

Money for the Farmers.

Petersburg Sentinel.

This is an important question for the Farmers' Alliance. It is expected that the Alliance will try its combined force on the money market. They want and should have the lowest possible rate of interest. If they are not in good enough shape to succeed in the foreign money markets this year, they can save money more than they have ever saved before, by making terms with the Greenville Savings Bank. On good collateral it will advance money, as needed by the members of the Alliance at the rate ten per cent per annum. Those who did not need the money over six months, would thus only pay five per cent on the money they used. If the members of the Alliance combine their credit, this is a good opportunity for them to save money.

Important to Farmers.

Newberry News and Herald.

The corn crop of this country is very short and it is therefore important to the farmers to plant the crop which will take its place soonest. This in our judgment is barley, 1st. It will furnish the earliest spring food. 2nd. It ripens before oats, and weighing nearly twice as much, is much superior to that grain. 3rd. It produces more bushels to the acre than any other grain. Land that will make 20 bushels of corn will make double that amount in barley. On the Pacific coast, notably in California, it is fed to horses in preference to corn. It is chopped for feeding; one peck of this grain being a full day's feed per horse, and a liberal supply. We do not mean by this that farmers should sow this grain to the exclusion of oats and wheat of the planting of corn, but we need diversity of crops. We need to sow liberally of all small grain. It is a great satisfaction to a farmer to have barns and cribs full and plenty of bread stuffs on hand.

Trapped Again.

Greenville News.

Once more Republican smartness has been pitted against Grover Cleveland's hard common sense and quiet shrewdness and once more there is a crushing recoil and a serious entanglement. The Republican Senators rejected the fisheries treaty and gave the President the opportunity for the ringing, stinging message, calling for power to assert American strength and to defend American rights. The power asked for was refused and Mr. Cleveland would probably have been silent on the subject until after the election, for fear of having his motives misunderstood if he prosecuted the matter further. But the officious fools could not let that alone. In their anxiety to recover lost ground and to set a clever trap for the administration they concocted the Sackville-West Marchioness letter job.

Now how it comes back to them! How beautifully they are snared in their own trap! The President was given the opportunity to make the eagle scream on the verge of the election, a note which goes straight to every American heart to stir its patriotism and pride; the Democratic administration was given the task of asserting the dignity and rights of these United States on a position beyond criticism or question. The opportunity has been used splendidly.

The Republicans are trapped. Their leading campaign cry is stifled; the bluster and falsehood of Blaine are muffled down flat; they must approve what the President has done or stand committed to a policy of tame submission to any insult or interference a foreign power may put upon us.

The author of the brilliant scheme has doubtless been congratulating himself on his success. Now he may well begin to consider whether he is not Harrison's burdard.

Hard Times.

Barnwell People.

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." The cotton crop of the County is practically gathered and gone. The latter rains shortened the yield and the money kings lowered its prices. The bright promise of the summer has departed, leaving behind blueness among sellers on time and dependency on money buyers on credit. The fields look like dead grave-yards of dead great expectations and the problem to make both ends meet is a general perplexity.

But this is no time to sit down in the ashes clothed in penitential sackcloth, and bugging sorrow to aching hearts. It is rather the very season in which men and women should investigate themselves individually, and so endeavor find out the cause of and the cure for hard times. Human nature is prone to hunt up scape goats for its sins of omission and of commission, and if the public were called upon to sit in judgment upon the question, the verdict would be a unanimous agreement that the weather clerk, the bacon raisers and corn growers and wheat speculators of the North-West, the bulls and bears of Wall Street, the bagging trust and the great spread eagle American tariff had done the mischief, and that the innocent sufferers were the persecuted victims of all those divers and sundry conspirators. There is truth in that but self examination and gross examination would show that it is not all the truth, and that much of the blame for such a situation is home made. The people have deliberately but unthoughtfully placed themselves at the mercy of the everlasting Yankee.

Their intentions have been the best and their judgment the worst in this world. It is rightly claimed that this is God's country, gifted with the most genial climate, the most grateful soil, the widest range of production, and yet it is fast becoming the property of the oute New Englander, whose climate is too cruel and whose soil too rugged to allow the right development of fall grown christian souls. Our people are slowly becoming his men servants and hand maidens and as his power grows greater and our resistance becomes less capable with equal progress, he will tighten the screws until the torture becomes unbearable and the slavery beyond redemption. Even now, like the Egyptian task master, he is taking the straw without reducing the required and inexorable tale of bricks. As the years go by the struggle of life, a sort of hand to mouth existence, continues in a treadmill course, while the cankers

of care and debt continue to eat away hope and happiness with more voracious appetite. "The curse of credit!" How many lives has it ruined within the two last decades! How many homes have been stolen by its greedy grasp from heart broken women and children east from the shelter of the roof tree that had covered so many years of happy history! How many sacred chambers where the loved ones bade the last earthly farewells before they went into the great beyond have passed into stranger hands! How many hapless men and women and tender babies has it started adrift upon the tender mercies of the world, perhaps to end a long line in shameful vagabondage or the bitter rest of a pauper's grave, unmoistened by a single tear, unhonored by the mute mark of marble! And does not the manhood and womanhood of our people weaken and wear away in this downward avalanche? So the old, they whose memories of the old past are more vivid than their remembrances of the recent years, see, and are not sorry that their spans of life will soon be measured to the end. But the younger plastic lives will keep step with the decadence of the times unless conservative influences shall rouse them to honor and be worthy of the traditions of the past and equal to the dangers and duties of the coming years.

Of Doubtful Expediency.

Abbeville Medium.

The grand jury of Clarendon county has made a presentation of considerable length and interest. A number of suggestions are made looking to a reduction of expenses. Some of the recommendations are proper but some in our opinion are unwise.

The grand jury thinks the pay of their School Commissioner is too high and recommends the passage of a law by the legislature which will cut down his pay about one-half. To effect this purpose we do not see that any change of the law is necessary. Section 1008 of the General Statutes provides for the manner of paying the salaries of School Commissioners. The County Board of Examiners is to fix the compensation provided the amount does not exceed three dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of his duty. The amount of days shall not exceed two hundred in the year outside of Charleston County. The law does not say that the School Commissioner shall be paid for two hundred days but that in no event must he be paid for more. By the last report of the School Commissioner of Clarendon County it seems that the schools in that county were open but a little more than two months during the year. At three dollars per day the pay should not have been much over \$200. This salary does not strike us as too much for any sort of an officer.

The grand jury also recommends: "Giving the County Commissioners of Clarendon County the power to issue bonds to the amount of seven thousand dollars bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum for the purpose of placing the finances of the county on a cash basis. And that for the purpose of paying principal and interest on these bonds, an annual levy of one mill on all taxable property of the county be made until said principal and interest is paid."

This we regard as a very questionable scheme. Aiken county asks that the law allowing that county to borrow money be repealed. It has not worked satisfactorily. The County Commissioners already have the power to borrow money for the purchase of real estate for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land for farms. This power, however, is closely guarded. The County Commissioners must first notify the General Assembly of the necessity thereof, authority must be granted them by the Legislature to create such loan, then the question must be submitted to a vote of the people and a two thirds majority must be secured before the loan is created.

When such safe guards are thrown around creating a loan for such needs as the purpose as above indicated it does seem unwise to give power to borrow money for current expense. Bonds are bad things. An annual tax would meet the emergency, and the people would be relieved of the extra burden in a few years. The people of Clarendon should consider carefully before entering upon any such scheme.

The Legislature.

Abbeville Press and Banner.

The Abbeville members of the General Assembly from this county may possibly propose some legislation which will be of interest to the people. While some of the measures may fail to become laws, yet there can be no doubt that some changes are needed.

When the General Assembly meets we trust that Representative Graydon will make another effort to pass a law requiring insurance companies to pay what they promise and for what they receive a premium. The combined income of the insurance companies was sufficient to defray this law before a previous legislature.

Representative C. A. C. Walker, we learn, is contemplating a proposition for some important amendments to the road law, but we have not learned the particulars. If he can successfully tackle the law he will immortalize himself in one act.

Representative J. N. King will tackle the bridge question. Being a practical bridge builder, he knows all about the subject. Not having had an interview with him, we are not informed as to the exact line he will pursue.

Mr. R. E. Hill will probably introduce a bill in the Legislature making the trial justices of Abbeville County salaried officers.

He will also introduce a bill amending the jury law so as to require the jurors to be drawn in open Court. We have seen drafts of these bills and consider them both good measures and sincerely trust that they may become law. We have always thought that a system which made a judge's perquisites or fees contingent on his own judgment a pernicious system which is fruitful of evil consequences, of which the public have little idea. With the passage of the proposed amendment to the law would be removed all possibility for grounds in the belief that it would be fraud in the action of drawing our jurors.

Senator Hemphill has in contemplation a bill to establish an institution in which "to train pupils in the various industrial arts, to widen and enlarge the opportunities of usefulness, prepare for the practical industries of the age and make woman a significant factor in the material progress of the State."

This institution will most likely absorb or take in the Winthrop Training School in Columbia.

The Printing of Election Tickets.

Abbeville Press and Banner.

As some of the brethren of the press have had something to say on this subject, and as we think the country press have been unjustly treated by the Democratic party in this State, we will make a remark or two on the subject of levying "assessments for campaign purposes" and the printing of election tickets.

We believe the Executive Committee have consistently ignored the country press, except on such occasions, when their services were needed in doing free advertising or in the free whooping-up of any particular idea which they may have wished to impress upon the public.

On the other hand, we feel quite sure that a single newspaper has received nearly all of the profitable work of the party. If any newspaper, save a single exception, has made a dollar by work for the party, let it speak out.

We presume the Executive Committee care very little whether or not we may think that we are treated in a fair way. With the reigns tightly held over us, and with the constant threat of a return to Radical rule, if we do not believe like good children, they need not care to inquire into so small a matter as the judicious expenditure of the campaign fund, or whether the country press have been justly dealt with. The press of South Carolina, we believe, without exception, have labored earnestly and persistently to advance the interests of Democracy, and we believe, as a rule, the newspapers have supported and sustained the Executive Committee in whatever they have done. They did it generously and freely, even though the County Democracy and the State Executive Committee have regularly carted off all or nearly all of their printing to the News and Courier.

The country press have no right to complain of any citizen who may choose to send his own job printing to a city office, where he may pay double the price, but when a public officer sends the people's money off to a city and pays more for official or party work than it can be had for at home, he commits an act of his duty. The amount of days shall not exceed two hundred in the year outside of Charleston County. The law does not say that the School Commissioner shall be paid for two hundred days but that in no event must he be paid for more. By the last report of the School Commissioner of Clarendon County it seems that the schools in that county were open but a little more than two months during the year. At three dollars per day the pay should not have been much over \$200. This salary does not strike us as too much for any sort of an officer.

Heretofore Abbeville county has paid, we believe, 75 cents a thousand for all of the tickets, but our County Chairman this year concluded not to give 75 cents to the Charleston firm, when they could be printed at home for about half that price.

Just as the forms were ready to go to press the County Chairman received the following telegram:

COLUMBIA, Oct. 25.
"To E. B. Gary: State Committee will furnish your county free Electoral, State, Congressional and Solicitor tickets. Write Dawson about tickets."
"WILEY JONES, Secretary."

Doesn't it look like a job—or is it bossism? When our County Chairman refused to order the Electoral, State, Congressional and Solicitor tickets, they propose to print them anyhow, and we presume will depend upon assessing the people or the officers to pay "Dawson" 75 cents for tickets, which our County Chairman had contracted for at home at about half of the price which was to be paid to the Executive Committee printer.

Another reason for the continuance of bossism and the holding on to the printing by the Executive Committee may be found in the manner of printing ballots for the Constitutional amendments. Will anybody assert that the "Yes" and the "No" tickets have been evenly divided? Will anybody assert that an equal number of "Yes" and "No" tickets have been sent to the different counties? If they have not, can anybody give a reason, outside of bossism, for denying equal advantages to both sides of any question in the Democratic party?

It may not be uninteresting to show the actual cost of printing the tickets at Abbeville, and for which Abbeville county has generally paid \$45 to a member of the Executive Committee ever since Democratic reconstruction: 312 quires paper 31 x 49 \$ 6 30

Setting type and making ready for press, 1 00
Cutting paper, 50
Rubber bands, 20
Press work, 6,000 impressions, 3 00

Total, \$11 60
The same number of tickets, 58,000 at 75 cents, would cost \$43.50, besides express freight.

The same day on which the telegram in reference to the free tickets was received, the mails brought us a printed circular letter from General Izlar, Chairman of the Executive Committee, asking us to do the party whooping up therein referred to. This, of course, like all the other party printing which we have received, was to be a "thank you" job. No money in it. If it had been a money job we doubt not that, as heretofore, a member of the Executive Committee would have received the order.

The consequences of having a remedy at hand for cancer, pneumonia, sore throat, and other colds, is very comforting to a patient. A bottle of Ayer's Cherry Tooth Paste will be found in each package, a genuine security nothing can give.

Don't fail to read the new story commenced this week on our first page.

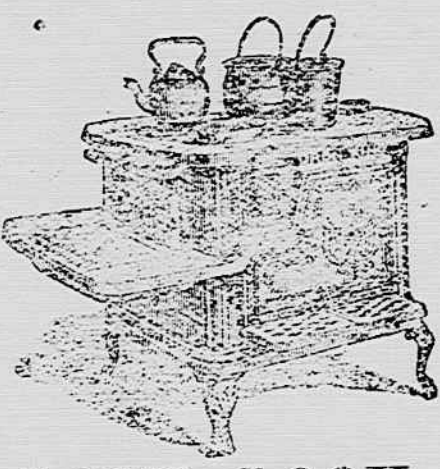
Full line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear at Friedman's.

Full line of Ladies' and Gents' Collars and Suits at Lewis.

TAKE IT IN TIME.
"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small things. The great ones depend on them and consequences can probably be traced to Dr. Ayer's Cherry Tooth Paste.

SUIT IS "GRAVELEY."
"I have two suits in this suit and by a prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Tooth Paste for your summer suit. It is a Wm. Harrison, New York. Sent by J. E. W. DeLoane."

Look. Look.



LOOK. LOOK.

At the Great Offer of

T. C. SCAFFE

To secure either One or Two splendid

COOKING STOVES

FOR NOTHING.

To induce additional trade to my already large and extended one, I will, from this date, present to every person purchasing

ONE DOLLAR

of Goods in my establishment for CASH, a numbered Ticket entitling the holder to a chance at a

SPLENDID COOKING STOVE,

with all utensils complete, valued at Thirty Dollars, and a beautiful

HEATING STOVE,

complete, valued at Twenty Dollars; the Gift to take place at my store on the 1st JANUARY, 1889. (New year's day.) the highest number drawn taking the choice of either Stove, and the lowest number the remaining one.

SO COME ONE AND ALL and buy your goods or send your order with the Cash—P. O. order, draft, or by express. Remember, the more goods you purchase the more tickets you get.

I am offering goods in my line very low for Cash. My stock is now complete, consisting of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, AGATE AND IRON WARE, WOOD AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS

Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Toys,

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, STEAM MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Lamps at all prices. Chandeliers, Lanterns, Christmas and New Year Presents, and other goods too numerous to mention.

My Fall Stock has just been received and is complete in every department. Remember, the more you purchase for cash the more chances you get.

SO DON'T FAIL TO COME or send your orders, for you not only buy your goods at

BOTTOM CASH PRICES,

but you also procure a chance to secure for yourself a splendid Cooking Stove.

So come one and all buy your goods at

T. C. SCAFFE,

Main Street, Sumter, S. C.
Sept. 19.

RACKET STORE.

CASH VS. CREDIT.

When we came to Sumter we could hear it was predicted for us that we would soon have out the red flag. It was also said that we could not make a living in Sumter by selling goods for cash. Well, we are here yet, and from the looks of our large stock and rapidly growing trade it seems we came here to stay. Not only to stay, but to lead with the best value for the least money. Sumter is good enough for us; it is not at all the dull town it was represented to us when we came. We opened our business on the 7th day of July, in what is called the dull season and from the very hour we threw our doors open our house was crowded with customers anxious to spend what money they had and sorry they had no more to spend. Ever since we have seen no dull times. The Rack Store is a hive of industry, selling goods cheap for bright shining dollars. What a nice business it is when we compare it with a piece of paper marked with X mark, which very often brings poor returns. To some people it seems mysterious how we can sell goods so cheap, but to us it is very plain. When goods are bought right it is easy to sell them—there lies the whole secret of success. No matter whether it be in the mountains of North Carolina or in the great city of New York we hear of a merchant falling under the yoke of the credit system and wants to sell his stock at a reduced price, our buyers never fail to go and see them and very often purchases a fine stock of goods at from 30 to 50 cents on the dollar, below New York cost. There should be but little difficulty in selling goods when bought at such figures.

Merchants who purchase goods through the regular channels of trade have to pay too much for the honor to do so. We never look at the honor that comes to us by purchasing any article at \$2.00 if we can buy the same and just as good for one dollar. What we glory in is to be able to sell goods cheap. We get the mastery when we buy, and keep it when we sell, by adding on our small profit and stop. When you purchase goods out of the credit system and pay, your cash has to help to pay for the man that never pays. No wonder there are so many of the never paying class looking like howling wolves seeking their prey. You see the whole system is wrong, it is a wheel within a wheel, a combination against the consumer. Look at it from the time the goods are manufactured, to the jobber, from the jobber to the merchant, from the merchant to you, in each and every transaction the tax of credit goes on, to country or no people can withstand it and be prosperous.

It will be the one aim of the Rack Store to try and induce as far as possible as many as can get out of the credit system by selling them goods as cheap as we can for cash, instead of low high for credit. New goods rolling in every day from the slaughter pens of credit. Come and see us; we will prove what we say.

Millinery Department.

There is no reason why a lady should pay two prices for a hat or bonnet because it is an article of adornment. We sell the finest millinery at the Rack Store. Our milliner is just from New York, where she has been getting the latest styles. We will guarantee satisfaction to all waiting Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons or anything in the millinery line.

See our Dress Goods at 121 cents a yard, Cashmere 15 cents a yard. This department is very attractive. Shoes from 45 cents a pair to the best hand made Hags shoe for \$3.50, regular price, \$5.00. Gents' Furnishing Goods is complete. Pants at astonishingly low prices.

Hats and Caps at unheard of low prices. Lace for the world and very cheap. Towels, table cloths and damask, by the yard, very cheap. Best Hats' plush, 6 cents a yard. Gaiters, 5 to 5 1/2 cents a yard.

TINWARE DEPARTMENT.

This department is full to overflowing. Coffee Pots, 7, 8, 10, 13 etc.; gal-lin pots, 15. Hand saws, 48 etc.; chisels, files, monkey wrenches. See our Braces at 45 cents. It is useless to quote prices. Our goods go so fast and our trade is growing so rapidly we cannot keep goods enough on hand to supply our wonderful trade. We will be pleased to give liberal terms to merchants who want to buy cheap goods.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Liberty Street, Sumter, S. C.
New York office, 466 Broadway, N. Y.

Sept. 26

WHEN YOU WANT

Clothing of any Kind

Just be Sure and Examine the Line Carried by

D. J. WINN

Selected with great care and to meet the wants of all. No trouble to show goods. Prices Low Down. The stock is large in Fine, Medium, Business and Plantation Suits in all the leading fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Mills, made up in the best style and finish! They cannot be excelled by any one.

The Stock was bought to sell and all we ask is a careful examination of them, before buying elsewhere.

The Stock of Youth's, Boys' and Children's Suits,

Is larger than ever before, and you can get Bargains every day in this Department. Ask to see them when in want. They are very cheap. When you want an Overcoat, medium, fine or for Plantation use, remember I have a

BIG LINE AND VERY CHEAP.

Don't miss the bargains in our overcoats for men and boys. Nice line of fine Dress Suits. Good line of medium Dress and Business suits. Big line of low priced clothing for plantation wear. Extra pants in great variety. Big job lot Vests, Dress Shirts, Undervests, Medicated Flannel Drawers, Cotton Flannel, and Flannel Suits for Men's Underwear. Travelling Valises, Bags, Buggy Robes, and a fine line of Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats in soft and stiff, Suspenders, Socks, &c. Everything to be found usually carried by us. If you want Real, Reliable Goods, something that will give satisfaction in wear and looks, just come to my store and be supplied. Thanking you for the liberal trade of the past, I remain,

Very truly yours,

D. J. WINN,

Sumter, S. C.

Main Street,

October 3.

TO THE TRADE

—OF—

SUMTER AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

The Subscribers, mindful of the patronage heretofore extended them, with an assurance of appreciation, would again call the attention of the Trade in this and adjoining Counties to their large and varied supply of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We occupy the large building of the late J. T. Solomons, North of Court House Square, and it is literally full. We desire to place this immense stock within the reach of all classes of purchasers, and to this end will be content with close profits. We are handling this season an unusual supply of

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, BLACK MOIRE SILK, COLORED MOIRE SILK,

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.

And a varied assortment of Silk Braids, Passanterie Trimmings, Beaded Panels, Ornaments, &c. Also, full line of Worsted Braided Sets, Panels, Ornaments, &c.

Our stock of Black Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres and Tricots, are marked low down. Indeed, we will meet any competition in any line, and invite the public to inspect these goods for themselves.

We venture the remark that we have the Largest Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets, &c., of this season's purchase in the market, and offer them at HALF their REAL value.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

Encouraged by our success in handling the above Goods, induced us to make a specialty of them this season, and we are handling the largest stock we ever carried. Last season we sold within sixty days about 135 dozen Hats; this season our purchases extend to 200 Dozen, and we propose to offer them at from 25 cents to \$1.00, worth double the money.

Those of our friends who have been using the celebrated "E. P. Reed & Co." Shoes, are reminded that our stock of them is complete, and every pair warranted. Also, a fine line of Gent's Hand Sewed Goods, which we also guarantee to give satisfaction.

We are prepared to offer inducements to Merchants in the interior, and guarantee to save money for them.

O'Donnell & Co.,

SUMTER, S. C.

Sept 19