed. Other persons are known to have been killed. It is thought that twenty-five perished.

The application for a charter for the Mount Pleasant canning company was sent to Columbia several days ago, and the charter is expected by every mail. As soon as it does arrive notice will be given of the opening of books of subscription. In the mean time applications for stock have been received from Georgia, Florida and other Southern States. The board of incorporators feel sure that the factory will be turning out hermetically sealed fruits and vegetables by the first part of June.—*Berkeley Gazette.*

During the thunder storm on the afternoon of the 15th instant, says the *Pee Dee Index*, published at Marion, while Mr. Henry Shelly was riding through a piece of woodland, about three miles from Marion, a large, heavy limb from a tree on the side of the road fell across his horse's back, killing the animal instantly A branch of the limb struck Mr. Shelly on the face and shoulder, but fortunately he escaped without receiving any serious hurt. It was a narrow escape for him.

The Clearing House returns for last week showed a great increase over the preceding week. The number of business failures has diminished. Money is lower—the average in New York being 4½ per cent. The gross earnings of 58 railroads for January and February increased $6,894,879. Southern roads show a gain of 19 per cent. The earnings for first week in April show a gain of $878,577, an increase of 30 per cent. over the same week for 1886. Flour and meal firm. Speculations in wheat feverish and unsettled. Corn dull. Oats declined. Dry goods jobbing trade in New York very light.

If anti Protectionists were to surrender and all Americans were to accept the Republican doctrine of taxing a people to death to make them rich what would happen? In a few years the United States would be completely isolated. A great Chinese Wall would surround this country completely. All foreign goods would be entirely excluded, and all American productions would be kept at home. Our people would barter and trade with each other. The countries of the world of course would retaliate. They would put up a Chinese Wall so as to shut out American fabrics and farm products and our people would repeat the experiment of growing rich like the two boys in the barn loft who spent their time in swapping knives with each other.—*Wilmington Star.*

A Big Pile of Bees.

A curiosity could have been seen in Mr G. G. Alexander's bee yard on last Thursday in the shape of a tremendous pile of bees. During the morning several large swarms came off, and all of them settled together near the ground on a bush. Mr. A. was not at home at the time to attend to them, and before he arrived a great many more came off and settled upon the same pile, forming a bunch of bees about four feet high and nearly three in diameter. There must have been at least twenty swarms in the bunch, and they would have filled two flour barrels to overflowing with bees. When Mr. A. did arrive he went to work and divided the pile into eleven hives, several of them being filled to the brim with bees. It was the largest bunch of bees we have ever seen.—*Camden Journal.*

Save Your Umbrellas.

Your name neatly put in your umbrella with White Lead for only 25 cents. Leave at *Watchman and Southron* office.

Providence Items.

PROVIDENCE, S. C., April 20, 1887.

Mr. Editor: This section was visited with a heavy rain on Friday afternoon, accompanied with a hail; but there was no damage done. The weather has been quite cool ever since.

A bad stand of corn is reported all over the neighborhood, and some of the planters are talking of plowing up and planting over.

I am glad to report that the fruit crop is not entirely destroyed in this section. There will be over a half of a crop.

The Rev. LeGrand Guerry, of Summerville, preached at the Bradford's Spring Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, April 17th. On every third Sunday in the month during the Summer, Mr. Guerry will hold services at that place.

Messrs. Spann, Jackson and Richbourg South Carolina immigrants to Florida have returned home. It looks as if there is no place like South Carolina after all. Mr. Spann reports that the South Carolinians in Florida are sick, very sick of that place.

The Rev. W. O. Watson will deliver a Temperance address at Providence Church on Saturday, April 23d. Yours,

PROVIDENCE.

We hear from Johnston, says the Edgefield *Chronicle*, that during the late holiness meeting there, a rather fashionable young lady professed to Mr. Leitch that she had been sanctified; and that he replied to her, with considerable emphasis, 'Oh, no, you haven't; no, you haven't. Because if you had, you would have pulled off that bustle!'

For a severe and aggravated cough accompanied by a sore chest, I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with the most satisfactory results, obtaining, as I did, speedy relief. John Glover, Portsmouth, Va.

Salvation Oil once tried, always used. 25 cents.

An Expensive Delay.

Is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion, debility, rheumatism, and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., April 27, 1887.

COTTON.—About 10 bales were sold during the week ending the 27th. The market closed firm. We quote: Ordinary 9; Good Ordinary 9¼; Low Middling 9½; Middling 9¾; Good Middling 10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26, 1887.

COTTON.—Market closed firm. Sales 25 bales. Quotations are: Strict Low Middling 10¼; Middling 10¼; Strict Middling 10½.

MOMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies Memorial Association will meet at Music Hall on Monday evening, May 2nd, at 6 o'clock, to make arrangements for Memorial day, the 10th inst. All interested in doing honor to our Soldier dead are requested to be present.

By order of the President.

L. W. DICK, Secretary.

BENEFIT
—OF—
T. K. A. Literary Society.

THERE WILL BE AN

ORIGINAL MAY CANTATA

Performed by the pupils of the Eclectic College at the MUSIC HALL on the evening of MAY 5th.

Doors open at 8 P. M.

Performance to begin at 8½.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Tickets to be bought at Schwerin's Book Store. April 27.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY,
—AT—
Mrs. White's and Miss Miller's,

Consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS AND BONNETS

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, GAUZES, RUCHINGS, &c.,

Children's Lawn and Lace Bonnets in variety.

ZEPHYRS AND CANVAS.

Orders solicited and will receive prompt attention.

April 20.

FOR SALE.

2 HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE TOWN of Sumter, near the business portion of town. Also, ONE SECOND HAND PIANO in good condition. Apply to

JOHN T. GREEN,
Sumter, S. C.

April 19, 1887. 1m

INSURANCE LICENSE.
State of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1, 1887.

I CERTIFY THAT MR. GEO. A. BROWN, of Mechanicsville, Agent of the VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Virginia,

Has complied with the requisitions of the Act of the General Assemby entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said Geo. A. Brown, Agent aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of Insurance in this State, in the County of Sumter, for and in behalf of said Company.

Expires March 31st, 1888.

W. E. STONEY,
April 7 Comptroller General

G. S. SEALY'S
Drug Store,
Under Music Hall,
SUMTER, S. C.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

constanly on hand. A fine assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES, LADIES' REQUISITES, and all articles kept by first class druggists.

Soda Water in season with choice cream syrups.

Personal attention given to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions.

G. S. SEALY,
Apr 13 Graduate of Pharmacy.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

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Premium List with either.

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New Advertisements.

In Tarrant's Seltzer you behold
A certain cure for young and old;
For Constipation will depart,
And Indigestion quickly start;
Sick Headache, too, will soon subside,
When Tarrant's Seltzer has been tried.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

DR. J. B. PATRICK, JR.,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL VISIT MAYESVILLE ON THE 11th of May and will remain one week. Office at Capt. J. F. Bland's. He has all of the very latest improvements and can give the very best references. All work thoroughly first class and guaranteed. Nitrous Oxides or Laughing gas used in extracting teeth.

MILLINERY.

The Misses McElhose would invite the attention of their patrons and the public generally to their new stock of

Spring & Summer Millinery.

This stock includes a full line of IMPORTED

Hats and Bonnets,
—ALSO,—

A Large Stock of *Untrimmed Straws in all Colors,*

Together with a Great Variety of FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FANCY GAUZES, RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS, etc., RUCHINGS, LADIES' COLLARS, AND CUFFS.

A Full and Complete Line of

CORSETS,

And the Latest Styles in BUSTLES, INFANTS' DRESSES, CAPS, etc.

Always on hand.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

April 7

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 MAY 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:

All that tract of land containing ninety-four acres, in Sumter County, adjoining lands now or formerly of R. S Brown, M. Cato, W. L. Sanders and lands belonging to the children of E. Scott Carson: as shewn by a plat thereof, made by T. R. Cantey, D. S., levied on and to be sold as the property of Washington Cato, deceased, under the execution of Samuel R. Marshall and others, against James D. Graham, C. C. P., as administrator of Washington Cato, deceased.

MARION SANDERS, S. S. C.
Sheriff's Office, April 6, 1887.

NEW PARALLEL BIBLE.

TWO BIBLES IN ONE VOLUME.

The Authorized Version and the Revised Version in Parallel Columns, Line for Line, upon each Page.

With the Following Most Valuable and Indispensable Illustrated and Descriptive Features;

An introductory history of the manuscript and early printed editions of the Holy Bible, with fac-similes of the same.

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Bird's-eye view of the Holy Land. This beautiful feature gives a better and clearer idea of the general positions of the rivers, lakes, mountains and places of interest mentioned in the Bible than can be obtained from reading. Any one can readily find the different places, as they are all numbered and an explanatory key accompanies each illustration.

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Elegant full-page steel line engravings, Dore gallery of Scriptural illustrations, finely illuminated marriage certificate and record of births, marriages and deaths.

Summary of Biblical antiquities, describing the customs, religion, domestic life and occupations of the Israelites, also a topographical and geographical account of Canaan, Galilee, Samaria and Judea.

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Record of the principal events of