

The Watchman and Southern. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

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

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The Legislature has passed an Act reducing Confederate pensions from fifty to thirty dollars per annum. Another blunder—this time a heartless one.

Mr. W. G. Chaffee sent the editor of the Aiken Journal & Review twenty-four patriflags for Christmas. It is quite a disappointment to us that none of the Chaffee family reside in this vicinity.

The Governor has appointed the Hon. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville, to represent South Carolina at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, to be held in New York city on the 30th of April, 1889.

It is proposed, says the Charleston World to form another new County from slices of Orangeburg, Colleton and Berkeley. This newest County is to be called Calhoun, and the county seat will probably be Holly Hill or Eatawville. If this sort of thing continues there is some hope for Bishopville yet.

Abbeville has taken her position among the dry towns of the State. All the bar-rooms were closed on December 31st. It is to be hoped that her experience will be more pleasant than that of Union. The best information available is to the effect that the one thousand dollar license law will produce a fourth in Florence also. No one in that busy city has thus far evinced the possession of sufficient sand to stump up the necessary amount.

The Charleston World of January 8th says that at Ninety Six on January 6th, near the A. M. E. Church, Pink Floyd stabbed and killed Cornelius Sowden. The News and Courier, same date, states that at Gaffney City, on January 6th Pink Floyd stabbed and killed Cornelius Lowder at the colored Methodist Church. Now these statements evidently refer to the same incident, but the extent of our information after reading both is rather limited. Well, somebody must be killed.

It now appears that one whole section, relating to Charleston County, was omitted from the recent supply bill, and that the House committee on enrolled acts consisting of Messrs. E. G. Graydon of Abbeville, chairman, H. L. P. Bolger of Charleston, F. L. Witlick of Chester, A. C. Sanders of Colleton, J. D. Henderson of Fairfield, H. K. Jennings of Berkeley, E. W. Hughes of Charleston, J. A. Kelly of Williamsburg, J. D. Nettles of Darlington, is responsible for the omission. How the blunders of that wise and sagacious legislature, that learned, honorable body do multiply!

That mysterious Marine insurance trouble in Charleston which produced an embryo bill in the House, and brought about the appointment of a committee of investigation by the Charleston Exchange, is as little understood as ever. We are now informed that no publication of facts will be authorized by the committee until their final report is ready. This looks somewhat like strangling the matter in its infancy. Charleston has the reputation of committing infanticide or producing abortion on such matters as this which are or are about to be brought forth by her, but in this instance she will gain by allowing the infant to be thoroughly born, and christened with due ceremony. Then, if circumstances warrant, she may disown it. All we know is that, according to a cotton buyer residing here, much less cotton has been shipped from this place to Charleston than is usual.

MAKING TAX RETURNS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL. COLUMBIA, S. C., December 24, 1888. The attention of this office has been called to the fact that in some Counties of the State the Auditors have been in the habit of discharging the duty of making returns for personal property, and allowing individuals to fill out the same, sending the said returns to the County Auditors without the oath which attaches to the same here administered. This practice must be stopped, and each and every taxpayer will be required to appear before the respective County Auditors, either by themselves, their agents or assigns, guardians, trustees, administrators, &c., and answer the various questions as appear upon the return. And the County Auditors will put these questions categorically to each and every person making a return of personal property. When the said return is made the Auditor will administer the oath and swear the party making the return in each and every instance.

It should be the effort of each County Auditor to obtain as full returns as possible, for the higher the assessment the lower will be the tax levy. The County Auditors will therefore be very careful in taking the returns during this assessment, to wit from January 1st, 1889, to February 20th, 1889. Each Auditor is requested to make this office a comparative report at least twice during the period for taking returns, in order that this office may be advised as to how the returns of 1888-89 compare with those of 1887-88. This need not be done at length, but a short report by letter will answer.

J. S. VERNA, Comptroller General. This order of the Comptroller General has created quite a consternation among certain of our brethren of the quill. Mr. Verner is openly charged with meddling in matters that do not pertain to him or his office.

distinctly provides that all returns shall be made under oath. Many persons make their returns without signing the oath, and thousands who sign it never see the officer who is reported to have administered it. What is the benefit of an oath, if falsity therein does not lay the deponent liable to indictment for perjury? Justice to the public requires that in the matter of returning property for taxation an oath vouching for the correctness of the return should be in every instance be administered by some officer legally authorized to do so. The deponent should furthermore be sworn upon the book, for then there can be no question as to whether or not an indictment would lie. There is no doubt that many persons deliberately and systematically rob—not the State—but their friends and neighbors by making false returns. The State is bound to have a sufficiency for her necessities, hence, if one man pays less than his proportion, all the rest must make up the deficiency. It is therefore a matter of vital importance that all men shall in the assessment and collection of taxes be placed upon exactly the same footing. Otherwise the truthful and patriotic are the losers for the benefit of the false and mean. Suppose A, discovers that B, has returned two horses, when to his certain knowledge B has three, his duty to himself and all other persons requires him to report the fact to the Auditor, and the plain duty of that officer is to provide for the prosecution of B, should he be convinced that the discrepancy was deliberately and maliciously made. Now suppose B has not sworn to his return in a manner that will make him amenable to the law, he is released and the Auditor feels that he is the man who deserves punishment. We are accustomed to feel that our government is very far away from us; that it is something that common men know nothing of except by hearsay, but if we would approach it more closely, and take a personal interest in the punishment of those who do us injustice by breach of its rules, we should find that in many instances injustice may be corrected by such personal attention. We can not conceive how A can mend matters by abusing the government because B returned but two horses. Yet that is the usual plan of procedure.

An exchange thinks that Mr. Verner would submit our actions to a scrutiny that is worthy of a despotism, and intimates that the return of property and payment of taxes are voluntary performances. They are voluntary in the sense that the people as a whole agree to submit to them, but there are too many scoundrels in the world for honest men to object to any scrutiny which guarantees to them equality before the law in a matter so important.

Now if our Comptroller General and his Auditors will just confine their laudable scrutiny of tax returns, and set their machinery moving in such a manner that those gentlemen who dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, and attend directors' meetings, and boards of trade meetings, &c., whose property is of that volatile and mysterious though valuable nature that it can never be found, shall be compelled to put in their just pro rata for liquidating the public expense, we of the humble sort will not object to that scrutiny, provided we are honest, and most of us are.

TOWNSHIP BONDS.

The Legislature at its recent session passed an act known as "the validating act" which reads as follows: "Section 1. That the township bonds heretofore issued by County Commissioners, as the corporate agent of any township in this State, in aid of any railroad, by vote of the inhabitants of said township, are hereby declared to be valid and enforceable, respectively having authorized the issue of the same, and the interest and the principal thereof shall be paid according to the terms of said bonds or tax, by the assessment, levy and collection of an annual tax upon the available property in said townships, as may be necessary, in like manner and by the same county officials as the tax levied for county bonds in aid of railroads is assessed, levied and collected; said tax to be known and styled in the tax books as the township railroad tax, and when collected shall be paid over by the Treasurer of the county to the holders of said bonds as the interest thereon may become due, and according to the terms thereof. All dividends received by or for said townships, on stock in railroad companies which have been aided by said township bonds, or debts, shall be applied by the County Commissioners of the county in which said townships are respectively situated, primarily towards the payment of the interest of said bonds, and the surplus shall be expended in the improvement of the highways within the territorial limits of said townships.

"Section 2. That no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this Act to pay the interest on any township bonds until the railroad in aid of which they were issued shall be completed through said township and accepted by the Railroad Commissioners, and the provisions of this Act to authorize the levy and collection of any tax to pay the interest that may have accrued on such bonds before the completion of said railroad as provided in this section. Provided, That in all townships where taxes have been assessed or collected contrary to the provisions of this Act, the County Treasurers of the respective counties are hereby required, when such have been paid, to refund the same, and when they have not been paid, to allow a rebate to the extent of such taxes."

This act proposes to make valid, bonds which have been declared by the Supreme Court of the State to be invalid; because they were issued pursuant to the provisions of a law that is unconstitutional. How the legislature can validate what is unconstitutional we fail to see. If this act was passed as a rebate to the Supreme Court it has certainly carried out the intention of its authors. If it was passed with any expectation of its provisions being carried out, it is absurd. For instance, how can county treasurers be expected to refund money which has been already paid out? In Newberry County alone nearly \$10,000 has been paid on these invalid bonds during the last two or three years, and the interest on the same cannot be refunded as provided for in this act. The finger marks of bondholding lobbyists are quite frequent on this page of our a. a. 1888.

DEMOCRATIC vs. RADICAL TAXES.

That excellent journal the Greenville News started out some time since to show that taxation in South Carolina to-day is practically far more burdensome than it was at any period of Radical rule. Our contemporary may now write Q. E. D. and abandon the subject. The proof offered is beyond question. Here it is in a few lines:

"Now our State levy of seven mills means to the merchant, the professional man and the capitalist a saving of five mills from the highest tax of Radical times. With those classes it is not entirely 'Like Radical times.' Their incomes are the same as fourteen years ago, and they pay a smaller number of dollars to the tax gatherer. But how is it with the farmer? In 1873-74 the State and school levy was 12 mills. A farmer assessed for \$1,000 could pay this with \$12 in money. Cotton was then selling in local markets at 16 cents. Seventy-five pounds of cotton would pay the tax.

Next year the State and school levy will be, we suppose, 7 1/2 mills. The same farmer again assessed at \$1,000 will pay it with \$7.25 in money. Cotton is selling at 93 cents. A little over eighty pounds of cotton will be required to pay it. That is why it feels like Radical times to him. His land will not grow any more cotton than it did in 1873 and he can not make the same amount he did then with less labor. He has some compensation in everything but taxes. His seventy-five pounds of cotton will buy more bacon, sugar, coffee, calico, cloth, nails and plow than it bought in 1873, but it will not pay off the tax collector as it then did.

Florence County.

The following are the boundaries of the new County of Florence:

"Beginning at Sanders' Bridge, on Lynch's River, running in a northeasterly direction, following Cartersville, Timmonsville, and Ebenezer Township line to the Palmetto Township line; thence in an easterly direction to a straight line to Mose's Bridge; thence in a northerly direction to a straight line to the Great Pee Dee River, at Cashua Ferry; thence following the said Great Pee Dee River, down to its intersection with Lynch's River; thence following said Lynch's River up to a point at and above Anderson's Bridge; thence in a straight line westward to the Williamsburg and Clarendon County line, so as to embrace twenty-eight square miles of the territory of Williamsburg County; thence following the last named line to a northeasterly direction to the said intersection at Lynch's River of the said Clarendon and Williamsburg County line; thence following said Clarendon and Williamsburg County line to a southeasterly direction to its intersection with what is known as Centennial Road; thence following said road in a westerly direction to Hudson's Hill; thence running in a northerly direction in a straight line to a point on the Clarendon and Sumter County line at Wood's Mill; thence following the said Clarendon and Sumter County line to a northeasterly direction to Lynch's River; thence following the said Lynch's River, up to Sanders Bridge, the beginning corner."

The new County will form a part of the 6th Congressional and of the 3rd Judicial District. The first term of the Circuit Court will be held on the third Monday of October, 1889. The Representatives will be two in number while Marion and Darlington will have three each. The voting precincts and trial justice stations remain as formerly. The County seat will be Florence.

Death of a Distinguished Carolinian.

Judge William W. Smith, a native of Cokesbury, in this State, and a member since 1882, of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at his home in Little Rock, December 13th, 1888, aged fifty years. The following proclamation of Governor S. P. Hughes, formerly a law partner of Judge Smith, will show the esteem in which the latter was held in his adopted State:

"Again the State of Arkansas mourns the loss of one of her best citizens. The Hon. W. W. Smith, associate justice of the supreme court, departed this life at 11 o'clock, p. m., the 13th inst., at his residence in the city of Little Rock. In his death the family has lost a most excellent, kind and affectionate father and husband, society one of its most valued and best beloved members, the bar of the State a modest, earnest, able and upright member, the judiciary a just, conscientious and able judge, and the State a citizen of great worth, faithful, patriotic and true in all the relations of life, and the church a week, devout and consistent member. In token of respect for his memory, the flag on the State House will be lowered to half-mast until after his funeral, and the offices of the State government will be closed on Thursday, December 21st, after 12 o'clock, m., that the State officers and employes may attend the funeral. SIMON P. HUGHES, Governor of the State of Arkansas.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1889. Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Mills have decided not to call a meeting of the House committee on rules to arrange the order of business for the remainder of the session. Their reason for taking this stand is the fear that the pressure for the passage of such measures as the dependent pension bill, would be greater than many of the Democratic members could stand, if an attempt was made to arrange the order of business and all of the leaders of the party are particularly desirous that no legislation carrying extravagant appropriations shall pass the House this session. This decision, which cuts out everything that cannot get the unanimous consent of the House, and the regular appropriation bills, while somewhat hard upon many measures that ought to be passed, and would be if they could be brought before the House, is nevertheless a wise one. The Democrats are confident of reoccupying the House in 1890; they are also confident that the next Con-

gress will make many large and extravagant appropriations, therefore a good and economical record for the last Democratic House will furnish the very best of arguments to go before the people to ask for the control of the House again. Economy and tariff reform will be the Democratic watchword.

Congress turned up just as smilingly on Wednesday as if many of its members were not suffering from the effects of over-eating, and—shall I say it?—over drinking. However, much can be excused at this season which at other times would call for censure. Congressmen are human, and Christmas comes but once a year. Both Houses had more than a quorum at the opening, and they went right to work, the Senate on the tariff bill and the House on the River and Harbor bill.

The Republican members of the Senate finance committee are having a picnic with the people who wish to have changes made in the Senate tariff bill before it is passed. Every mail brings letters by the hundred, and there is a continual stream of telegraph messengers pouring into the committee room. And as if that was not sufficient, the already over-protected manufacturer comes himself to speak his demands. One of them has just handed in a memorandum of 40 different articles that he wishes the duties made higher on. He says he contributed largely to the Republican campaign fund with the distinct understanding that he was to be amply protected in this bill. The Republicans have agreed upon a number of amendments to the bill, but they do not dare to make them public until the very last moment, for fear of the pressure that will be immediately brought to bear upon them to make further changes.

There is a little lull in the Blaine war here this week, though a telegram published a day or so ago, saying that Blaine had left home for this city, created quite a hubbub until it was learned to be false. The anti-Blaine Congressmen seem to be weakening at a very rapid rate. Perhaps that accounts for the cessation of hostilities for the time being.

Senator Hiscock has gone to Indianapolis in the interest of ex-Senator Platt, who rumor says is losing ground with Harrison.

Representative Springer has introduced a joint resolution providing for the admission of Arizona and Idaho. A bill has been passed by the House providing that the omission by the sender to place a postage stamp on a letter bearing a special delivery stamp, shall not hinder or delay the transmission and delivery thereof, but the postage shall be collected on the delivery of the letter.

Representative Dockery's bill prohibiting any agent or attorney from receiving a fee in excess of \$3 for securing an increase of pension on account of an increase of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, or for securing a special act of Congress in cases where the pension might be obtained under the general pension laws, has been passed by the House.

Secretary Vilas has received a letter from an inquisitive citizen of Massachusetts, who wants to know who Harrison has selected for his cabinet. Mr. Vilas is a very obliging sort of a man, but he was not able to furnish the information the down-East gentleman wanted.

Mr. Sherman made some of the silver Senators mad when he presented the petition of the National board of trade to the Senate, asking for the suspension of the purchase of silver bullion and the coinage of the silver dollar.

The York Enterprise has the following: 'One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the establishment of new industries in our country. The latest is a spoke, hub and barrow manufactory which will begin operations at Guthrieville about the first of February. The proprietors are Ernest Lowry and Robt. Witherspoon, the latter formerly of Sumter. These gentlemen have already procured a suitable building and purchased a thirty horse power engine, and will on the above named date begin operations in earnest. They propose to manufacture spokes, hubs, and all other materials of hard wood. They will ultimately move their machinery to Smith's Turnout, having purchased a large tract of land near there.'

Millions use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents. No horseman can afford to be without it. We have used Salvation Oil in our stables and can say its best and cheapest liniment we ever used. Subert & McDonnell, Pica St., Baltimore.

A SAD STORY.

The child coughed. The mother ran. No remedy was near. Before morning the poor little sufferer was dead. Moral: Always keep Dr. Aker's English Remedy at hand. Apply at Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Aker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme.

TERMINAL.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delay is dangerous. Dr. Aker's English Remedy for consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. Sold by Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme.

At Folsom's Jewelry Store.

Christmas and Wedding Presents in great variety, just received, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, solid Gold and Plated Vest and Neck Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings, Scarf Pins, Gold Pens and Pencils. Fine Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Garnets, Emeralds and every kind of precious stones.

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 8, 1889. COTTON—Receipts 400 bales. The market dull. We quote: Good middling 9 1/2; Middling 8 1/2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8, 1889. Cotton—Sales, none. Quotations: middling 9 1/2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8, 1889. Seeds—Turkeys—Sales at quotation. Market opened firm at 44 cents per gallon. Hides—steady at 80c for Strained and 82 1/2 for Good Strained.

CANE TURKEYS—Yellow Dip, \$2.25; Virgin \$2.25; Hard \$2.25.

SUGAR—Sales, none. Market quiet. Quotations are: Middling 9 1/2.

NOTICE.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 1, 1889. MASON, W. D. BLANDING, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to be the legal, personal or representative, during his absence from the State, of JAMES D. BLANDING.

New Year Racket

—BY— DUCKER & BULTMAN.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WRAPS, MODJESKAS, AND WALKING JACKETS.

To be sold from now on strictly AT COST.

Jerseys! Jerseys! Jerseys!

To close out our entire stock of Jerseys we offer: Our \$3.00 Jersey now at \$1.85. Our \$2.25 Jersey now at \$1.55. Our \$1.75 Jersey now at \$1.10. Our \$1.25 Jersey now at \$.80. Our \$1.00 Jersey now at \$.55. Our \$.75 Jersey now at \$.38.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Henriettas, Silks and Satins in all the popular shades, marked down to sell at cost prices. Great bargains to be had in fine Black Cashmeres and Henriettas, Passamentarie Trimmings, &c.

A superb line of Silk Plushes and Velvets, in leading colors, at 50c, 55c, 60c. and 65c. per yard, worth 75c, 80c, 90c. and \$1.00.

We call special attention to a full line of Ladies and Gents

KID GLOVES,

In Black and Colors. Ladies' Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, at 55c., worth 75c. Ladies' Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, at 80c., worth \$1.25. Gents' Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, at \$1.10, worth \$1.75. Also Gents' Dogskin and Driving Gloves. Ladies' and Children's Taffeta and Jersey Gloves, cheap.

Great Slaughter in Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,

Blankets, Flannels, Comforts, Shawls.

2 1/2 Dozen Zephyr Shawls at 50c. worth \$1.25. 2 1/2 Dozen Zephyr Shawls at \$1.10, worth \$1.75. 1 1/2 Dozen fine Cashmere, white and colored, Opera Shawls at \$1.55, worth \$2.50.

Children's, Merino Undergarments, sizes from 20 to 34 at 20c., up. Misses' and Children's Lavender and Ribbed Hose at 15c., 20c., worth 25c. and 35c.

85 doz. Handkerchiefs, hem stitched, scolloped and embroidered, going at one-half their value. 15 doz. Table Napkins at 42c. per doz., worth 75c. 20 doz. Table Napkins at 55c. per doz., worth 85c. 25 doz. Table Napkins at 54c. per doz., worth \$1.25.

5 pieces bleached Table Damask, 2 yds. wide, at 29c., 33c. and 43c. per yd., worth 40c., 50c. and 75c. Towels, at 5c., 8c., 10c., 16c., 20c., 25c., worth 10c., 12 1/2c., 15c., 25c., 35c. and 40c.

5 pieces extra heavy 10 1/2 Sheeting at 24c., worth 35c. 5 pieces extra heavy 13 1/2 Sheeting at 28c., worth 40c. 20 pieces 36-inch Lonsdale fine Sheeting at 9c., worth 12 1/2c. 10 pieces genuine Irish Linen at 22c., 27c. and 33c., worth 25c., 45c. and 50c. Old gold and red double-faced Canton Flannel 1 yd. wide at 17c., worth 25c. Handsomest line of Lambrequin and Furature Fringes in the city at 5c., 10c., 20c. and 30c. per yd.

Ruching, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Embroidery Silk, Flourishing Thread, Knitting Cotton, Linen Flax, Skirt Braid, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Hand Satchels, Bustles and Corsets

OUR SHOE STOCK

is complete in all styles for Gents', Ladies' and Children's wear at rock bottom prices. No goods misrepresented.

Gents', Youths' and Childrens' Clothing and Hats.

Cheap and medium priced suits and overcoats. Call and examine our stock in this and other lines before purchasing. We invite the Ladies especially to come in and inspect our goods and thereby save money.

OUR WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is always filled with the choicest that can be had, and dispensed to customers at lowest prices that first-class goods can be sold at. We quote this week: Ferris' Pig Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Tongues. Rieunan's mild cured Hams. Fulton Market Beef 10 cts. per pound. Pickle Salmon, 10 cts. per pound. Fish Roe, Mackerel, Mullet, Switzer Cheese, Smoked Beef. 2 lb. cans Tomatoes 10c., 3 for 25c., \$1.00 per dozen. 3 lb. cans Tomatoes 12c., \$1.35 per dozen. 2 lb. cans Green Peas 10c. 2 lb. cans Corn 10c. 2 lb. cans Bartlett Peas 12c. 2 lb. cans Peas, grated or sliced, 15c. 2 lb. cans Peaches 12c. 3 lb. cans Peaches 15c., 20c. 1 lb. "Photo" Salmon 20c. 2 lb. "Photo" Salmon 37c. 1 lb. Columbia River Salmon 18c., \$2.00 per doz. 1 lb. Soured Mackerel, 18c. 1 lb. Blue Back Mackerel 15c. 1 lb. Lobsters 18c. Lamb Tongues, in cans, very fine. Roast Beef, Brawn, Spiced and Mustard Sardines, Imported Sardines, Chipped Beef, Deviled Ham and Game. Pickles, Chow Chow, Sauces, Capers, Olives, Olive Oil, Truffles. Prepared Coconut, Plum Pudding, Cross & Blackwell's Jams in 2 lb. Jars, Ginger Preserves in small size jars, Condensed Milk, Oatmeal, Dried Fruit, Buckwheat, Baking Powders, Cream Tartar, Nuts, Raisins, Candies, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, whole and ground Spices, Extracts, &c.

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

Baker's Chocolate, Breakfast Cocoa and Broma. Soapine, Pearline, Boameline and Sapilio. We make a specialty in fine TEAS AND COFFEES.

HEAVY GROCERIES,

SMALL FIGURES ON LARGE QUANTITIES. Feed your Milk Cow on Royal stock food, for sale by us, and have twice as much milk. DUCKER & BULTMAN, SUMTER, S. C.

AT COST!

AT COST!

We have determined to close out the balance of our stock of Winter Goods of all kinds at prime cost for cash only. This is a bona fide offer, so cash buyers will secure bargains by calling on J. RYTTENBERG & SONS.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

GOODS FOR EVERY DAY

Can always be had at W. H. YATES, THE LEADING GROCER.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, &c. TOBACCO AND CIGARS in all grades. Try the "Virginia Stogie Cigar," 3 for a nickel.

Fine Confectionery and Candies, Crackers, Nuts, &c., &c., &c. Roasted Coffee a specialty. Agent for the Hazard Powder Co. All goods guaranteed and delivered free.

ATTENTION!

To our friends of the city and country: We have just received a large invoice of James D. Mason's Preserves and Jelly, in five pound pails, and in bulk to retail.

Dried Apricots, Peaches and Apples,

all fresh and nice. New No. 1 Mackerel, Fulton Market Beef, Pigs Feet, Bologna Sausage and Dutch Herrings. W. P. Harveys' best Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

A beautiful line of Gold Band Crockery, Tin Ware, Woodenware, &c., &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Coffee and Tea a Specialty. Send us a trial order to be convinced that our goods are fresh and nice.

CROSSWELL & CO.

ATTENTION! FARMERS.

I am now prepared to offer low down for cash or on approved papers, the following brands of Fertilizers:

Wando Ammoniated, Acid Phosphates, Genuine German Kainit, Cotton Seed Meal, S. C. Ground.

Give me a call before purchasing. B. J. BARNETT, Jan. 2, '89. Main Street, in the Bend, Sumter, S. C.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States. SURPLUS JANUARY 1st, 1888, OVER \$18,000,000.00. FIRST. FOREMOST. LARGEST. BEST.

The Largest Amount Outstanding Business. The Largest New Business. The Largest Surplus. The Largest Income. Issues all kinds of the most desirable forms of Insurance. The Free Tontine Policies are unrestricted as to travel, residence and occupation after first year. Incontestable after two years, and Non-Forfeitable after three years.

THOS. E. RICHARDSON, Agt., Sumter, S. C. Jan. 2-0