

The Watchman and Southerner.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

The Watchman and Southerner was founded in 1850 and the True Southerner in 1866. The Watchman and Southerner 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 Southerner 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.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

This is an important election year. Offices from the presidency down are to be filled. The Republicans are not idle, and the Democracy must work as a unit in order to be victorious.

The local clubs are being re-organized, the preliminary work of the campaign is being started, and now is the time for all Democrats to come promptly forward and take an active part in the re-organization of their party organizations. What the Prosperity Reporter says to the people of Newberry is equally applicable to our people, viz: The need of the best men in the party making their influence felt in the re-organization of the Democratic clubs cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such clubs are the foundation of party organization. The influence of the different clubs is felt throughout all other party meetings. The County Conventions are composed of delegates from the several Democratic Clubs in a county. Those delegates, fresh from the club room and its influences, in County Convention assembled, select men who compose the State Democratic Convention. How important, then, that the most substantial citizens make their voice heard in the organization of the clubs, as well as in the selection of delegates by such organizations. Keep pure the source of the stream, and the water will be sweet.

Stop log-rolling at the club meetings, and the days of wire-pulling in the conventions will be numbered. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose by all true Democrats taking an active interest in the re-organization and work of their clubs.

THE TARIFF DEBATE OPENED.

The debate on the bill introduced by Mr. Mills that has for its purpose the reform of the present tariff system and the reduction of the surplus in the treasury, was opened by that gentleman on Tuesday of last week with a speech that was worthy of the subject and of the chairman of the committee that framed this important measure of reform.

The discussion of the bill will no doubt be spirited and protracted. Its object is one which every Democratic member can recognize as consonant with the great leading principle of his party that the interest of the many should be preferred to that of the few. As the bill is antagonistic to the preference of a favored class, and clashes with the privileges of monopoly, it will be strenuously opposed by the representatives of a party under whose auspices the various monopolistic combinations that increase the price of the necessities of life have attained such a formidable growth.

These are the two forces that will be arrayed against each other in a contest over this bill, which will necessarily be one of the fiercest that ever occurred in the legislative history of the government. Two former efforts of the Democracy, within a recent period, to reduce the excessive duties of a war tariff failed chiefly on account of a division in its own ranks. There is now an appearance of unity among the Democratic members on this most important economic question, and it may be reasonably hoped that there are enough Republicans in Congress sufficiently interested in the welfare of the country to assist in bringing this reform measure to a successful issue.

Among other strong points made by Mr. Mills, was the following:

More than twenty years had elapsed since the war ended. A generation had passed, and a new generation had appeared on the stage since peace had returned to bless our common country; but these war taxes still remained, and they were heavier to-day than they were during the five years of the existence of hostilities. The average rate of duty during the last five years amounted to 44 1/2 per cent. And during the last year the average was 47 1/2. After this large increase had been made, Congress had imposed a slight direct, or internal, revenue tax upon domestic manufacturers, and that tax had brought into the treasury in 1866 \$128,000,000. That was but a tithe of the heavy burdens that were laid upon imports. It amounted to about 3 per cent. on the whole manufactured products of the country in 1866. It was thought to be a reasonable tax to impose on manufacturers who were receiving large bounties from the government in the encouragement on the prices of their products. But that tax has gone. It could not live. It was a tax on wealth. It was a tax that came out of the pockets of the manufacturers. It was a tax that came from those into whose pockets the government has brought large bounties. Congress had imposed a tax on incomes to help carry on the war, and there were 400,170 people in the United States in 1866 that had \$707,000,000 of net income upon which they were assessed a duty, which brought into the Treasury in 1866 \$22,000,000. But that has gone. It was an enormous tax. It was said to be inquisitorial in its nature, it was said to be oppressive. It was thought to be just by those who had

charge of the administration of the Government to take off these burdens and place them on the shoulders of those whom the official reports showed had nothing but a living. And a tax of 3 per cent on net incomes aggregating \$707,000,000 was swept away, but the war tax on clothing, upon food and upon labor still remained. Every effort that had been made to bring the exactions of the Government down to a peace establishment had been resisted step by step, and every effort had been defeated.

There had been a tax on railroads, but it was gone. It had not lived long after the war. It had been a tax on wealth. It was said to be oppressive to the wealthy. There had been a tax on the insurance companies. It was gone. There had been a tax on bank deposits and bank capital. It was gone. Three hundred million that had been paid by the wealth of the country had been swept away, and the burden of taxation had been made heavier, as it had been loaded upon the shoulders of those who had to support themselves and the Government. Was a tax of 6 per cent to be paid out of the pockets of the manufacturers of blankets more enormous than the tax of 70 per cent paid by the consumer on imported and domestic products? Was the tax of 3 per cent on incomes more oppressive than the tax of 100 per cent on women's and children's dress goods? Yet all these taxes on wealth had gone, and the gentlemen of the minority boasted that they had reduced taxes to the amount of \$360,000,000, while the Democratic party had reduced it only a bagatelle. That was the splendid column these gentlemen had erected.

All the tax on wealth had passed away and all the burdens had been cast upon the shoulders of the laboring man. In 1863 taxation had still further been reduced, and a magnificent shaft which the party then in power had erected to commemorate its legislative wisdom and the beneficence of its laws was crowded with a capstone taking the internal revenue tax off playing cards, and putting a tax of 20 per cent on Bibles. [Laughter.] The Democratic party had been trying to reduce taxation upon the necessities of life, and it was charged by gentlemen on the other side that it had not accomplished any reduction. That would be a grave charge if the gentlemen who made it were not guilty of having prevented the Democrats from accomplishing the reduction.

It did not lie in their mouths to charge the Democrats with failing to reduce taxation when they had mustered their whole strength to strike out the existing class of the bills presented by the Democrats. Twice they had accomplished that, and twice they had refused even to consider the question of a reduction of taxation. The tax on consumption was paid by hard daily toil. Suppose a laborer with a dollar a day could buy a wooten suit of clothes for \$10. It required ten days' labor to purchase it, but when the tariff put on a duty of 100 per cent, the suit would cost \$20. Then it required 20 days' labor for the man to secure what he could otherwise have secured for ten days' labor. Had not ten days of labor been annihilated?

Bishop Hood, of North Carolina, one of the leading men in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is said by the New York World to have expounded in the Conference in that city "a grand scheme of restoring prosperity to the South and reducing the surplus in the treasury." He proposes to have the Southern slaveholders reimbursed for their slaves, on the basis of \$100 per slave. As there were 4,000,000 slaves in the South, this would let loose a considerable sum of money. The Bishop's idea is that the negroes of the South would get some of it and would share in the general prosperity. We commend this able colored brother's views, says the Columbia Record, to the forthcoming Republican Convention.

One of the needs of Sumter referred to in our "Teacher's Column," on the last page is a thorough system of graded schools, and we are glad to learn that a movement is on foot to secure the same. We hope so, and will be glad to do all in our power to aid.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association met in Columbia last week and prepared an "Address to the People of South Carolina," which is just published. We will give it to our readers next week.

THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

We call attention to the official notice of the meeting of the Association on Tuesday afternoon next.

It is a subject in which all our people should feel a deep and abiding interest. Not that we would perpetuate the passions engendered by civil war, but we would do honor to those who have left us a bright and glowing example of patriotic heroism and self sacrifice in the interests of duty. We remember our dead, not only as Southerners, but as shedding lustre on our united country; not as sectionalists, but as citizens of a common country, and conservators of a common heritage. Still we are pardonably proud of them as "our dead," our kin and kin, who battled against immense odds and illustrated our civilization before the world as containing elements of character that would do honor to any people. In this spirit let all our citizens respond to the call of the Association, and make it a full meeting on next Tuesday, as there is business of importance to be attended to.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

From a circular from Harvey Fisk and Sons, New York, we call the following interesting bit of information in regard to the National finances of this country. The figures are from the official statement of the Treasurer of the United States issued on the 31st of last March: Gross amount of cash in the hands of Treasurer, \$673,158,371 69 against which has been issued in gold, silver, and legal tender note certificates \$292,395,394 00, leaving net money in his hands as Treasurer, \$380,762,977 69, out of which the Treasurer has \$61,-

231,647 36, lying in the National Banks, secured by deposit with him of Government Bonds.

Of this vast sum \$100,000,000 is retained as reserve against the Legal Tender notes; \$37,249,253 08 is retained to cover various appropriations; \$99,192,622 15 is the actual net amount retained to cover redemptions of National Bank notes, leaving at this date, of this amount \$25,752,828 20 is fractional silver.

The spirit of all laws of Congress is that only \$100,000,000 shall be kept idle, but from this statement we see \$230,826,758 54 is kept idle, and with the nearly \$100,000,000 also idle awaiting the slow process of redeeming National Bank notes, we have a grand total of idle money of upwards of three hundred and thirty millions, or sufficient to redeem on a two per cent basis all the outstanding 1/4 per cent bonds due in 1891, and with the additional accumulation of surplus up to end of the fiscal year June 30, 1888—say \$36,000,000—would then leave the \$100,000,000 reserve against legal tenders intact and some \$28,000,000 besides.

From the above we should judge that the United States is quite a wealthy country, and could very easily afford to reduce the tariff on necessities. Otar of roses, a perfume used by the rich, is admitted free, while castor oil has to pay a tax of 120 per cent.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1888. The great speech made by Representative Mills in the House of Representatives on Tuesday in favor of revenue reform is still the principal subject of conversation in political circles. Those who wish to, can of course continue the worship of the war tariff, but they must not expect to hear their god spoken of in reverential terms by revenue reformers who consider it at best but a robber of the people.

Mr. Mills' speech was the opening gun in the great tariff battle which is likely to rage with more or less violence during the remainder of the session. Kelley, of Pa., replied to Mr. Mills with a long manuscript from which he read the usual old protection arguments.

It is now positively, but not officially, stated that Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, our present Minister to England, will be nominated Chief Justice of the United States. Although he is sixty-six years old he is well preserved, and as a lawyer he is considered the peer of any in the country. He is a democrat, and in his construction of the Constitution and in all other questions he is thoroughly qualified to take up the duties of the position from the first hour he ascends the Supreme bench. In fact, barring his age, his appointment to the place would give satisfaction. He is expected here in a few days.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have by a strict party vote decided to report adversely on the Fisheries Treaty.

The handsome residence purchased in this city by the friends of the late Gen. Hancock has been formally transferred to his widow.

Secretary Whitney has written a letter to Rear Admiral Gherard placing in his charge the construction of the armored battle-ship Maine, which is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy yard. It is said that in view of the fact that this will be the first war ship built entirely by the Government for 15 years, it is highly important that the work shall be well done. He hopes that the yard will turn out a vessel that will be favorably judged by Congress and the people.

Representative Martin, of Texas, has introduced a bill in the House imposing a punishment of imprisonment for life with hard labor, or the imposition of the death penalty, for the offense of bribing or attempting to bribe any United States Judge, member of Congress, or Government officer, to render a decision or judgment, or to vote upon any pending proposition, or to do any official act.

A bill has also been introduced into the House declaring all interstate pools or combinations limiting or controlling the production, sale, or price of any article of trade or commerce, to be unlawful and a criminal conspiracy.

The House has passed a bill which provides for the establishment of a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information upon labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, to hours of labor, earnings of men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. Another bill was passed providing for arbitration between railroads and their employees.

The investigation of the Government Printing Office has been resumed. It has been fully established that there is a common practice under Mr. Benedict's republican predecessor to do private work for politicians and others.

W. J. Brennan, of Pittsburg, chairman of the Democratic county Committee in this city. He says the democrats of Pennsylvania will hold their own this year. He also announces himself as an out-and-out free trader.

The democratic members of the House held a caucus on Wednesday evening at which it was agreed to give the republicans the fullest opportunity to discuss the tariff bill, and a resolution was adopted requesting the democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to confer with the republicans of that committee and ascertain if it is possible to reach some satisfactory agreement as to the length of time discussion on the bill shall continue. As soon as this conference is held there will be another caucus.

The increasing prosperity of Southern railroads is illustrated by the February earnings of South Carolina roads as reported to the State commission. The total earnings for the month were \$782,544 38, against \$674,819 62 for February, 1887. Out of 26 roads only 4 reported a decrease in earnings, and the aggregate decrease of the 4 was only \$1,143 54. The net increase was \$103,995 22, or 15 3/4 per cent. In passenger earnings the gain was 20 1/2 per cent., and in freight earnings 16 1/2 per cent.—Manufacturers' Record.

William B. Dismore, President of the Adams Express Company, died in New York April 20, of a complication of diseases.

The depth of 219 feet has been reached in the boring of the Artesian well. Reasonably rapid progress is still being made through the bed of Fuller's earth which has not yet been passed.—Darlington News.

Cross and White, the defaulting President and Cashier of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., confined in jail there two weeks to await trial, gave bond and were released from jail Saturday at midnight. The bond was \$15,000 each. One of White's bondsmen is D. H. Graves, in whose name one of the forgeries for which Cross and White are to be tried was committed.

A Northern lady (?) created a sensation on the streets of Charleston last Friday by tampering around with a very black negro man dressed in broadcloth. The woman was in silk attire. The two went into a soda water stand and drank together on the most sociable terms. They came in on the Florida steamer and left for New York at noon. The woman's name could not be ascertained.

The cure for sickness 500 years ago was Neglect; 300 years ago, Sorcery; 100 years ago, Herbs and Drugs; 25 years ago Medicines; today it is Compound Oxygen.

Medicines weaken the whole system to strengthen one weak point! Compound Oxygen strengthens both. A doctor's average bill is \$50. Invest \$15 in our "Home Treatment," and you will save the other \$35, and feel better than you have for five years. Are you Nervous? Those tired, sick headaches vanish; Have you weak Lungs? Give compound oxygen one chance to strengthen them. Have you Dyspepsia? It will cure you!

Remember always one thing! You risk absolutely nothing in trying our treatment. It is simply breathing different air; not "dosing," or "drugging," or going a thousand miles away from home and friends. It is breathing daily into your lungs, at your own home, the concentrated vitality of all the health resorts in the world. 200 page book mailed free. For particulars, address, Drs STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., April 25, 1888. COTTON.—Receipts 30 bales. The market closed steady. Good Middling 21; Middling 20; Low Middling 19. Market still trending downwards.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24, 1888. Cotton.—Sales, 75. Quotations: middling, 9 1/2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24, 1888. SPIRITS TERPENTINE.—Sales at quotation. Market opened steady at 24 cents per gallon. Rosin—firm at 82 1/2c for Strained and 81 1/2c for Good Strained. CAJON TERPENTINE.—Virgin and Yellow Dip \$2 00, Hard \$1 00. Cotton-seed oil, none. Market Steady. Quotations are: Middling 9 1/2.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Mr. Editor: The many friends of Mr. A. BROOKS STUCKEY do most respectfully offer his name as a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Third Circuit.

LOST.

A PLAIN GOLD RING, having engraved on interior "J. D. B. to L. M. B., 3 Feb., 1848." The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same to the owner with the Watchman and Southerner.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION is called to meet in the Music Hall on Tuesday, 1st May, next, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Decoration day.

GLENN SPRINGS, SPARTANBURG CO., S. C.

This Famous Resort will be Open to Visitors

MAY 1st.

DAILY HACK LINE FROM SPARTANBURG TO THE SPRING.

DAILY MAIL.

MINERAL WATER unsurpassed by any on the continent.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLED AND SHIPPED THE YEAR ROUND.

Orders for Glenn Springs Water promptly filled.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Make every description of a Boot and Shoe that is made and of solid leather. We make no shoddy goods, and if you want something that will give you service, our goods will fill all your wants. We warrant them to give satisfaction, but one thing we want to be plainly understood, as sometimes our customers expect too much, the goods are not free good. We have never used the means of making them regular salaried men. If we ever succeed in that will inform you of it and also wish to state that while they are good and good leather, Don't give it away, but they will actually wear out, and you must not expect to never have to buy another pair of shoes. Don't when your shoes get put them out the fire. You will certainly have them scorch if you do. Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, nailed, machine-sewed and hand-stitched of fine and coarse leather. If you have never worn them, try a pair and you will find them as good as you will find them on sale.

E. C. GREEN & SON, Sumter, S. C.

Parties desiring to, can have their measures taken and shoes made to order.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING the citizens of Sumter that I will this day open a

BAKERY

on Liberty Street, next door to W. J. Andrews. All kinds of bread and cakes, baked FRESH daily. Prices as low as anywhere. Will appreciate a share of your patronage. I will appreciate to merit the same by honest dealing to all. Respectfully,

JORDAN DICKS.

As Others See Us. J. RYTTEBERG & SONS' MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

WINDY, BLOWING, SELF-INFLATED MERCHANTS.

The town is full of them. Listen to their mournful, plaintive tones. How they envy us. How they plead and beg for trade.

What wild efforts they make to convince the people that all the good things of this earth are crowded in their so-called immense establishments. Their advertisements read like fables and fairy tales. Between the lines they seem to say "DON'T GO TO RYTTEBERG'S," and yet we prosper, realizing a grand and marvelous increase in our trade week after week, month after month, and season following season. This is the telling evidence we offer, that our patrons appreciate our efforts to please and satisfy them.

IN YOUR OWN INTEREST

visit our store and make an impartial comparison between our elegant stock and the goods offered at other stores about town. If our offerings are not better, if our styles are not more attractive, if our variety is not greater, and finally, if our prices are not more reasonable, then we'll not ask or expect you to make a purchase. That's business.

J. Ryttenberg & Sons. SUMTER, S. C. April 18, 1888.

Sewing Machines.

A FINE LINE OF WEED SEWING MACHINES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Machines with Cover and Plain Table. Machines with Drop Leaf and two Extra Drawers.

AND A LOT OF THE FINE, LONG-ARM HARTFORDS.

All with the latest and improved attachments. FOR SALE LOW AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.

If you are in want don't fail to examine these before buying. D. J. WINN.

Sumter, S. C., April 18.

PLEASE ANNOUNCE

To the Public, that though there have been many Car Loads Stock already sold by me, yet there will be

ANOTHER LOAD HORSES AND MULES TO ARRIVE ABOUT MARCH 15th.

This may be the last of the season, so purchasers will find it to their interest to call early and make their selections.

Respectfully, H. HARBY. Sumter, S. C., March 12, 1888.

Estate of John N. Frierson, DECEASED. WE WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of South Carolina, on May 19th, 1888, for a final discharge as Executor and Executor of said Estate.

State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. In the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS Frederick W. Wagner and George A. Wagner, Copartners, as F. W. Wagner & Co., and Charles M. Drake, trading under the firm name of M. Drake & Son, Plaintiffs.

State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. In the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS Robert C. McAdams, Plaintiff, against James G. Spann and Jane E. Evans, Defendants.

State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. BY VIRTUE of a Decreeal Order of the Court made in the above entitled cause and dated March 14th, 1888, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the City of Sumter in said State, on Monday, May 7th, 1888,—being Saturday—between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in Sumter County, in the State of South Carolina, containing one hundred and fifty acres, (150) more or less, and called known as "Woodstock" which is bounded on the North by lands of Pinckney, on the East by lands of W. B. Lyman and lands now late of J. N. Frierson, on the South by lands late of J. B. Moore and on the West by lands late of the estate of J. M. Caldwell and now of one Brown.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash and the balance on the first day of December next, with interest from date, the credit portion to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises sold, with the option of the purchaser to pay cash. Purchaser to pay for papers and recording mortgage. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, April 11, '88 Master for Sumter Co.

You Wonder Why \$1.50

FOR American Agriculturist

CHRIST ON CALVARY, First and Only Reproduction, and BEFORE PILATE

OUR GREAT OFFER. American Agriculturist (Free of Charge), with both pictures and 120 handsomely mounted in cloth and gold, price \$1.00—all sent on receipt of \$1.50, the extra ten cents being for packing and postage.

OUR HOMES; HOW TO BEAUTIFY THEM. Send to us for Specimen Number, English or German, full description of New Books presented to old and new subscribers, and full description of the Plan of the new and improved "How to Beautify Them" and new subscribers, and a valuable abstract of the contents of "How to Beautify Them," the painter of these great works, now attracting world-wide attention.

CANSAVERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. SUBSCRIPTIONS CAN BEGIN ANY TIME. Address, O. JUDD CO., Publishers, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sanitary Executions, to me directed, will be sold at Sumter C. H., on the first MONDAY and day following, in MAY next, 1888, and as many days thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property:

Two hundred and forty-five (245) acres of land, in Privater Township, bounded on the East by lands of Purgh, South and West by lands of W. L. Reynolds and East by lands Harriet Harvin, levied on and to be sold as the property of Mrs. T. E. Fullwood at the suit of the State, under execution for taxes.

A Lot of land in Town of Mayestville, bounded by lands of Wm. Witherspoon, and East of E. T. Rembert and Main street of said town, levied on and to be sold as the property of Anna Davis at the suit of the State for taxes under execution.

Thirty (30) acres of land in Shiloh Township, bounded by lands of Barber, Pierce, Cassels, and W. D. Rhodes, levied on and to be sold, under execution, as the property of Jas. H. Nesbitt, at the suit of the State for taxes.

One hundred and seventy-five (175) acres of land in Concord Township, bounded by Wildcat Bay and lands of Stephen Leaf and E. A. Fullwood, levied on and to be sold as the property of Mrs. T. E. Fullwood at the suit of the State, under execution for taxes.

Seventy-eight (78) acres of land in Concord Township, bounded on all sides by lands of A. M. Wells and W. F. B. Haynsworth, levied on and to be sold as the property of Francis L. Crane, at the suit of the State under execution for taxes.

Twelve (12) acres of land in the City of Sumter, bounded on North by the W. C. & A. R. R. and Harvey Dickey's land, on East by lot of Bank of Charleston, on South and East by land of Col. T. V. Walsh, levied on and to be sold under execution for taxes, at the suit of the State, as the property of W. D. Bunting.

One Red Ox levied on and to be sold as the property of Aaron Abrams, under an execution against the said Aaron Abrams at the suit of the State for taxes. One Black Ox levied on and to be sold as the property of Caleb Harris under an execution against the said Caleb Harris at the suit of the State for taxes. One Red Bull Ox levied on and to be sold as the property of George Henry under an execution against the said George Henry at the suit of the State for taxes. MARION SANDERS, S. S. C. Sheriff's Office, April 11, 1888.

THE JUST GOING DOWN TO THE GARDEN. 86 Sheets Music, Sent, postage, ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamp when ordering. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 6300 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.