

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southerner in 1856. The Watchman and Southerner now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Mr. Howren the reformed drunkard and evangelist is now lecturing in Atlanta.

The rainfall over the whole earth that can be heard from has been phenomenally great this year.

John L. Sullivan has been arrested and taken to Mississippi for trial, where he has been locked up in the city jail of Jackson, to await trial on charges growing out of the late prize fight with Kilrain.

The Columbia Register makes the startling statement, that there are six thousand persons in Charleston out of employment. This statement, if allowed to go uncontradicted, will discredit the old city by the sea in the eyes of the commercial world, and is provoking some pretty caustic rejoinders from the Charleston papers.

Forty business blocks in the city of Spokane Falls, W. T., were consumed by fire on the night of the 4th instant, the loss being estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000. All provisions and supplies in the city were destroyed and in view of the suffering that must ensue, appeals have been sent out for aid.

At this writing it looks as if Mrs. Maybrick the American woman on trial at Liverpool, England, on the charge of murdering her husband, will be acquitted. She confesses her criminal intrigue with an unmarried Englishman by the name of Brierly, but is making a good defense against the charge of murder.

Yedell the slayer of Blackwell, about whose extradition from Pennsylvania there has been such a foolish and tremendous stir at the North, is now in jail at Edgeland and will be tried at the next General Sessions to convene there next week. W. C. Bonet, of the Abbeville Bar, has been retained as counsel for the prisoner.

The tireless controversy between Postmaster General Wansmaker and President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company over the low rates fixed by the former for the transmission of government messages, is still going on, and indicates a weakening on the part of the government.

Wansmaker intimates a willingness to confer on the matter before definitely fixing rates, which means that he wants a reasonable excuse to yield to the Company's demand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the last examination of candidates for positions as teachers of the Sumter County public schools more negroes in proportion to the number of that race, who applied, proved proficient, and were granted certificates of qualification, than whites.

This is not conclusive that there is more culture and education amongst the colored than amongst the white people, or that the opportunities of education are afforded the one and denied the other. Facts do not support this solution of the matter. Nor can it be explained on the hypothesis that the negro intellect is peculiarly adapted to the acquisition and retention of mere knowledge without receiving the culture and education that knowledge imparts to the whites, as some suppose.

While this, judged by the uses or misuses the negro makes of the knowledge he acquires from his text books, may be a reasonable estimate of his capacities for education, yet, when we consider the peculiar and circumscribed social conditions that surround him, we are forced to admit that his test has, so far, not been fair.

When he leaves his school or college he goes back amongst the ignorant of his own race and finds neither sympathy nor appreciation. He is hampered by the social limitations that define and contract the horizon of his life. There is no vent for his mind, no stimulus to strengthen and sustain him in his mental pursuits, no practical purposes open to him to which to apply his endowments. The society in which he moves, so far from encouraging intellectual pursuits and adding to his education, is a hindrance and drawback to him.

On the other hand, with the white man, schools and colleges only lay the foundation of an education which must be acquired after going into the society of the world. It is only necessary to mention this to establish the contrast and lay the premise of what we are about to say.

Under the operation of the public school laws now generally in force, the advantages offered the two races are about equal, (the whites paying for both) the difference being only in the benefits derived from the schools. Truth compels us to say, with sorrowful regret, that the benefits thus derived by the colored people where the schools are established, compared with that to the whites is as two to one. We have been informed by an intelligent and observant gentleman, who attended the closing examinations of the colored and white public schools of this city, that the contrast between the two in the matters of discipline, proficiency and advancement

was painfully to the discredit of the white school, and not through any apparent fault of the teachers of the white school in question.

This shows that the colored people have an intelligent and practical appreciation of the advantages they enjoy and are availing themselves of them. This is as it should be, but we ought to progress with them, maintaining the same distance ahead. We are not doing it, because of our supine indifference to the question that ought to engross our people above all other questions.

Education is fast becoming universal among the negroes, and when this is consummated and the social conditions and drawbacks mentioned in the beginning of this article no longer obtain, shall we still be able to preserve the relative positions, as regards property and social conditions, of the two races, that now give us the vast superiority we enjoy? These are questions that ought to engage the attention of our people, and no means ought to be left untried that can correct the tendencies hinted at in this article. We ought to remember that the conditions now surrounding us will not confront our posterity. The educated negro of to-day is a lonely pioneer; in the future, so far from being an exception, he will be the rule.

Our public schools, as now conducted, generally speaking, are painfully inadequate to meet the educational wants. The taxes for school purposes now levied, afford but a meager supply to the almost limitless demand. The fact that the schools are opened for a period of only three months in the year causes the majority of our people to regard the whole thing with contempt.

Instead of the vocation of a school teacher being a profession sought after by the most accomplished and cultured in the land, as is the case where the schools are more efficient and open throughout the year, it is a mere makeshift, a temporary expedient to bridge over a pecuniary want. The logical result is incompetent or, at the best, indifferent teachers.

The last legislature, recognizing the importance of some change, passed an act allowing each school district to levy an extra tax to supplement its portion of the general school fund. The taxpayer is permitted to say what school shall receive the benefit of the extra tax. The intention of the legislature may be read between the lines of the Act. An enhanced efficiency of the white schools is sought to be promoted. A careful consideration of the subject convinces us that the adoption of the plan of supplementary taxation in accordance with the provisions of the act, is the only feasible and practical method of accomplishing the end so important to our children and the future of our country—good schools taught by competent and professional teachers.

In this connection we earnestly commend to the careful consideration of our readers, the very excellent address of School Commissioner John T. Green, published in the last issue of this paper. Something must be done and done speedily.

DR. TODD AND JUDGE KERSHAW ANENT DR. McDOW.

In a communication to the Charleston World, Major Dehon quotes Dr. Todd, of Barnwell, as saying that in a conversation between the latter and Judge Kershaw on a railroad train soon after the McDow trial, Judge Kershaw said, in effect, that the verdict of the jury in that case was responsive to the evidence; that had the Judge been a jurymen, his conscientious conclusions would have been the same as that reached by the jury.

A writer over the anonymous signature of "Amicus Curiae," quotes from a letter purporting to be from Judge Kershaw, denying that he had made such statements to Dr. Todd. That Dr. Todd's report of the conversation was his own conclusion and altogether at variance with what Judge Kershaw intended.

Dr. Todd rejoins and reiterates what Major Dehon had already reported him to have said, but subsequently, over his own signature, after a warm colloquy of Judge Kershaw, admits that he might have misunderstood him.

And thus the whole matter ends just exactly where it began, and nobody knows what anybody meant. It is simply "much ado about nothing." We have been carried around a circle and have gotten back to the point of departure. Let us draw off and give everybody the credit of being honestly mistaken about everything.

HOMICIDE IN COLUMBIA.

Not to be outdone by Charleston, Columbia claims her share of the world's attention as the scene of a sensational homicide. Again the familiar figure of a woman looms up mysteriously, yet prominently in the back ground.

On last Saturday, at the hour of 6:30 P. M., on Main Street, in the city of Columbia, James I. Clark was shot down and killed by one W. B. Meetze. The motive that led to the shooting is shrouded in mystery and is yet a matter of conjecture.

The testimony at the Coroner's inquest, held yesterday shows that Meetze armed himself for the purpose of killing Clark and shot him down in cold blood at the first opportunity and without warning.

Clark was crossing the street accompanied by a woman, when Meetze met and killed him. The testimony of this woman proves that Meetze fired three shots and Clark one, and that the fatal wound was already inflicted before Clark fired.

The verdict of the jury is that deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound in the head inflicted by W. B. Meetze.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE EXCHANGE.

The farmers are dealing with the bagging trust in the proper spirit. It looks now as if they intend to succeed. Their success means death to the bagging trust, their failure a perpetuation of the impositions of that grinding monopoly. All that is necessary to insure success is unanimity, cohesion and push. Let the farmers conspire against conspiracies, combine against combinations—in other words, "fight the devil with fire"—and the results are not doubtful.

The plan for organizing and conducting an Alliance Exchange, formulated at the last Convention in Columbia, unavoidably omitted from our last issue, will be found in another part of this paper. In its general scope it promises to meet the requirements that make it almost necessary for the protection and fostering of the agricultural interests of the country, yet we fear in some of its features it presents difficulties repugnant to safe and approved business principles. However, those features are of minor importance and will be disclosed and corrected by practical tests.

BOULANGER.

The people of France are not in every instance the fools we, on this side of the Atlantic, consider them. In the recent election that blatant, swaggering and dramatic demagogue, Boulanger, has been repudiated in a manner that ought to dispose of him finally. In the very crisis of the agitation and political turmoil he had stirred up by his swagger and bluster he incontinently fled from his country and left his partisans to face the dangers he shirked himself, thus showing that he lacked that sine qua non of a political and revolutionary leader—courage. In the manifest absence of this virtue his avowed hostility to Germany, that sibboleth to all popular sympathy, proved unavailing, and the French people have very properly dropped him in disgust at his pusillanimity.

Whilst the French are the most glib people in the world, yet, with them, the idea of a hero without moral and physical courage is impossible.

OUR AGE.

This issue begins volume nine of the consolidated Watchman and Southerner.

Last June the Southerner completed the twenty-third year of its life, and in April next the Watchman will bring to a close its fortyeth year.

THE PARDON OF HYMAN.

The position assumed by us in the matter of the pardon of Emory Hyman, by Governor Richardson—that it was not a case where executive clemency ought to have been exercised—has been almost unanimously sustained by the press of the State, as the following extracts from some of the leading papers will show.

Referring to the condition attached to the pardon, the Carolina Spartan says: It is doubtful whether the Governor has a right to expatriate citizens for any cause. The policy is a bad one.

The Newberry Observer says: If Hyman is too bad a man to be permitted to live in this State he is too bad to inflict on any other State. If he is the sort of man the Governor's conditional pardon presupposes him to be, and such as the nature of his offense proves him to be, he should not be turned loose on this or any other State.

The Marion Star says: This was a clear case of murder, and the wonder was that the jury returned a verdict only for manslaughter, instead of one in accordance with the facts of the case. A few more instances of this kind, and the law will have few terrors for the felon who is lucky enough to escape with a life sentence, as he may reasonably hope, after a few short years of imprisonment, to again walk forth a free man through the mercy of an obliging Governor.

What is the use of the arraignment of the juries by the State press for their failures to convict when the Governor so promptly annuls the few efforts that they do make to vindicate the law?

The Charleston Sun says: The coupling of a condition with an executive pardon seems to us a clear innovation, and we fail to see the reason for it, unless it be merely a voluntary and gratuitous assumption on the part of the Governor. If he is endowed with such prerogative by the law, which we doubt, still the official act of imposing this condition would be practically of no force since, if the condition were violated, we conceive there is no penalty which could be enforced against the pardoned man. Once pardoned for a certain offense, we know of no power that can remand the ex-criminal to the penitentiary to serve out his curtailed term. It is contrary to the spirit of legislation to prescribe by enactment what the State has not the means to enforce, and lacking the power to enforce his condition, we doubt the authority of Governor Richardson to impose it.

The Greenville Mercury says: The State newspapers are assailing Governor Richardson vigorously for his pardon of Hyman, the Charleston murderer, and they are right. The murder was a peculiarly atrocious one. Its victim was a woman named Fannie Cochran, W. B. Meetze's wife. This note fell into the hands of Meetze, who seems to

steadily befriended Hyman. It is said she had established him in business two or three times. When she cast him off at last and forbade him the house he went to it one night, called her to the door on pretence of returning a pet dog he held in his arms, and shot her to death. His only defence was that the use of whiskey and drugs had made him irresponsible for his acts, but surely that was considered sufficiently when it saved him from the gallows.

Governor Richardson's report of pardons and commutations to be presented to the next Legislature will be an interesting and curious document and ought to be filed away for the amusement of future generations.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1889. Mr. Harrison will probably wish the Virginian republicans—a much warmer climate than Washington, if they don't stop worrying him. He had scarcely shaken the dust accumulated on his trip from Deer Park to Washington yesterday out of his clothes before he was pounced upon by three different crowds of Virginia republicans each demanding the appointment of a different man to be Postmaster at Richmond. Mahone of course, has a man, then Gov. Brady and John S. Wise, the whilom anti-Mahone crowd have a candidate and the third would-be-postmaster is backed by State Senator Waddell, who hopes to get his name in as a compromise. Doubtless the President wishes some of the harmony which is claimed to exist among the "Old Dominion" republicans could be brought to bear on this post office.

The Commission investigating the re-rating of pensions have determined to make a preliminary report to Secretary Noble next week. This is taken to mean that the investigation has not in the opinion of the investigator—so far sustained any of the charges made, and that the preliminary report is made to give the Secretary of the Interior a good excuse for ordering the investigations stopped. If it should turn out that way there is certain to be a Congressional investigation of the whole business.

"We have put our foot in it now," said a Naval officer referring to the seizure of the Canadian Sealing vessel "Black Diamond" by the U. S. Revenue cutter "Rush" for the alleged illegal taking of seals in Baffin sea. "We tried the same trick three years ago, but when the British government demanded the release of the vessels Secretary Bayard had to accede to it, or rather he thought it right to do so. The laws have not been changed since the seizure referred to, but this administration seems to put a different construction on them. It is to be hoped that it will now have the necessary courage to refuse to surrender the seized vessel.

Considerable commotion has been created in naval circles by the report that the plan of the battleship "Texas," now under construction at the Norfolk navy yard are so defective that she would not float if finished on the present lines. The officials at the navy department are all mum on the subject, but from other sources it is learned that several experts are at work on the plan trying to discover whether, it is possible to modify them sufficiently to save the vessel. A court martial may come of it.

Gov. Wilson of West Virginia, was here this week. He says the contest now going on before the legislative committee for the Governorship is bound to result in Fleming's favor, and that as soon as the committee is ready to report he will call a special session of the legislature to receive it.

Representative Campbell of Ohio who will, it is thought here, be the democratic candidate for governor of that State is here. He thinks that, if nominated he will have a good fighting chance to carry the State.

Mr. Harrison will leave here Tuesday morning for Bar Harbor where he goes to visit Secretary Blaine. He will go to New York by rail and from there to Boston, where he will remain all day Wednesday, by steamer. He will be met at Boston by Walker Blaine who left here yesterday to arrange the programme in that city. He expects to remain at Bar Harbor about ten days.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt and Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, now editor of the Washington Post, seem about ready to indulge in a quarrel on account of the hard knocks Hatton is giving the Civil Service law. Roosevelt speaks of Frank Hatton, as a "spokesman" in a newspaper interview, and Hatton comes back at him by charging in an editorial in his paper that Roosevelt had received, aside from his salary, more money from the Government during the past three months than he (Hatton) did during his entire connection with the public service. And now everybody is asking everybody else what Hatton meant.

Quite a rumpus has been raised among the members of the labor union by the removal of E. W. Oyster, one of the foremen at the Government Printing Office. He was once a republican, but worked hard for Cleveland.

Postmaster Paul of Milwaukee, who was so severely criticised in the recent report of the Civil Service Commission has forwarded his resignation.

Webster Appointed Revenue Collector.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Special: The President has, at last settled the fight over the South Carolina internal revenue collectorship by giving the place to Eugene A. Webster. Your correspondent met Secretary Windom as the latter was leaving the White House, after having had a lengthy interview with the President in regard to the place. The secretary, in explanation of Webster's appointment, said that the contest had been between Brayton and Webster. The Independent candidate, Alexander, was never in the race at all. He said that Webster owed his appointment to the fact that he was the original selection of the regular Republican organization after the result of the last election became known. There was no disposition to underrate Brayton, but inasmuch as he had previously been in the field for two other offices—the district attorneyship and the marshalship—it would hardly be fair to pass by Webster and give the office to Brayton, who had not become a candidate until he had failed to get two other places, and especially as he had originally endorsed Mr. Webster for the place. The Anti-Brayton men claim that his defeat was due to the rumor that he was one of the leaders in handling the colored element in the Chicago Convention that

went over from Sherman to Alger. Russell and his men felt blue and sick to-night over the defeat of their man Alexander. On the other hand there is great rejoicing by Deas and his followers, who are already speculating on the selection of the deputies. There are prospects of a big fight now over these places. Every man who has been a shouter for Webster expects an appointment, and there will be about ten applicants for each place. Wheeler, who has been managing Brayton's fight here, went to the treasury department early this morning and saw the secretary and, though he got no information as to who would be appointed, Mr. Windom let him know that there was no hope for his man.

Representative Dargan has named Leland F. James of Effingham, for a cadetship at the Annapolis Naval Academy from the 6th district, with Frederick W. McCreath, of Marion, as the alternate.

HOW WEBSTER RECEIVED THE NEWS.

ORANGETOWN, August 5.—Special: Mr. E. A. Webster received the news of his appointment as internal revenue collector for the district of South Carolina at 4 P. M., to-day. He says it was somewhat a surprise, having had no definite information before, and the matter having hung fire so long occasioned him some doubt. The argument used against him was that the 1st district was getting on many plans, and especially that it was from the same city as Mr. Lathrop, the district attorney. However, Dr. Latimer, of Greenville, the up-country candidate for the same position, withdrew last week in his favor, which was a knock known to the locality argument.

Mr. Webster made two trips to Washington since the election in looking after the office, but neither time did he see the President. He saw Secretary Windom, but never presented any argument why he should be appointed. He says his friends stood up well for him. Eugene A. Webster was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1849, which makes him 40 years old. He was fitted for college in the high schools in that city. He came to Charleston in 1866, and in 1867 attended the Charleston High School, under Mr. Kingman. He also taught school in Charleston in 1866 and 1867. He went to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1868, and graduated from that institution in 1872. He taught for several years in Clafin University, in this city. He edited the Free Citizen here in 1874. He went into politics in 1874, and has been more or less a politician since then, always as a staunch Republican. He has been a member of the State executive committee for ten years and for twelve years chairman of the county executive committee. He held the office of trial justice under Chamberlain from 1874 to 1876, when he resigned. He was appointed treasurer by Chamberlain before the deal government was removed by Hampton. He held the office of deputy revenue collector under Brayton. As assistant postmaster he had charge of the post office here for eleven years. His friends say he made a very good postmaster. He was admitted to the Bar here in 1877 and practiced for three or four years in partnership with Mr. Lathrop, now district attorney. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party in 1884 and 1888, and supported the nomination of Harrison.

WEBSTER'S RECORD.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Prothonotary. WHEREAS, Mrs. ARGENT L. GALLOWAY, widow, made suit to be granted Letters of administration of the Estate and effects of JASPER WAYNE GALLOWAY, Dec'd. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Jasper Wayne Galloway, 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 Aug. 15th, 1889, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 31st day of July, A. D., 1889.

THOS. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

State of South Carolina. SUMTER COUNTY. OFFICE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WHEREAS an inquest of Echeat hath been returned into this office whereby it appeared that James A. More late of Lynchburg, in Sumter County, who was born near Spring Hill, in the County of Sumter, South Carolina, and died on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1886, was seized and possessed at the time of his death of a lot of land with three buildings thereon situate in the town of Lynchburg, in Shiloh Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, on the North and East by the Lynchburg Creek Road and on the South and West by lands now or formerly of W. E. Fraser and the Colored Methodist Church lot as will appear by deed of James A. Graves, dated June 25th, 1888.

Also one lot of about 1 1/2 of an acre with a storehouse thereon, situate in the town of Lynchburg, bounded on the North by Lynchburg River Road, on East by Keels' lot, on South by Keels' lot, and on the West by lands of Lynchburg and Lodge, without having in his life-time made any disposition thereof, and without leaving any person who can legally claim the same.

Now, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, the Heirs of the said James A. More are hereby required to appear and make claim within eighteen months from the date hereof. Witnesses my hand at Sumter, S. C., this 19th day of March, A. D. 1889.

J. M. GRAHAM, C. C. P. & S.

STALLION MESSENGER.

THE HIGH-BRED STALLION, MESSENGER, is now on the plantation of A. J. Salinas & Sons, Mayesville, S. C., where he will remain until Oct. 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, 15 1/2 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. McNeill, Esq., Mayesville, S. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 1417 of the General Statutes that the Rutawake Railroad Company will apply to the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, at its next ensuing session, to amend its Charter by changing its name to that of the Chesapeake and Chesapeake Railroad Company, and to authorize it to construct a line to and through the town of Sumter and thence by any convenient route to or near the town of Clermont.

FIRST CLASS JOB WORK.

AT BOTTOM PRICES. WATCHMAN AND SOUTHERNER JOB OFFICE.

TO THE FARMERS.

FARMERS WISHING TO BUY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY: HARVESTERS AND BINDERS, REAPERS, MOWERS, GRASS RAKES, &c., Will do well to call on me before buying elsewhere. I am handling the McCormick Machinery, and it is not surpassed by any manufactured in the United States. It is very simple, light, strong and easy draught. My Prices are Low and Terms easy. Write to me for catalogue and prices, which will be sent free. Hoping to hear from the farmers of the county, I am, respectfully,

GEO. F. EPPERSON, Agt. Office at Epperson's Stables, Sumter, S. C. May 1-v-m-a-3.

FIRE BRICK.

The attention of Mill Owners, House Builders and Real Estate Owners is called to the economy and advisability of using Fire Brick. Furnaces built of them are seldom out of repair and when once a fire-place is built with Fire Brick, the trouble, annoyance and expense of repairing it (which usually occurs about once a season) ceases entirely.

I handle Fire Brick by the car load, and am therefore enabled to offer them at prices as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities anywhere. When in want of them I hope to supply you.

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Cow Hair also on hand.

Respectfully, H. HARBY. July 24, '89.

WILSON & SPANN,

INSURANCE AGENTS, SUMTER, S. C.

Representing some of the best Fire Insurance Companies doing business in the United States, for Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg Counties, we beg to solicit a share of the patronage of our friends in these counties.

FRANK N. WILSON, Manning. J. M. SPANN, Sumter, S. C.

A NEW ENTERPRISE,

NEWLY OPENED BY E. CARDARELLI, CORNER OF MAIN AND REPUBLICAN STREETS, MANUFACTURER OF TINWARE AND LAMPS OF ALL KINDS. Roofing and Guttering, Cornice Sheet-Iron, Metal Work, Pumps, &c.

Prompt attention given to all parties. ALSO—ICE! ICE! ICE!

To be had at E. Cardarelli's all the season at the usual price.

Respectfully, E. CARDARELLI.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS. A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay for itself, we offer no better plan than the various sections of the County press, by the authority of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

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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 9