

The Stateburg Barbecue.

STATEBURG, September 9.—The Colored Farmers' Alliance gave a barbecue at Stateburg on Friday, September 6, and there must have been fully nine hundred men and women present. Some members of the white Alliance were requested to be present and one or two were asked to address the colored people. The meeting was held in a lot near the spreading boughs of some old oak trees. The prevailing sentiment of this Alliance was shown by having a piece of cotton bagging spread across above the entrance for all to pass under and read on it, "The Colored Farmers' Alliance." A brass band of colored musicians from Sumter enlivened the occasion. The speakers addressed the meeting from the piazza of an old house, in which sat most of the white, the officers of the Alliance and the band.

After the meeting had been called to order by Chairman K. M. Addison, with a short address, in which he referred most kindly to his white friends, and the good humored laughter and talk of the crowd had been subdued, the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the A. M. E. Church of this place, asked a blessing on the Alliance and the audience.

The first speaker, Col. J. J. Dargan, was then introduced and the attention of the crowd was asked. Col. Dargan explained the cause, beginning and ending of the Alliance and in a few apt illustrations showed the good we might reasonably hope to attain by the combination offered by it to farmers. He then explained the formation, etc., of "trusts" and remarked that he supposed they were called "trusts" for the purpose of deception by the very trust worthy men of whom they were mostly composed. He read parts of the constitution of the Alliance, with its cheering promises of help, charity and work towards all and contention with none, save the greedy oppressors of mankind. He said that the man who would assume and then break such obligation was unworthy of all confidence. He said that the colored man and cotton could hardly exist in this county one without the other, so that it was more to their interest to help on this fight than to the whites. The speech lasted forty minutes, and by remarks from the crowd and requests to go on it appeared to be greatly enjoyed. It was hard for the speaker to break off at the end of such a splendid proface to a free trade speech, but he nobly sat down and bided his time.

The chairman then introduced the next speaker, Mr. George W. Murray, colored, who expressed great pleasure on meeting his white friends on such terms, which he believed was the first time the colored people had ever had the opportunity of doing so. He thought that a new era had dawned, in which the white and colored farmers would all pull together for the good of South Carolina. He asked the colored man not to distrust the Alliance because in the past they had often, to their cost, been deceived and deserted by designing men. He read from their constitution, showing that the aim of the Colored Alliance was to help the needy, especially agriculturists, to educate colored people, to make them better husbands and wives, and to be more obedient to the civil law. He pointed out how much better bargains they could make if combined, and how much they could improve their credit by all seeing that each met his debts, and said that as the accumulation of taxes, profits, etc., on all goods were paid by the consumer to the benefit of the few already rich, he begged his hearers not to count the cost, but on principle to exercise the right of freemen and cripple the Junk Trust by using cotton bagging. He spoke in the strongest terms of his white friends and hoped that hereafter they could meet on such friendly footing in all of their interests of life. The speech lasted about thirty minutes, and showed much research and good taste, to which I regret I have not been able to do more justice in this report.

The band then played "Dixie," at the end of which the chairman called for three cheers for "Dixie land, the land of cotton," which were given by all with hearty good will.

After some urging Dr. W. W. Anderson, Sr., sufficiently overcame his modesty to express sentiments in keeping with the meeting and to say that good was to follow. As this gentleman stood up before his audience, most of whom had known him all their lives and had seen him many a time in their sick rooms and at the deathbed of friends and relatives, ministering to their sufferings as friend and physician, a gentle, kindly marmar of applause seemed to ripple over the throng of listeners to their honor and his.

After Richardson, the colored postmaster of Wedgefield, the next speaker, had spoken a few words in the same strain of friendliness for the white people and hope for the future, the meeting adjourned for dinner, a bountiful supply of which was served to their white guests in the most assiduously polite and considerate manner. It was most heartily partaken of and enjoyed by them. While our polite hosts were enjoying their dinner the whites held a short meeting and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we appreciate the kind, cordial and considerate treatment we have received at the hands of the Stateburg Colored Alliance, and all of our colored friends in attendance upon the celebration to-day.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to advance the said Alliance in its good work.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy handed to the chairman of the meeting.

Any one can set down the bare facts of the case, but it needed the facile pen of a master to picture the spirit in which lurked the promise and the warning to the future, of enthusiasm and intelligence which pervaded the crowd. They seemed to realize the principle for which farmers are contending against those who are taking advantage of unjust revenue laws, and seemed to feel that the question went far beyond the few dollars each might save by buying tulle. What made the picture more striking was that the meeting was held on the same old ground on which the same crowd had seen the bitter Radical meetings of a few years ago.

It must be told, to the honor of the colored people, too, that the whole thing was worked up among themselves, and I think that a great deal of the credit is due to the president, K. M. Addison, and Secretary Robert Keene, two young colored farmers, who show evidences of the good work of Claflin College by their intelligence and taste. It is to be hoped that the crowd of

speakers who expect to come down in palace cars to teach South Carolina and the South, will not leave out Stateburg.—News and Courier.

Sunset Cox.

The death of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, is a national loss. He was one of the ablest men in public life. His character was above reproach, and his official conduct was controlled always by what he conceived to be his duty to his country. He did not run in the narrow rut of the partisan; he did not seek public station by the devices of the demagogue; he was not limited in his view of men and movements by the near horizon of the sectionalist. The inspiration of his public acts was a patriotism which knew no North or South, but only knew his country.

For more than thirty-six years Mr. Cox was a prominent figure in the public service. As representative in Congress, as the Speaker of the House, and as a member of the diplomatic service he was ever distinguished for the faithful performance of his duties, and preserved throughout his brilliant career his personal and political honor without stain. A Democrat on principle, he possessed the confidence of his party. Lawyer, humorist, author, orator and scholar, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his countrymen, without regard to party or sectional lines. Able in debate, trusted in counsel, faithful in friendship, the South, of which he was a champion, will have cause to deplore his untimely death.

When he was editor of the Ohio Statesman, in 1853, Mr. Cox wrote the following description of an Ohio sunset, and ever after bore the sobriquet of "Sunset Cox."

"What a stormy sunset was that of last night. How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating lustre, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm-cloud, full of fire and lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all round and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots 'turned up their whites' to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The south and the east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure, worthy of a Ligonian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fance, and alabaster temples, and glorious, rare and grand, in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his Excursion:

"The appearance instantly disclosed
Was of a mighty city, boldly arrayed
A wilderness of buildings, making far,
And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
Far sinking into splendor without end."

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun veiled of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The 'great eye in heaven,' however went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm, is heard with the carol of birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around Starling College, trying to rival its angles and leap into its dark windows. Candles are lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home—good to be on the earth, where such revelations of beauty and power may be made. And as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type."

The distinguished statesman and scholar is himself at rest, and with the pealing of the solemn church bells at his funeral, it is not too much to imagine that to his ears there have already come the laughter of children and the carol of birds from the other shore.—News and Courier.

To Cure Pea Vines.

Farmers are generally familiar with the use of salt in putting away hay, but I have not known it used so effectively, in curing pea vines, therefore I desire my experience given for the benefit of readers of the Cultivator.

I cut the vines with a bush scythe, from about nine a. m. to two p. m., letting them lie upon the ground until near night. I then, with a rake or prong, pile up the vines in small rolls loosely. About twelve o'clock the next day I turn these rolls over, and if necessary repeat the process on the following morning. I haul them to the barn the third day after the cutting, and pack away, sprinkling salt from time to time, so that it may go through the vines in the course of packing. As to the quantity of salt, use your best judgment. In a few days the mass will be quite wet near the surface. This moisture, as it leaves the vines, dissolves the salt, and makes a perfect cure. The vines are green and tender with all the leaves retained, and stock eat every particle.—Southern Cultivator.

Lucerne.

We have written very often about lucerne in back numbers. Lucerne will make more and better feed than millet. You can commence to cut lucerne long before the time for planting millet, and lucerne is more nutritious and more fattening. Besides, lucerne, when once established, lasts for many years; while millet must be planted every year. September is the best time to sow lucerne. Select rich, clean land; plow it close and deep, and prepare and manure it just as you would to make a fine crop of turnips in the drill. Sow as you would turnips, but do not thin the plants, and cultivate well the first year. Weed land will not do. Commence to cut just before it blooms. It will give three to four cuttings during the summer.—Southern Cultivator.

Our Pensioners Cost More than the Standing Armies of Europe.

The appropriations for pensions in the year ending June 30, 1889, was \$88,400,000, and it is a question with the commissioner of pensions whether the amount expended will reach \$105,000,000. Adding to this \$88,400,000 appropriated for the past services, the \$58,700,000 we pay for the services of the 36,000 men constituting our present army and navy, we find that our total annual military and navy burden is \$147,000,000. This is a vast expenditure for peace times, and the country is not the better pleased with it when it reflects that the most of it is money thrown away. It exceeds, it must be confessed, the military expenditures of the much pitied monarchies of Europe.

Our expenditure for pensions alone exceeds the cost of the most powerful standing armies of this age of bloated armaments. Germany, for instance spends but \$85,000,000 a year to maintain her efficient standing army of 450,000 men. The 16,750 men in the German navy represents an expenditure of but 9,000,000 more. The amount therefore, we are likely to spend this year in pensions would maintain the army and navy of the most powerful empire on the continent. Germany's annual outlay for pensions, however, is but \$5,100,000, though Germany has carried on two great wars since our last in 1861-65. Evidently we are very much overdoing the pension business.

England maintains her very expensive army of 210,000 men on a year of \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000 a year. Her magnificent navy, with its complement of 41,280 men, costs her but 63,000,000 a year. Our present expenditure of \$100,000,000 for pensions and a diminutive army and navy would, therefore about suffice to maintain the entire force with which England holds a world-wide empire. With an annual expenditure of but \$132,500,000 France supports an army of 523,280 men. Her navy, which is second to that of England, costs her but \$39,000,000. Austria-Hungary has an army of 266,000 men, which costs the empire \$49,330,000 a year, and her navy, which numbers 11,500, costs but \$4,500,000 more.

We are accustomed to lament the condition of the populations of Europe on account of the vast burdens they bear. They are ground down we say, with taxes to support "bloated armaments," the object of which is to maintain the privileged classes in the possession of their ill-gotten gains. But is not our case worse? We not only pay more in taxes for pensions than all other countries in the civilized world put together, but what we pay for this object exceeds the annual cost of Germany's standing force, in army and navy, of 461,650 men. And we pay it, not chiefly for the benefit of our 450,000 pensioners, but in order that a privileged class of manufacturers may thrive! Back of all our present pension legislation is the purpose of the protectionist manufacturers to prevent the reduction of taxes. This is shown in a thousand ways.

The animus of the present Administration, as indicated by the rulings of the pension bureau, is to prevent any apparent necessity for a reduction of taxes by increasing the pension list without regard to the merits of claimants. The country is being debauched by such a policy. We cannot too soon put a stop to loose views as to pensions which are dissipating the means of the people.—Baltimore Sun.

System in Farming.

Although men have been acquiring a knowledge of the soil and its productiveness for ages, yet their modes of practice are nearly as wide of a uniform system as ever. Indeed it may be truly said that when people undertake farming, they seem to suppose that little more is necessary than so many acres of land—the more the better they think—with a few of the common implements of farming, and the working animals, and almost or do entirely forget that in this business, as well as in all others, there must be a proper system adopted to make it a success. If we will observe throughout our land, we will find the best and most successful farmer is he who understands his business and reduces his knowledge to a practical system which can be readily taught and easily understood. Where we find one who recognizes and conforms to the fundamental principle of agricultural science, we find numbers who scoff at the idea of any other authority than that of their "daddies," and we see many of these venerable followers of their fathers no better off to-day than they were thirty years ago, without we admit the advantage of having a better view of their "subsoil." But there is a waking against these old-time methods, however good in their day, and rapidly a better and more intellectual course is being adopted. And may I be permitted to state here that the cause of the great advancement that has been made, the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the invention and general introduction of labor-saving machinery, has been to a great degree the work of the agricultural press, and that the Cultivator is one of the ablest leaders in the ranks of the forces brought forward to combat and confound the opposing host of ignorance and prejudice, and to establish on a firm foundation the reign of good sense and knowledge. May their circulation increase until every farmer in the land will be a reader! Nature rewards the farmer precisely in proportion to the efforts he puts forth to merit her favor. If he puts the soil in a mechanical condition favorable to the circulation of air among its particles, the effects of drought are less felt and the soil is in a better condition to impart nourishment held therein to growing crops. There are still other things that the primary preparation of the soil renders system in farming so important. He who carefully lays out his farm in proper fields, making a map of the same, denoting each field to a succession of crops, with suitable manuring, basing the rotation upon the adaptation of one crop to fit particular soils, and pursuing all his operations with a plan, doing everything at the right time and with a determination to make experience and the lights of science as available as possible in his calling, will undoubtedly reap the most abundant reward for his labor. To complete the system he must keep a record of all his farm operations for in no other way can he be said to have a full knowledge of his business. He should keep an account of all the expense, loss and gain, in what particular branch of his business he is most successful, what crops are

most profitable for him to raise, the most profitable disposition to make of them, the best and most profitable stock to raise and how best to dispose of them.

Farmers are too careless in regard to keeping an account of their business; consequently they often raise crops that are not profitable; raise and feed stock at an expense. There are few crops that are profitable to raise and sell off the farm; yet the farmer can, by knowing the feeding value of a crop and the value of the manure produced from it, make a calculation of what crops can be sold off at a profit, or to sell one crop and buy another. The farmer's ability to transact his business in a business-like manner is increased in proportion to the increased knowledge of his business details, and in the same proportion also are his profits increased.—THOS. D. BAIRD, in Southern Cultivator.

In York county on the 8th, W. B. Boyd, a white man, shot his wife and then killed himself. Mrs. Boyd lived with her first husband for many years and returned with her, claiming to be divorced. The fate of the second wife suggests that he may have murdered his first wife. Boyd was 35 years old and Mrs. Boyd 21. They have a child 14 months old. They had been married nearly three years, but had not lived happily together.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

A Pleasing Sense
Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. Sept 4-3

More Testimony.
WALKERSVILLE, S. C.
Gentlemen: My wife was suffering with all the symptoms of dyspepsia, and could not eat anything without suffering very great pain. As a consequence of this deranged and morbid condition of the digestive organs, she took yellow jaundice, and was treated by the best physicians without any benefit. I heard of Dr. Westmoreland's Calissaya Tonic, and bought two bottles, from the use of which she was entirely cured, and has not had an attack for nearly two years.

Very respectfully,
ANNE WALKER.
For sale by all druggists, and wholesale by Dr. A. J. China.

What will Brown's Iron Bitters cure? It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, malnutrition, rheumatism and all similar diseases. Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system drives out all disease. For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject it is invaluable. It is the only preparation of iron that does not color the teeth or cause headache.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.
Confirm our statement when we say that Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee by J. F. W. DeLorme.

NEW GOODS.

OUR NEW STOCK

ARRIVING.

We are Chock Full

BARGAINS

All Departments.

Call and get our prices before purchasing.

ALTAMONT MOSES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

We are Agents for several large

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GIN HOUSES.

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Herald the coming of Fall and Winter with an Immense Line of new and seasonable Styles in Dress Goods, Trimmings, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Notions, Carpets, &c. The Leading House in Variety, Popular Designs, Choice Selections and Reasonable Prices.

Dress Goods Department.

The variety of our stock in this line is really remarkable and places at the disposal of buyers the widest range of choice in all the latest patterns and novelties. Our styles are all leaders and however the purchaser may select it is impossible that taste can go astray in buying from this well-chosen assortment. In quality, our goods rank as the best in each and every grade. Our special endeavor has been to bring our entire line up to such a standard of excellence in the matter of quality as to make it hopelessly beyond the reach of rivalry or competition. As to prices, they say more for us than we can say for them to those who investigate the bargains we offer.

Woollens, Blankets and Flannels.

We have prepared for the season in royal style, laying in an unsurpassed stock of these seasonable staples. We can flatter ourselves that a more perfect line than our's was never opened to public sale, and we are eager accordingly to have buyers see the goods and get our prices.

Make a note of our line in DAMASKS, DOMESTICS, &c. We can show a line in this department that will do the housekeeper's heart good to see. You must not miss these goods when looking and pricing. We can frankly say that in this department, taking price and quality into consideration, we have no competitors.

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets

are among our specialties. We offer a perfect line of these goods, including all the styles that are at present in vogue, and while we consult the taste we do not forget the purse. Sole agents for the celebrated MATHER LACING KID GLOVES, every pair warranted.

Cloaks, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

A handsome Line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Cloaks, embracing all the season's novelties in Jackets, 3/4 Jackets, Wraps, Newmarkets, Connemaras, &c. See our stock of Seal Plush Wraps. A complete line of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., at prices within the reach of all.

J. Ryttenberg & Sons.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Thomas M. Monaghan as Administrator, and others, Plaintiffs, against Harriet T. O'Connor in her own right, and as Administratrix of Edward O'Reilly, deceased, and others, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of a Decreeal Order made in the above entitled cause and dated May 28th, 1889, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the City of Sumter in said State, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, being Tuesday—between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following premises, situated in the City of Sumter, in said State, and known as the Sumter Lot—to be sold in three parcels, to wit:

Parcel No. 1—Measuring thirty feet on Liberty Street, and bounded on the North by Liberty Street, on the West by a lot of land now or lately of E. W. Moore and by a lot of land of Mrs. E. A. Dinkins, upon which she resides, on the South by land lately of William Bogin, deceased, measuring on that line thirty feet, and on the East by Parcel No. 2, below described.

Parcel No. 2—Measuring thirty feet on Liberty Street, and bounded on the North by Liberty Street, on the West by Parcel No. 1, above described, on the south by land lately of the said William Bogin, deceased, measuring on that line thirty feet, and on the East by Parcel No. 3, below described.

Parcel No. 3—Measuring seventy-two feet and eight inches on Liberty Street, and bounded on the North by said street, on the West by Parcel No. 2, above described, on the South by land lately of the said William Bogin, deceased, and measuring on that line seventy-two feet and eight inches, and on the East by a lot of land which was conveyed by John O'Connor to Edward O'Reilly.

Each of said parcels is about one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, in depth and north to South.

A building is on each of said parcels; the dwelling house being on Parcel No. 3.

TERMS of Sale—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, bearing interest from the day of sale. The credit portion to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the property sold. The dwelling house on said premises on Parcel No. 3 to be insured and kept insured by the purchaser in such amount as the Master shall deem proper, and the policies of insurance assigned to the Master.

The purchasers to pay for all necessary papers and for recording mortgages. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Master for Sumter Co. Sept. 11 1889.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

Cotton Bagging.

THE SUMTER COTTON MILLS WANTS 2,500 Bales Cotton baled in Cotton Bagging, and will pay the market price and allow 10 cents per 100 lbs. bonus.

D. JAMES WINNY, Pres. A. MOSES, Treas., Buyer. Sept. 11-4

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, Mrs. MARTHA J. WALSH, widow, made out and filed in the Court of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ADDISON S. WOODARD, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all singular and kindred and creditors of the said Addison S. Woodard, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter, C. H., on September 25th, 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 11th day of September, Anno Domini 1889. T. V. WALSH, [L. S.] Judge of Probate Sumter Co. Sept. 11-2t.

ATTENTION TEACHERS AND PARENTS! J. A. SCHWERIN

Is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER GRADED SCHOOL.

—ALSO— All the School Books adopted by the State Board for the Public Schools always on hand. Teachers and Parents will save money by giving him a call before going elsewhere. School Books greatly reduced in prices. Also,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 10 CENTS MUSIC AND CHEAP AND POPULAR NOVELS. Call and see for yourself. Aug 28

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1889, \$95,042,922.96
LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1889, 74,248,207.81
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1, 1889, 20,794,715.15

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.

A. WHITE & SON, Fire Insurance Agency,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Insurance Against Lightning and Tornadoes.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE, \$12,000,000
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, 10,000,000
NORTHERN, OF LONDON, 18,000,000
LANCASTER, OF ENGLAND, 5,000,000
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, 8,000,000
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK, 4,000,000
SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE, 2,000,000
FIRE ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1,500,000
AMERICAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, 2,000,000
GEORGIA HOME, 1,800,000
GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, 3,000,000
Aug 28

THE PALACE SALOON, A. P. LEVY & CO., Proprietors.

(Successors to Rosendorf & Co.) We have constantly on hand a complete line of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO. And desire to call especial attention to the following:

Imported. Domestic. FRENCH BRANDIES, SHERRY, PORT, IRISH WHISKEY, CATAWBA WINE, JAMAICA RUM, BLACKBERRY WINE, HOLLAND GIN, GIN AND FINE, SCOTCH WHISKEY, RYE WHISKEY.

We call especial attention to our Pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey, which we get direct from the still.

THE SUMMER INSTITUTE.

The exercises of the SUMMER INSTITUTE will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th, 1889. All departments will, as heretofore, be filled with the most competent teachers. As the rooms are being rapidly engaged, pupils from abroad would do well to apply as soon as practicable.

An additional proof of the thoroughness of the teaching of this school is afforded by the fact that two of the last graduating classes from different countries applied for the Winthrop Scholarship and were successful for the first grade against all competitors. We think it proper to state that since the Institute has been chartered, its diploma certifies those who receive it to teach in the public schools without further examination. For catalogues or more special information, apply to either of the Principals at Sumter, S. C.

Mrs. L. A. BROWN, Miss E. E. COOPER. July 17-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles T. Mason, Jr., and Henry J. McLaurin, doing business as manufacturers of lumber at Pinewood, in Clarendon County, South Carolina, under the firm name of Mason & McLaurin, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles T. Mason, Jr., has withdrawn from said business, and has transferred all of his interest therein to Henry J. McLaurin and Joseph A. McClure, trading under the name of McLaurin & McClure. HENRY J. McCLURIN, C. T. MASON, Jr.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY, GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN Sept. 25th, 1889. Through instruction given in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, Metaphysics, English, French, and German. For Catalogue apply to Prof. H. T. Cook, or to the President, C. Manly, D. D. Aug. 7.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

C. A. JESSEN, LIBERTY STREET, Sumter, S. C.

An elegant and seasonable bill of fare furnished at all times. Fish, Oysters and Meats prepared and served by experienced caterers. No effort spared to please