The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

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.

ON THE BLIND SIDE.

President Harrison is certainly a humorist. The infinite pains he takes to intensify the agony of those who have been expecting a share of the spoils indicates that he must be taking a jolly revenge for the worry to which he has been subjected. Not content with striking everybody on the blind side by appointing Mr. Lathrop District Attorney, he has sought out Mr. Geo. I. Cunningham, ex-Mayor of Charleston, and made him Marshal. Mr. Harrison has provided himself with a cemetery of dead blasted hopes, and we can fancy him at midnight, beneath the blue and moonlit sky, playing leap-frog over the tombstones. The appointment of General Robert Smalls to the Collectorship of Beaufort was a bold proceeding for so strict a Church man as Mr. Harrison. A reference to the report of the Committee for the Investigation of Frauds will show that Gen. Smalls voted for Woodruff's two hundred thousand dollar printing bill, and accepted as compensation for such vote a cheque for $5,000 which was duly presented and passed to his credit. For this he was tried and convicted, and pardoned by Gov. Hampton. The Republican party is making rapid strides towards respectability in South Carolina.

DR. McDOW ON TRIAL.

Dr. T. B. McDow was put on trial Monday morning for the murder of Capt. F. W. Dawson. The State closed its case yesterday, but it is evident that a large amount of testimony is reserved to be taken in reply. It is in evidence that Capt. Dawson was shot from the rear, slightly forward, and that the nature of the wound precluded the possibility of his surviving its infliction longer than a very few seconds. Also that he could not have spoken after being struck. Marie Burdayron admits that she received improper attentions from Dr. McDow who continually urged her to elope with him. She states however that their intercourse was not criminal. The line of defense has not yet been indicated but there are rumors of startling developments. There remains no doubt that McDow attempted to bury the body of his victim under the stairs.

COTTON OR JUTE.

Last week we published a letter from Messrs. F. W. Wagener & Co., going to show that the substitution of cotton for jute bagging will cost the farmers about $3,000,000. The following from the Atlanta *Journal* is a better reply than we can make and we accordingly appropriate it. The *Journal* says:

Messrs. Wagner & Co., admit that a new phase of the problem would be presented if the question of tare on cotton cloth was settled. We are glad to give them some news. The Cotton Exchange of New Orleans endorses the demand of the National Alliance for the allowance on all cotton bagging covered bales, and calls on all other cotton exchanges to follow their lead.

We think the Charleston firm has blundered some in its figures. We are not accustomed to handling millions, so we will estimate on one bale of cotton. That is more modest. Jute bagging will be worth 9¼ cents per yard, if not more. It certainly will not be sold for less, voluntarily. A syndicate of bagging manufacturers met the committee from the alliance in Birmingham, and that is the lowest price that would be guaranteed. Six and a half yards of jute bagging is required to cover a bale of cotton, and at 9¼ cents a yard the cost per bale will be a little less than sixty cents. This much the farmer must pay the jute men. He will, in selling his cotton, get pay for his bagging at 9 cents a pound. Six and a half yards, weighing one and three-fourth pounds per yard and sold at 9 cents will bring him $1.02, making a net gain of 42 cents, which the farmer makes on his jute bagging.

How about the cotton cloth? He must have seven yards at 12½ cents. It weigh 5¼ pounds, and when he sells his cotton at nine cents he will get forty-seven cents,	47
He is allowed eight pounds tare on cotton cloth (none on jute,) which at 9 cents a pound, will be	72
	119

Making a net gain of 31½ cents on the bale.

But it is estimated, and we think the estimate a safe and conservative one, that 125,000 bales of cotton will be consumed in making the cotton cloth, and that the consumption of this much will raise the price one eighth of a cent per pound, or 56 cents for a bale of 450 pounds. Add this to the gain of 31½ cents, and we have for cotton cloth a gain of 87½ cents as against 40 cents for jute.

And who can estimate the vast benefit to the Southern country which will result from the spending of the millions of dollars in our own section in the manufacture of cotton cloth? It will be manufactured from the product of Southern fields by Southern labor in Southern mills and will be handled alone by Southern men. Every dollar of the proceeds will be spent in the South. Vast and far-reaching will be the benefit. Who will not aid it? Who will not wish it God speed?

The jute men are now willing to sell their stuff at 9¼ cents per yard. Last season they demanded 13 to 14, and squeezed the farmers out of millions. We feel like shouting hallelujah when we realize that they cannot do so any more.

In another column will be found an article upon a proposed change in the road law. Lack of space prevented our expressing an opinion upon this subject to day, but we intend doing so next week and hope readers will preserve their copy of this issue.

Capt. I. S. Bamberg, State Treasurer, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Columbia on the 21st inst. He was elected State Treasurer in 1886, and has made a faithful and efficient officer. He was a native of Barnwell county, and was what is known as a "self made man," having accumulated through his energy and skilful business management a considerable property. His body was laid to rest at Bamberg.

A negro named Caldwell was lynched at Rockton, Fairfield County, on the 2nd inst., for an attempt to commit the usual crime. His intended victim was Mrs. Beckham. While she was struggling with her assailant, her little daughter, 12 years old, attempted to shoot him, but he seized the gun and shot the child, wounding her seriously. He was arrested and was being taken to Columbia when a crowd without masks boarded the train, took him out and shot him to death. Caldwell was an escaped lunatic, and many papers express horror that such a creature should be lynched, but we are among those who would make no exceptions in cases of this character, and are well satisfied that he met the usual fate.

The State Treasurership.

The Comptroller General will issue no warrants upon the State Treasury until a State Treasurer shall have been appointed. The exigencies of the case, there being a great deal of public business pressing requiring the filling of the position, make it probable that the Governor will mkae an appointment to fill State Treasurer Bamberg's unexpired term within the next few days. Among the gentlemen whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with filling the vacancy are Major W. H. Gibbs and Colonel John P. Thomas of this city, while it is stated that the people of York County will suggest Mr. Joseph F. Wallace of York.—*Columbia Register.*

ATTRIBUTES OF THE SOLDIER.

What Chaplain Kershaw said to the S. L. I. Last Sunday Evening.

For his annual sermon before the Sumter Light Infantry, on last Sunday evening Rev. John Kershaw took as his text, I Samuel, 4, 9: "Be strong and quit yourselves like men." Mr. Kershaw said:

Such was the word of exhortation wherewith the Philistines sought to encourage themselves in their contest with the armies of Israel. The language, however, is appropriate to such an occasion as this, for it seems to sum up the duty of man in whatever circumstances he may be placed. It is only more especially applicable to soldiers, inasmuch as it was originally addressed to them. The citizen-soldier, as distinguished from the regular, occupies a double relation to society. Being both citizen and soldier, he is under obligation to discharge the duties of both, but whether he acts as soldier or citizen, it is important that he be strong and acquit himself always like a *man*.

You have asked me to speak to you tonight as your Chaplain, and it is as such that I now address you. You may never be called on to go into active service, but you all are obliged to fight the great battle of life, which is oft-times a severe test of character than to face the foes of your country in battle array. If I can but persuade you to carry out in your daily life the valuable lessons which you have been taught in the school of the soldier, and show you how those principles are excellent guides to conduct in all the changes and chances of this world, my most sanguine hopes will be more than realized.

What, then, are those lessons which the school of the soldier gives you the opportunity to learn? How do they fit you for the battle of life? They are, mainly, watchfulness, self-control, courage, obedience.

1. The soldier must be watchful. Put on out-post duty, the safety of all his comrades often depends on his vigilance and alertness. The watchful sentinel prevents surprises, keeps off spies, gives timely notice of the enemy's approach—is entrusted, to a large extent, with the safety, honor, and welfare of all his sleeping friends.

So in life's battle, the soul of man must often stand alone upon the outposts of duty But though he must thus stand alone, he cannot think only of himself. He is a unit of the great human family. He must think of that great army of mankind to which he belongs. He is a member of the universal brotherhood of man. He is responsible to his brethren to the full extent of his influence among and over them to do the right, to decide in favor of the true and the good. His actions do not affect or concern himself alone—they have their weight, large or small, with all with whom he comes in contact, and towards all to whom he sustains any relations. He is his brother's keeper in the sense that he is in duty bound to do nothing that will injure his fellow-man in body or mind, in character or reputation, in person or estate, in morals or in religion. And, on the other hand, being his brother's keeper, he is equally in honor and in duty bound, to do all he can to aid and assist his fellow-man in these several respects, as they may have need of his services. To all who acknowledge God as revealed in the Old Testament or in the New, and who have respect for His commandments, the outline of duty here presented, comes with binding force and effect, for it is there written, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Thou shalt do unto him as thou wouldst have him do unto you." Fairly construed, this commandment and the outline of duty, positive and negative, above given, are seen to be substantially the same.

The usual method employed by people in dealing with one another, differs slightly from this. To look out exclusively for "number one," to take every advantage of knowledge or circumstance, to come as close to the borders of fraud as the law will allow, to squeeze even the widow and the fatherless when opportunity is afforded; such is the infamous and immoral code which prevails largely in the affairs of this world. Now when any of you, my comrades, shall on life's battle-field, be put in a position where, *by yourself*, you will have to decide *how* to act towards your brethren of mankind, remember that as a soldier you were taught to watch carefully in behalf of your slumbering and unsuspecting companions; that their honor is bound up in yours; that you are there to protect and defend them from harm and loss and surprise; that as you would be false and treacherous were you to sleep on your post, or desert it in time of danger, and let the enemy rush in like a flood; so, as believers in God, as bound to obey and serve Him, the Supreme Ruler and Governor of the universe; in any moral crisis, in any hour of decision, where the rights, interests and welfare of others are involved, see that you side with God, that you keep His orders, that you merit His approval as our great King and commander-in-chief. The soldierly quality of watchfulness covers a wide field. We are told that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,"—without it the encroachments of power and tyranny would soon make liberty but a name and a memory. The man who is on his guard against temptation, stands fast where the careless fall victims, not only as regards sins of lust, intemperance and gaming, which are broad and plain highways to hell, but as regards other temptations not so plainly tending that way. The watchful man, for instance, will not incur debt, which so often leads to dishonor. "Young men frequently affect a style of living which their fathers reached only after years" of hard work. "They begin with the large end of the horn, and very often come out at the small one. Don't take Jonah's gourd for your pattern. Make it your moral." Anything that springs into full life in a single night, is apt to perish and pass away in like rapid manner. You cannot at 25 hope to live on a scale only attained after many years of earnest application.

In all these and the like ways you may translate into action the lesson of watchfulness which every good soldier knows the value of, and escape the many pitfalls and dangers that beset the path of the careless, the heedless and the slumbering.

2. Self-control is another thing to be learned in the school of the soldier. It is courage under another form. As a distinguished author says, "Self-control is at the root of all the virtues. Let a man give the reins to his impulses and passions, and from that moment he yields up his moral freedom. He is carried along the current of life, and becomes the slave of his strongest desire *for* the time being." A man is only morally free when he has himself under the self-control of reason and principle, and is not "spurred hither and thither by each desire that in turn comes uppermost." This quality of self-restraint is taught the soldier by the discipline to which he is subjected. Made to perform duties that are irksome, to drill often and long, to do camp duty that appears unnecessary and even unimportant, to show marked respect for his superior officers, to pay great attention to neatness of person and equipments, to avoid anything that savors of carelessness, negligence and indifference even in minor matters, the soldier acquires habits that are of supreme value to him in whatever state of life his lines may fall. Self-respect, forbearance, carefully restrained temper, patience, are all the outcome of self-control, which gives a man not only command over himself, but over others. Upon this quality largely depends success in business and politics. The test of this statement any one may make for himself, who will thoughtfully observe the methods of those who have been successful along these lines. This self-control should cover one's words as well as his actions. How hard it is to resist the struggling sarcasm which rises to the lips and, if uttered, might cover our adversary with confusion. Yet I heard a gentleman greatly gifted in this respect, declare that his tongue had got him *into* more difficulties than it ever got him out of, and made for him more enemies than friends. Solomon said, "The mouth of a wise man is in his heart: the heart of a fool is in his mouth." How true, yet how numerous are the fools in this respect and how few the wise. Let the self-control of the true soldier follow you, my comrades, in whatever may be your calling. Let it exhibit itself in that resistance to the baser appetites, that sensual indulgence, which has degraded the character of so many nations and individuals, once powerful and famous, now mentioned only to point a moral or adorn a tale. This is a subject on which it is impossible to express one's self too strongly or to feel too deeply. Any philosophy of history will show the unfailing truth of the statement "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and if you look around you with even half-open eyes, you will see the invariable workings of this universal law, and pity-compelling phantoms will rise out of memory's grave to warn each one of us of the deep and damning danger of sowing either the wind or wild oats, the fatal certainty that the harvest will be the whirlwind of utter and rapid abandonment to evil courses, the almost impossibility except by God's grace of recovery from the valley of the shadow of spiritual disaster and death. "Be strong then and quit yourselves like true men" in this mighty and incessant warfare. On the struggle depends your destiny for weal or woe. Cast away the false and atheistic maxim which bids you eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die, because unless reason and revelation, natural religion and revealed, Judaism and Christianity be all products and promoters of falsehood, children of the father of lies, idle tales, and false imaginings, we *never* die, and the bitterest sting that immortality can have for a human soul, will be the consciousness that in turning away from the Father of Lights to these vain and misleading communications of the ungodly and profane, it has passed upon itself the sentence of banishment from the brightness of God's presence, into that outer darkness where is weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.

3. Courage is another lesson taught in the school of the soldier. We cannot but admire the Roman sentinel, forgotten at his post by those who rushed out of the doomed city on which the fiery lava of Vesuvius was falling, remaining there until encrusted in the seething torrent he died a martyr to duty, a splendid exponent of courage, an enduring witness to the magnificent discipline employed by those who made Rome the Imperial mistress of the world. Who can forget the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, or the grand exhibition made by the officers and men of the wrecked ship *Birkenhead*, who, after seeing the women and children safely embarked in the boats, went down with the ship, firing a last salute as the engulfing waters touched the muzzles of the guns? Who has a heart so dead that it did not thrill with pride and admiration for the brave men of our own ship-of-war at Samoa, just the other day, who, themselves drifting helplessly on to the fatal coral reef that broke their vessel in pieces, and expecting to find there a watery grave, like so many others, paid the tribute of a rousing cheer that rose even above the wild shrieks of the storm, to the gallant little British ship that, after a desperate struggle against water and tide, steamed successfully out upon the open sea and was saved? Yet, inspiring as are such instances of heroism, there is a kind of courage higher still; "The courage that displays itself in silent effort and endurance that dares to endure all and suffer all for truth and duty—is more heroic than the achievements of physical valor, which are rewarded by honors and titles, or by laurels sometimes steeped in blood. It is moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—the courage to seek and speak the truth; the courage to be just and honest; to resist temptation and do our duty. If men and women do not possess *this* virtue, they have no security whatever for the preservation of any other."

It has been well said, "The passive endurance of the man or woman who, for conscience sake, is found ready to suffer and endure, without so much as the encouragement of even a single sympathizing voice, is an exhibition of courage of a far higher kind than that displayed in the roar of battle, where even the weakest feels encouraged and inspired by the enthusiasm of sympathy and the power of numbers."

Not only so, but "a great deal of the unhappiness, and much of the vice of the world" as the same author says, "is due to weakness and indecision of purpose—in other words to lack of courage. Men know what is right, and yet fail to exercise the courage to do it; they may understand the duty they have to do, but will not summon up the resolution to perform it. The weak and undisciplined man is at the mercy of every temptation; he cannot say "*No*," but falls before it. And if his companionship be bad, he will all the more readily be led away by bad example, into wrong doing." How many of you realize the truth of that? When you are invited to take that drink—to touch those cards—to stake your money on an appeal to chance—to lay a small bet just to make the game more interesting—to enter places whose name is a pestilence and whose ways are the ways of death; when the voice of your conscience speaks loud in warnings—when the prayers you learned at your mother's knee rise up and condemn you—when thoughts of your home and your loved ones confront you in tender rebuke—when all that is pure, and good, and true in you cries out against the wrong and degradation you are about to consent to—why will you allow yourself to take the step that ever quickens into a downhill rush to ruin. Don't tell me there are many who do such things and still are respectable, and some of them honored. What makes them respectable in such circumstances? Either their money or their family *makes* others treat them as if they were so, but *they* are not respectable in themselves—there is no *essential* difference between them and the miserable pauper whom the police pick up out of the gutter—and whom they themselves despise—no difference between them in kind, only in degree, and were men morally brave they would set on them the stigma of disgrace that rightly belongs on their brows of brass. When we cease the degrading worship of money, and begin to value men for what *they are* and not for what they *have*, no such mistakes will be possible, and each one of you who refuses to pay the tribute of a hypocritical respect to a man whom, in your hearts, you cannot honor, will be heeding the injunction of the text, "Be strong and quit yourselves as men." Dare to be manly, resolute, morally courageous—dare to be true—"it requires strength and courage to swim against the stream; any dead fish can float with it."

4. The fourth and last lesson that I shall speak of as taught in the school of the soldier, is obedience. It has been said that the first, meaning the chief, duty of a soldier is to obey. Without obedience to the orders of his superiors, no man can become a decent soldier. It is that which renders every soldierly quality possible. As a member of his company, the soldier is connected through his regiment, brigade division, and corps, to the commander-in-chief of the army. The general orders that are issued from headquarters, come down through these channels, to the private in the ranks, and thus the whole army becomes a vast and complicated organism, the power of which depends upon the working of each single part. The *best* results are only to be attained by the ready and harmonious inter-action of all the members. To reach its best efficiency the army must act as *one man* in its obedience to the orders of its commander.

Now, you and I all of us belong to the grand army of mankind. Men may be Americans, Europeans, Asiatics or Africans—they may be Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian or Malay, but however you classify them, they all belong to the human race, the host of mankind. As such they are under orders from God, their Imperial Sovereign, their Supreme Commander, their Almighty Maker and Judge. What He may or may not have given, in the way of orders, to other less favored divisions of the Grand Army of mankind, is too large a subject for us to discuss on this occasion, nor is it necessary, for certainly to us He has given orders, which may indeed be difficult to obey, but not to understand. The ten commandments as the rule of duty to God and men, are the orders to which I refer. You all have been taught them—they lie at the root of the Christian system of religious life and action, as they do at that of the Jewish. They come to us weighted with the awful sanction "Thus saith the Lord thy God!" As such, as emanating from that supreme authority, as backed by His almighty fiat, and sustained by his His omnipotent will, to obey is life, to violate them is death. There may be some among you who do not believe that—who fancy that the whole system of truth as taught in the Bible is false and fraudulent—mythical and the product of superstition—who have a vague idea that certain men like Ingersoll and Huxley, Fred. Harrison and Herbert Spencer, Tyndal and Darwin, Strauss and Baur, have about done for the faith that has helped the most influential portions of the human race for 4000 years, and have proved or nearly proved that there is no such thing as a human soul, no hereafter of any sort, no God to whom we are responsible, and hence no judgment to be dreaded, no heaven to be loved and hoped for, no hell to be feared and avoided; that therefore the thing to do is to do as and what you please, insofar as others will let you, and, very often, if they will not let you, to remove them by violence—anything to get your own way, and do as you please—anything rather than submit to restraints, except those of human law, which if broken will lead to physical discomfort, pecuniary loss, and sometimes, though seldom, except to the friendless, to the gallows. I said there may be some among you who believe in this code. I ought to have said, some who profess to believe it, and others who act as if they believed it. To such I have nothing to say—they are clearly either above or beneath any help I have to offer. I only suggest the evident fact, plain to all who care to see, that they are judging before the time—they are pre-judging the case—the *end* is not yet, and who, with a grain of sense or an atom of reason, will come forward and profess he knows what the end will be of this vast, wonderful, complicated problem presented by the universe and by man? None and yet many do that. Therefore we are not astonished or deceived by such talk. Man knows too little—his powers are too limited to him to claim to know everything, or that his little mind and send of a brain can hold the knowledge which the infinite mind alone can find room for. I will say no more. Let us return to our theme—obedience to the orders of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures which we all accept. The true soldier will obey the orders of his superior officer, whether he approves them or not, whether he sees what they are designed to accomplish or not—he does not question—he obeys. So you, my comrades engaged as you are daily in life's battle, prove the trueness of your soldierhood by being loyal and obedient to the orders of God. Carry them out to the extent of your ability, both as they relate to your duty to *Him* or to your fellowmen. In the stress of conflict, almost overborne by the rush of the foe, look to Him and call upon Him for aid, for *that* is promised you in this mighty strife. And though sometimes in the thick of the fight, when the air is full of the smoke and dust of battle, and you are tempted to think it best to lay down your arms—to fight no more; when you cannot see the issue of the strife, and feel the waves of doubt and distrust of the Great King of Kings, rolling over your soul; or when Satan, man's great spiritual foe, finding you discouraged, whispers in your ear that it is easier to surrender than to fight, look up! remember that right is as sure to triumph as God is God! fix your eye of hope upon the standard of duty high uplifted, and bright with the sunshine that streams from the presence of God, and with a prayer for grace and strength to the author of all strength, fight the good fight and keep the faith, knowing that to the faithful soldier is held out the crown of life, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give in that great day of his coming, to all who look for and love his appearing.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1889.

Harrison as a junketer bids fair to be on a par with his republican predecessors. He returned Monday evening from a three day trip down the river and to-day he has gone to Cape May to remain until next Tuesday. If he is overworked now, as he says he is, God help the country if an occasion should arise demanding some real work of its executive. If he is overworked many members of his party would like to know what the nature of the work was; he has done absolutely nothing, so far as the public knows, towards establishing a national policy of any kind and the two hours a day which he gives up to the hungry place seekers is hardly enough to break him down. If he is overworked it is from nursing "Baby McKee" probably the hardest work he has performed since his inauguration.

Corporal Tanner has just allowed an increase of pension to Senator Manderson of Nebr., that carries along with it $4000 arrearages. It may seem a little strange that the Senator never applied for this increase of pension before but then, perhaps Gen. Black was not as anxious to oblige the Senator as the Corporal is.

Attorney General Miller must be mad because he has not received that appointment to the United States Supreme Court which he so confidently expected a short time ago. He has refused to give an opinion on the question referred to him by the Treasury department as to whether it would be a violation of law for the Catholic University to be located here, to bring over from Europe a corps of instructors. The solicitor of the Treasury has already given his opinion. He says it would be a violation of law. One of the prominent lawyers of this city—the same gentleman is one of the board of trustees of the University—says the University will bring over instructors, and he does not believe that any court in the country will sustain the administration in construing the alien contract law so as to exclude them.

A bit of scandal has leaked out about the sudden resignation of the private secretary of Corporal Tanner. It was thought a little strange that he should prefer being a timber agent of the Interior department in the far west to being private secretary to the Commissioner of Pensions. Now that the facts are out it is thought that he was very lucky not to be kicked out of the government service entirely. The trouble with him was the same as with a good many others, he was not satisfied to confine his "mashing" propensities to his wife who would have probably appreciated them, but must thrust them upon some other woman, who does not appreciate them. The story is a very short one; the private secretary came in with Tanner and at once became smitten with one of the lady clerks in the Pension office. He persecuted her with attention and wrote her many notes, the last one indecent and threatening her discharge. The lady then went to Secretary Noble, told her story and placed the notes in the Secretary's possession. That gentleman sent for Tanner and told him that Squeers—that's the "mashers" name—must go. Tanner agreed easily because he wanted to give the position to his daughter just out of school, but owing to many obligations he had to stick to Squeers, therefore he persuaded Secretary Noble to appoint him a special timber agent.

"Mr. Face-both-ways-at-once" is Harrison's new name. His attitude on civil service reform earned the hyphenated cognomen. It seemed a little tough for him that the morning paper, containing the associated press interview with Commissioner Roosevelt which was telegraphed from Indianapolis, stating that the President had instructed the Commissioners to enforce the civil service law in letter and spirit, should have printed on the same page a most glaring violation of that same law by Harrison. The violation referred to was the changing of the rule which says that no person who has been out of the classified service for more than a year can be reinstated without a regular examination, so that an exception is made in favor of veterans of the Union army, who can now be legally reinstated at any time no matter how long since they were discharged, if they have sufficient influence. The fact should be remembered that about seven out of every ten of these men that will be reinstated will cause the discharge of men who obtain the position they now fill through a Civil service examination. The Civil service law does not prevent a clerk being discharged.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

SIMONDS' NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C., June 17, 1889.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On Wednesday, June 12th, 1889, the earthly career of DR. ANDREW SIMONDS, of Charleston, S. C., was closed, and the places in which he was so long and familiarly known, will know him no more forever,

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Divine Providence our country has lost one of its most useful and successful citizens, whose wisdom and energy have contributed so largely for many years to the financial and material prosperity of his city and State.

Resolved, That in his death this Bank has not only lost its esteemed President, but a friend, whose watchful care and ready assistance had insured its success and prosperity.

Resolved, That the financial institutions and commercial enterprises which have been established and grown prosperous under his management are standing monuments of his skill, his integrity and his remarkable business capacity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on a blank in our minute book and that an engrossed copy be sent to his family and that they be published in the papers of Sumter.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at her home near Brick Church, on May 10th, 1889, in the 84th year of her age, MRS. SARAH WELSH, the beloved wife of Mr. Jefferson R. Welsh. She died of dropsy after a long and painful illness. The weary one is now forever at rest with her loved ones gone before.

"How blest the righteous when she dies,
When sinks the weary soul to rest."

A FRIEND.

Sumter, S. C., June 26, 1889.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

The complicated diseases brought on by intense study, thought, care, anxiety, etc., are often of the most serious nature. Heed such symptoms as loss of memory, universal lassitude, heart disease, kidney complaints liver troubles and a general breaking down of health and strength. When thus afflicted, when the least exertion causes great fatigue, when life seems a burden, use the reliable strengthening tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters. It will afford you sure relief.

R. W. Durant & Son will move into A. A. Solomon's New Store the 1st August.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums from $300 to $25,000 on improved farms, etc.
COLIN C. MANNING,
Attorney at Law,
June 27. v Main St. Sumter, S. C.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, HARRIET McDONALD, Widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of administration of the Estate and effects of BRISTOW McDONALD, Dec'd.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Bristow McDonald, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter Court House, on July 11th, 1889, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, A. D., 1889.

THOS. V. WALSH,
June 26—2t. Judge of Probate

Estate of Redden Thigpen, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the aforesaid Estate will present same duly attested, and those persons indebted to said Estate, will make payment without delay to JOHN I. BROGDON.
June 26—3t. Qualified Executor.

STALLION MESSENGER.

SEASON 1889.
The High bred Stallion,
MESSENGER,

is now on the plantation of A. J. Salinas & Sons, Mayesville, S. C., where he will remain until Sept. 1st, during which time he will be allowed to serve 20 mares. Terms $15.00, payable in advance.

Messenger is a very highly finished black horse, 15½ hands high, with pure trotting action. His offspring are handsome, natural trotters, trot fast and mature early.

One of his fillies showed a mile in 3.10 in her two-year old form. Apply to
J. B. McBRIDE, Supt.,
June 26 Mayesville, S. C.

Attention Cotton Ginners.

I AM PREPARED, with the best appliances, to GUM, RECUT AND POINT gin saw teeth. Long experience in the business enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Can refer to 56 gins worked on the past season, in and out of the County. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Address,
J. M. REID,
Mayesville, S. C.
Residence Greggs X Roads, Mt. Clio Township. June 19.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

ALL PERSONS desirous of entering their children in the white department of the Graded School are requested to enroll their names with C. M. Hurst, Secretary of the Board, at the Council Chamber, by July 5 prox.
JOHN KERSHAW,
June 19 Chairman Board.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

TEACHERS DESIRING POSITIONS other than that of Principal, in the Graded Schools of the city, will file their applications with C. M. Hurst, Secretary, by July 5, prox.
JOHN KERSHAW,
June 19 Chairman Board.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE now occupied by Messrs. R. W. DuRant & Son as a hardware store will be for rent on Sept. 1st. A fine stand. For terms, &c., apply to
June 5 D. J. WINN.

FOR RENT.

POSSESSION GIVEN AT ONCE.

THE STORE lately occupied by the late F. J. O'Connor, on Main Street, known as the Crane Store. Apply to
June 5 D. J. WINN, Executor.

AT THIS TIME

HORSES AND MULES MAY BE SCARCE,

But I am still in the ring with

Wagons,	Corn,	Lime,
Carriages,	Hay	Cement,
Buggies,	Oats,	Plaster Paris,
Phaætons,	Bran,	Hair and
Road Carts,	Shorts,	Fire Brick.

TO ARRIVE:

2 Car Loads No. 1 Timothy Hay.

Respectfully,
May 8, '89. H. HARBY.

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 JULY next, 1889, and as many days thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property:

That lot of land and buildings thereon in the City of Sumter, bounded on the South by Liberty Street and measuring thereon one hundred (100) feet, East by lot of C. F. H. Bultman, North and West by lot of George W. Reardon, levied upon and to be sold as the property of James T. Flowers, under the separate executions of James D. Blanding, and the City of Sumter for city taxes against James T. Flowers.

One lot of land in the City of Sumter, containing one and ½ acres more or less, bounded on the North by old cemetery lot, South by a street of said town known as Republican Street, East by a street of said town known as Green Street, and West by a lot belonging to James Gainley, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John P. Moran, Jr., under the separate executions of E. H. Frost & Co., Otto F. Weiters, Weinman & Co. and the Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Co. against John P. Moran, Jr.

That stock of goods, wares and merchandise, consisting of boots and shoes, heavy groceries, can and shelf goods, paper bags and wrapping paper, pistols and amunition, general assortment of hardware, tinware glass ware, wooden ware, crockery, chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, show case, &c., &c., levied upon and to be sold as the property of John P. Moran, Jr., under the separate executions of Otto F. Weiters, E. H. Frost & Co., Weinman & Co., The Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Co., and The City of Sumter against Jonn P. Moran, Jr.

20 acres of land more or less, and one building in Sumter Township, bounded on the North by estate Jeff Crosswell, East by lands of J. S. Richardson, Sr., West by lands of Singleton Moore, and South by lands of Nick James, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Louisa Mitchell at the suit of the State for taxes.

E. SCOTT CARSON, S. S. C.
Sheriff's Office, June 5, 1889.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

ON and after May 1st, 1889, THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK of Sumter, will establish

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

in connection with their present business, and will pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly upon such sums of money as may be deposited, subject to the rules and regulations, usually adopted by Savings' Banks.

W. ALSTON PRINGLE, JR.,
Apr. 24—v. Cashier.

OFFICE OF
COUNTY AUDITOR,
SUMTER COUNTY.

SUMTER, S. C., May 6, 1889.

THE FOLLOWING ACT IS PUBLISHED in accordance with Section 3:

An Act to allow unimproved lands which have not been on the tax books since 1875 to be listed without penalty.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That in all cases where unimproved land which has not been upon the tax books since the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875, and which are not on the forfeited list, shall at any time before the 1st day of October, 1888, be returned to the County Auditor for taxation, the said Auditor be, and is hereby instructed, to assess the same and to enter it upon the duplicate of the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1887, with the simple taxes of that year.

Section 2. That all such lands as may be returned to the Auditor for taxation between the first day of October, 1888, and the first day of October, 1889, shall be assessed and charged with the simple taxes of the two fiscal years commencing, respectively, on the first day of November, 1888.

Section 3. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, the Comptroller General is directed to furnish a copy of the same to each Auditor in the State, and the Auditors are required to publish the same in each of their County papers, once a week for three months during the year 1888, and for the same period of time during the year 1889; and the cost of such publication shall be paid by the County Treasurer, upon the order of the County Commissioners, out of the ordinary county tax last collected.

Approved December 19, 1887.

W. R. DELGAR,
May 8—3m. Auditor Sumter County.

TO RENT.

LARGE DWELLING, CORNER OF Liberty and Harvin Streets, Suitable for Private Boarding House. Possession July 1st. Apply to R. D. LEE.
June 12.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
FOR
Bank of Sumter.

ON MAY 1st, next a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT will be opened in connection with "The Bank of Sumter," interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, according to regulations which will be furnished depositors.

In addition to the regular daily banking hours, the Savings Department will be open for receiving deposits on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President.
A. WHITE, JR., Cashier.
April 24.

Kingman & Co.

LEADING GROCERS,

SUMTER, S. C.

We are selling an elegant Tin Toilet Set of three pieces for $1.25 per set, well worth $1.75. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those that desire these goods had best call early and avail themselves of the opportunity. They are in all shades.

Having quite a large stock of

LADIES' SHOES

in small sizes (ones to fours) we have concluded to sell them

AT AND BELOW COST,

which is from 95c. to $1.50.

A well assorted stock of Handkerchiefs you will find here at 30c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and $1.00 per doz. These goods are worth 15c. to 25c. per doz. more than we are selling them at.

We are still to the front in the

GROCERY LINE.

Our goods as usual are always of the best quality and guaranteed fresh or money returned, prices in accordance with the markets.

Have you tried

Hires' Root Beer?

It is a most delightful summer drink.

We sell the finest Butter ever brought to Sumter; come and try it and you will buy of no other.

Goods delivered at once to any part of the city.

It is our desire to please all those that call.

We still handle the justly celebrated A. E. and Soda Crackers always fresh.

KINGMAN & CO.
May 29

Dr. T. W. BOOKHART,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office over Bultman & Bro.'s Shoe Store.
ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET.
SUMTER, S. C.
Office Hours—9 to 1:30; 2:30 to 5.
April 17—o

J. RYTTENBERG & SONS

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

IMPORTATION OF SPRING GOODS,

COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, &c.

We Court Comparison of Qualities and Prices.

A FEW BARGAINS IN OUR

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

36-inch Beige Mixtures at 20 cents.
6-4 Side-band Suitings at 20 cents.
36-inch French Serges at 12½ cts., good value at 20 cents.
Mohair Brilliantines, plain and striped, at 25 cents.
38-inch Cashmeres at 25 and 35c., good value at 35 and 50c.
Henriettas in all shades and qualities from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. No better values can be found.
India and China Silks in all the new colorings.
A big drive in Black Silks.
See our Black Goods and we will show you the most complete line in the State and at prices that will astonish you.
Cashmeres, Henriettas, Drap D'Alma, French Crepe Cloth, Sicilian, Diagonal, Armures, Venetian and Serges in all qualities.
There is nothing more desirable for summer wear than Challies. We have them at 6¼, 12½, 15 and 25 cents.

TRIMMINGS.

Our Trimmings were selected with great care, each shade of Dress Goods being matched with the newest and most stylish trimmings.
Persian Bands in all colors and combinations at 25, 35, 40, 50 and 75 cents.
Passamentaries, Silk Gimps, Girdles, &c., at prices too numerous to mention. In

WHITE GOODS

We have a beautiful line of India and Persian Lawns, Milanere, Louisine, Lorella and Devon suitings.