

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.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

In Virginia the platform of the democracy was not exactly what it should have been. There was a little too much trimming and pandering to the prejudices which obtain there among certain classes in favor of protection as a means of revenue and the abrogation of internal taxation. This platform did not meet with the hearty approbation of the National Democratic Committee and was disappointing to the Southern wing of the party.

The overwhelming defeat sustained by Mahone, notwithstanding all his backing, has been hailed with delight everywhere—by the conservative people and press of the North and South alike. It is regarded as more than a victory of decency, honor and intelligence over ignorance and corruption.

The results in the Northern States were even more surprising, especially in the State of Ohio. Foraker, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor of that State, represents the Bourbons of Republicanism at the North. He is facile princeps among those who persist in the vilification and abuse of the South, her institutions and her people.

His idea of his party's politics is irrepressible, bitter and relentless hatred of everything Southern. He is the most conspicuous of the W. T. Sherman and Tanager type of politicians, and his defeat, notwithstanding the aid and comfort he received from the powers that be, argues a disgusted satiety on the part of the people at the North with the kind of political pabulum he has been wont to feed them on.

In other States the results of Tuesday's elections are equally gratifying when we consider the fact that the principles of governmental polity enunciated by Grover Cleveland controlled the campaign literature and inspired all the speeches.

As the heart of the dead Bruce led the Scotts to victory, so the wise statesmanship of Cleveland is surviving his own retirement from office, to inspire his party and lead it to victory.

President Harrison has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 28th inst., to be observed by the nation as a day of thanksgiving. The elections have come opportunely, and all over the country the hearts of our people ought to glow with fervid gratitude for the grand results achieved on Tuesday last.

Our attention has again been called to the matter of township bonds issued in this State for the construction of railroads. A bill has been filed recently by the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company in the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina against the Counties of York and Lancaster and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Commissioners of the Counties named, to assent to the delivery of the township bonds subscribed in 1885 and 1886 by eight townships in these Counties to aid the construction of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT OF THE STATE.

The history of the question is briefly this: Several years ago the Legislature passed an act authorizing the issuing of such bonds upon the following conditions: a petition had to be signed by a majority of the real estate owners of any township, asking that an election for the purpose be held; if at such election a popular majority were in favor of the subscription, the bonds of that township should be accordingly issued by the County Commissioners and a tax levied to meet the interest upon the bonds.

A number of townships in the State issued subscription bonds under the provisions of this act. There was no trouble about it till the time came for paying the tax levied to meet the first installment of interest. One or two parties in a township in Edgefield County which had issued these bonds, refused to pay the tax and employed two young attorneys to contest its legality. Among other things, the point was raised in this case that the act of the Legislature above referred to, conferred no corporate powers upon the townships, nor had they such powers from any other source, and that without such corporate powers the bonds issued by them were invalid, and the tax, therefore, illegal. The point was a good one in law, and Judge Norton, by whom the case was heard, sustained it. The Supreme Court subsequently sustained Judge Norton's decision. So far so good. The legislature, through ignorance or mistake, was responsible for the defect, and individuals were at liberty to take advantage of it.

At the first session of the Legislature (1888) after this decision of the Supreme Court, an act was passed—as well to preserve the good name of the State abroad as to carry out its original intention and to enforce the obligation of contracts made in good faith on both sides—declaring the bonds to be valid and thus the error was remedied. Whereupon, the Supreme Court held in a test case under the new act that the bonds voted to the railroad companies which had complied with the provisions of the act validating the bonds were debts upon the townships that have subscribed them, and that, under the statute, taxes should be levied to meet the interest upon the bonds. The opinion of the Attorney General, upon being consulted as to this decision, was even more concise and positive in outlining the obligations which the townships had assumed.

The defect referred to having thus been remedied and the duty of the people made plain, technicalities are still attempted to be raised, and in the face of Legislature, the Supreme Court, and the clear and uncompromising advice of the Attorney General, the disposition of the people seems to be to nullify every legal obligation in the matter, to take advantage of every technicality (if any there be) and to resort to every means of delay, the honesty of the debt apparently forgotten.

County which had issued these bonds, refused to pay the tax and employed two young attorneys to contest its legality. Among other things, the point was raised in this case that the act of the Legislature above referred to, conferred no corporate powers upon the townships, nor had they such powers from any other source, and that without such corporate powers the bonds issued by them were invalid, and the tax, therefore, illegal. The point was a good one in law, and Judge Norton, by whom the case was heard, sustained it. The Supreme Court subsequently sustained Judge Norton's decision. So far so good. The legislature, through ignorance or mistake, was responsible for the defect, and individuals were at liberty to take advantage of it.

At the first session of the Legislature (1888) after this decision of the Supreme Court, an act was passed—as well to preserve the good name of the State abroad as to carry out its original intention and to enforce the obligation of contracts made in good faith on both sides—declaring the bonds to be valid and thus the error was remedied. Whereupon, the Supreme Court held in a test case under the new act that the bonds voted to the railroad companies which had complied with the provisions of the act validating the bonds were debts upon the townships that have subscribed them, and that, under the statute, taxes should be levied to meet the interest upon the bonds. The opinion of the Attorney General, upon being consulted as to this decision, was even more concise and positive in outlining the obligations which the townships had assumed.

The defect referred to having thus been remedied and the duty of the people made plain, technicalities are still attempted to be raised, and in the face of Legislature, the Supreme Court, and the clear and uncompromising advice of the Attorney General, the disposition of the people seems to be to nullify every legal obligation in the matter, to take advantage of every technicality (if any there be) and to resort to every means of delay, the honesty of the debt apparently forgotten.

This is nothing less than repudiation—the worst sort of repudiation, for it is without justification or excuse. When a corrupt and foreign government contracted illegal and fraudulent debts for the State, we had to repudiate them; but those were debts of the State government and that an alien government, but these are the debts of the people themselves; therefore to repudiate them would be to say that the people themselves are corrupt. Can we afford to rest under the imputations and accusations of the commercial world outside, when we are at this very moment urging every inducement, using every argument and persuasion to induce foreign capital to the State, holding out to it the integrity of our local government and the good faith of our people?

That the railroad companies have complied in every instance with the conditions annexed in the issuing of these bonds by the townships, is denied by no one. Upon the faith and credit of these bonds the roads have been and are still being constructed. The people have been benefited far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Yet, having reaped the advantages of their solemn compacts with the railroads, they now deny their liability, and in the case of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad above stated, the County Commissioners of two or perhaps more of these counties, having met in council among themselves, decline to carry out the contract of the townships by giving their assent to the transfer of the bonds from the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company to the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company who have the contract for the constructing of the C. C. & C. Railroad, which transfer they were pledged to make upon the completion of certain portions of the road.

This is not a local matter with the counties in which the bonds have been issued. It is of the most vital concern to the people and to the State. The newspapers, business men and capitalists from beyond the limits of the State are laying grave and serious charges at our door, and what answer have we? With them it is simply a matter of good or bad faith in business dealing on our part and no apology will avail.

The Manufacturers' Record speaking upon this subject says, "the enlightened sentiment of the two Counties (York and Lancaster) is unanimously in favor of the final settlement of the question by the complete official sanction of the validity of the bonds; that only the rural population of the Counties wants to fight these obligations, in the hope of finally, in some way, escaping from them altogether," and concludes by saying, "these unnecessary and senseless delays are hurting the locality, the State and the South."

The Baltimore American under the heading of "Reputation in South Carolina" strikes home when it says: "This comes at a bad time for the State of South Carolina. She has been the last of the Southern States to receive the attention of the capitalists. Only lately have her resources been recognized as valuable and capable of development. She has a large State debt, soon to mature, which she hopes to refund at a low rate of interest. But the act of a part will be taken as the disposition of the whole. Before South Carolina can receive the attention of capital, for either her sustenance or her development, she must compel, by the force of her public sentiment, or by the strong arm of the law, the recognition of these solemn contract obligations."

So deep was the excitement in the County of Colleton, that it was deemed unsafe to allow the prisoners to remain at Walterboro, and they were removed to Charleston. Threats of rescue filled the air; but Governor Manning was equal to the occasion. He ordered the late Arthur Manigault to organize a military force, and with infantry, artillery and cavalry, the prisoners were escorted from Charleston to the scene of their crime. There in a hollow square formed by the troops, the law was vindicated and the unfortunate men suffered the last penalty of their acts.

Gov. Manning was a plunger of large crops, and was always beloved by his servants. His suavity of manners, dignity of bearing and elevation of character marked him as a leader of men. The advantages of foreign travel and the association with men of intellect, had led to the down the sentiments of Gov. Manning that he was a conservative in all matters, social, political and literary. His courage was of that sort which is undemonstrative, but resolute.

Gov. Manning was a plunger of large crops, and was always beloved by his servants. His suavity of manners, dignity of bearing and elevation of character marked him as a leader of men. The advantages of foreign travel and the association with men of intellect, had led to the down the sentiments of Gov. Manning that he was a conservative in all matters, social, political and literary. His courage was of that sort which is undemonstrative, but resolute.

THE KERSHAW SENATORSHIP.

The primary election recently held in Kershaw County to elect a State Senator to succeed G. G. Alexander (who resigned in order to accept the appointment as Postmaster at Camden under the present Administration) resulted in the nomination of Maj. J. R. Magill, President of the Farmers' Alliance in that County.

The only other candidate before the primaries was Col. Thorrowell Hay, a member of the Camden Bar.

The entire vote was 920, of which Mr. Hay received 380 and Mr. Magill 540. While Mr. Hay received almost the entire vote of the town, scarcely fifty votes were cast for him in the County outside.

Mr. Hay stands high as a member of the bar, is a man of unquestioned integrity, has served the people well and faithfully in positions of public trust, and has never been identified with any clique or faction in politics or otherwise.

The striking disproportion between the town and county vote, (while yet there was no local town issue in the contest and no specific antagonism between the town and the county as such) forces the belief, upon the face of these facts, that there was some latent force at work upon the machinery of election.

Mr. Magill, the nominee for Senator, is at present a member of the lower House of the General Assembly, is a farmer by occupation and is prominent in the county as President of the Farmers' Alliance.

We have no doubt that Mr. Magill is a man whose sentiments and political tendencies entitle him to popular recognition, and that in laying aside his industrial pursuits to assume a position of such high political importance, he will exercise the great power of legislation with dignity, discretion and diligence and fill the position in a manner most acceptable to his constituents.

This election proves nothing, but taken as a political pointer, subsequent developments in this State may lead to significance. Mr. Magill's prominence in the Alliance served to attract attentive interest to his candidacy.

JOHN L. MANNING.

"As some tall cliff that rears its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm, Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

The people of Carolina are again called upon to mourn the loss of one of those citizens whom "the people have delighted to honor." John L. Manning was Governor of South Carolina about the year 1852. At that time the Executive chair was no sinecure. The Governor went every year into each County of the State and reviewed the troops. Those who saw the Governor and his splendid staff when they mounted in front of the Charleston Hotel, to ride to the race course for the purpose of reviewing the militia will not soon forget the sight. The late Richard C. Richardson was his chief of staff, and was mounted on one of the most beautiful animals which was ever seen in the City by the Sea. A splendid rider, Col. Richardson was but a few days from the whole state. The late John Cassey, of Kershaw, was also a member of the brilliant cortege. Gov. Manning rode in front, as fine a specimen of vigorous manhood as ever mounted a steed or drew a sword.

During Gov. Manning's term of office the celebrated trial of Motley and Blackledge took place at Walterboro. These two white men of large influence and family connection, were found guilty of having killed a negro, who was a runaway and had been captured by them. He was a slave and was run down by bloodhounds. That able and pure jurist, Hon. John Belton O'Neal, presided at the trial, and sentenced the prisoners to death, by hanging.

The friends of the prisoners made every effort to obtain from Gov. Manning a pardon or at least a commutation of the death sentence. It was argued with great plausibility, that there was no malice against the negro, that if there had been unnecessary cruelty in the capture and after treatment of the slave, yet there was an absence of any deliberate purpose to take life, and hence, no murder. Heavy pressure was brought to bear on the Executive, and large numbers of respectable people signed the petitions for clemency, but John L. Manning was as inexorable as fate. Having carefully reviewed the case, and had the benefit of the ablest legal talent in the State, the Governor refused to interfere, and declared that the sentence of the law must be carried out.

So deep was the excitement in the County of Colleton, that it was deemed unsafe to allow the prisoners to remain at Walterboro, and they were removed to Charleston. Threats of rescue filled the air; but Governor Manning was equal to the occasion. He ordered the late Arthur Manigault to organize a military force, and with infantry, artillery and cavalry, the prisoners were escorted from Charleston to the scene of their crime. There in a hollow square formed by the troops, the law was vindicated and the unfortunate men suffered the last penalty of their acts.

Gov. Manning was a plunger of large crops, and was always beloved by his servants. His suavity of manners, dignity of bearing and elevation of character marked him as a leader of men. The advantages of foreign travel and the association with men of intellect, had led to the down the sentiments of Gov. Manning that he was a conservative in all matters, social, political and literary. His courage was of that sort which is undemonstrative, but resolute.

Gov. Manning was a plunger of large crops, and was always beloved by his servants. His suavity of manners, dignity of bearing and elevation of character marked him as a leader of men. The advantages of foreign travel and the association with men of intellect, had led to the down the sentiments of Gov. Manning that he was a conservative in all matters, social, political and literary. His courage was of that sort which is undemonstrative, but resolute.

Our friend, the Sumter Watchman and Southron, proposes in the near future to get out a trade review of the thriving little city of Sumter. Since taken into the sisterhood of South Carolina cities, Sumter has made some rapid strides along the road of progress, and the Watchman and Southron is ever watchful of an opportunity to develop a new enterprise and advance the welfare of its town.—Clarendon Enterprise.

WANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of five lines or less will be inserted under this head for 25 cents for each insertion. Additional lines 5 cents per line.

FOR SALE. Residence with six rooms, store room and pantry, in good repair, and six acres land with good well water and shade trees, in the City of Sumter. Apply to S. F. FLOWERS, Sumter, S. C.

TO SELL, one or two Milch Cows. Apply to J. R. HAYNSWORTH, Sumter, S. C.

BUSINESS MEN, and others, should see what can be done at home before giving their orders for job printing to parties away from home. Fine work and low prices can be had at the Watchman and Southron office.

WANTED, by man and wife with one child, two good unfurnished rooms, and first class board in private family. Address, "Board," Box G., Sumter. Oct. 23.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

CLERK AND TREASURER'S OFFICE. SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 12, 1889.

CITY TAXES ARE NOW DUE, AND PAYABLE DURING THE PRESENT MONTH—November.

Property Tax, 6 mills. School tax, 2 mills. Please give attention.

C. M. HURST, Clerk & Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums over \$500 on improved farming lands. Usual rates of interest. Time—3 to 10 years. INGRAM & MANNING, Attorneys at Law, Sumter, S. C. Nov. 13

FOR SALE.

17 ACRES OF LAND 2 miles from Sumter, 11 1/2 acres cleared. Balance well wooded with pine, hickory and ash. Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for papers. Nov. 13 J. R. HARVIN, Agt.

FOR SALE.

BY R. M. MARSHALL & BRO. BROOKERS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

OAKLAND PLANTATION, situated on the high hills of Santee (the property of Mr. H. L. Pinckney, Jr.) in Sumter County, containing 415 acres, a magnificent old country house, outbuildings, etc., in fine order. About 80 acres cleared and arable; balance oak and hickory timber. Healthy, and is handsomely furnished, and furniture will be included. Nov. 13-2

MONEY TO LOAN.

IN SUMS OF \$500 AND UPWARDS. Former loans renewed and new loans made. Address, R. D. LEWIS, Attorney for British Land Loan Companies. Nov. 6.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of Sanitary Executions, to me directed, will be sold at Sumter, C. H., on the first MONDAY and day following in DECEMBER, THIRTEEN, 1889, at 10 o'clock thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property:

All that piece, parcel or lot of land and buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the City and County of Sumter and State of South Carolina, bounded on the North by land now or formerly of Geo. W. Beardon, East by land of T. J. Toumey, South by Liberty Street of said City and on the West by land of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, levied upon as the property of Annie Moran under the Execution of E. H. Frost & Co., against Annie Moran.

All that plantation or tract of land situate, lying and being in Concord Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing (808) Eight Hundred and Eighty acres more or less, and bounded by lands now or formerly of James Fulwood, Hyram Symons, Rodin Thigpen, J. J. Lawrence, William Clark, Samuel Mitchell and Stephen Grooms, levied upon as the property of Annie Moran, under Execution of E. H. Frost & Co., against Annie Moran.

All that lot of land in the City of Sumter, County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, having a front on Sumter Street of Seventy-five (75) feet with a depth of Seventy-one and one half (71 1/2) feet, bounded North by a portion of the lot of land bought by E. C. McPadden as the property of A. Chisolm, East and South by lands of J. D. Graham and West by Sumter Street, levied upon as the property of Annie Moran under the Execution of E. H. Frost & Co., against Annie Moran.

2,000 lbs. Seed Cotton more or less, 15 Bushels Corn more or less, 400 lbs. Fodder more or less, and 3 Bushels Rough Rice more or less, seized as the property of Cubi Mingo, under a Warrant of Attachment to Seize Crop under Lien of George G. Cooper against the said Cubi Mingo. E. SCOTT CARSON, S. S. C. Sheriff's Office, Nov. 9, 1889.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, Mrs. E. MELLISSA HUDSON, widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CALLEB H. HUDSON, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular persons indebted to or creditors of said CALLEB H. HUDSON, 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 Nov. 29th, 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 13th day of November, Anno Domini, 1889. T. V. WALSH, J. S. J. Judge of Probate Sumter Co. Nov. 13-21

SEWING MACHINES.

REPAIRED, RENOVATED, REBUILT.

Glass Lamps mended.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MAIN STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

Opposite Court House, next door to Riekers.

Second-hand Machines in good order for sale. Nov. 6-3m.

\$20 Favorite Singer

Sewing Machine.

HIGH ARM \$25.00.

Each Machine has a top lock, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and a full set of Attachments, equal to any \$40 Singer Machine sold from \$10 to \$20.

\$60 for Canvas—A trial in your home, before payment is made, of the Manufacturer's agents' profits besides getting certificate of warranty for five years. Send for testimonials to Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. WE PAY FREIGHT.

FOR RENT.

ONE FOUR ROOM DWELLING, WITH servant's house and garden. Situated in desirable locality in town of Mayesville. For terms, apply to J. E. MAYES. Oct. 23-4

WE WILL GIVE YOU A LIFT

In the right direction if you will permit us; help you in the upward path so to speak—the path of plenty and prosperity. Do you want to rise in the world? Remember that economy is the parent of prosperity, and become a practical economist by

TRADING WITH US.

The heavy profits which some merchants make, like the interest on borrowed money, eat up the earnings and prevent saving. We make no such profits, and those who trade with us will find their savings increase with every trade. An honest profit and an honest price is our idea of price and profit making. Big prices and big profits are not honest. We have nothing to do with them. We will save you also in the goods we supply. Good grade goods go farther than low grade. Even at a higher price they are cheapest in the long run. But we put good grade articles on the same price-level as the low grade. That makes them cheapest in actual cash as well as cheapest in actual value. It takes us to make bargains! We are old hands at it. We know how to buy and that's how we have the secret of selling. We are past masters in the ancient and honorable art of bargain-making and will convince you that we know our work if you give us a call.

Recollect that we show what we advertise, that we have the goods, make the prices and mean all we advertise. No one talked to death. No misrepresentation of goods. No matter what prices others may make we will beat them, and you are not restricted to buying a couple of yards. Do not be misled by dealers who shout big things and claim to show what they cannot produce.

We give you real and not imaginary value for your hard earned dollars, for next week we have made Special Prices in every department. The wonderful increase in our trade this season amply justifies us in inaugurating from time to time these special low price sales that have become so universally appreciated. Whilst these sales are in progress we give no consideration of profit but allow every one an equal chance to secure the bargains we offer. As thousands are to hundreds so is the comparison you can make between our stock and that of others in the city. We give you quality, we give you style, and we give you the lowest prices. Take the hint and come to

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS.

Nov 13

GREAT SLAUGHTER! OF WHAT? Of Prices of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, and Flannels at REID'S.

An examination will convince buyers that the above are offered at Absolutely the Lowest Prices IN THE CITY.

Yours, anxious to Please, JOHN REID. Nov. 6.

Ducker & Bultman DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We are now showing all the latest and popular shades in Dress Goods, including a full and beautiful line of black and colored Henriettas and Cashmires, also plaid and striped Suitings, Dress Flannels, &c., &c., with a new and elegant line of Trimmings to match. Before purchasing just call and see our large and well selected stock, and get our surprisingly low prices. We will, from now on, make special low prices in our Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear; also, in Bleach Goods, Cambrics, Drillings, double-faced colored Canton Flannels, Lambrequin Fringes, &c., Breakfast Shawls, Cashmere and Opera Shawls, extra large, all-wool Shawls, all in pretty colors and patterns, Ladies' and Misses' Wraps, Newmarkets and Walking Jackets. All garments represented at just what they are and no more. Right now we call special attention to a large and beautiful job lot of Jerseys just received, to be sold at half their real value. Come and get a bargain—newest and prettiest styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES.

In our Shoe Department we are the second most popular in the city, and handle all styles and grades in Gents', Ladies' and Children's wear, at rock bottom prices. No goods misrepresented. Right here you are informed that we carry everything to be found in a general stock, and the many who patronize us say they do so because they are served attentively and politely, and that they always save money.

There is scarcely a grown person in Sumter, or Sumter county, who has not seen and traded at, or at least heard something of, DUCKER'S GROCERY. From the first we led, have always led, and are still leading in this line. Why? Because we always give the best articles for the least money, and keep a full and fresh assortment of reasonable goods and delicacies. We call special attention this week, to a few

NEW ARRIVALS. Choice Sugar Cured Hams, all fresh and desirable sizes. Breakfast Strips and Smoked Tongues. Health Biscuits only 15c. per lb., and a full assortment of plain and sweet crackers received weekly. Teas, Teas, Teas, Roasted and Raw Coffees. We carry the largest assortment and the very best brands in Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Extracts, &c. New Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Spices, &c. Tapioca, Oatmeal, Wheat Granules. Big Stock of Heavy Groceries. Smaller figures on larger quantities. You will not need any orders from home if you'll only get prices from the first class and reliable house of DUCKER & BULTMAN. Nov 6