

The Souther Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Souhron in 1860. The Watchman and Souhron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

SENATOR VANCE ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

In this issue of our paper is published an elaborate letter from Senator Vance, to the President of the State Alliance of North Carolina. Having introduced the Bill himself, and afterwards was known to oppose its passage, he was placed in a false position which excited many letters. In answer to all of the Alliance men he replied through their President. As will appear, the Senator introduced the Bill by request, and at the time made known his objection to certain features. It is a strong and forceful paper, showing his position in a clear and unmistakable light. It is well worth the perusal of every farmer and, indeed, of every one.

THE LAST VIAL OF WRATH ON THE AIR.

On yesterday, at Walterboro, the long exercises outlined by the State Executive Committee were concluded, much to the gratification of the speakers and perhaps, not less so, to the people.

Our fore-sights had been as good as our hind-sights in this unneighborly struggle, much might have been done in the way of eliminating ill-feeling from the contest just closed, so far as public debate is concerned.

As it is within the domain of possibilities that Mr. Tillman's long and bitter arraignment of our authorities, may be recompensed with the seat made honorable by the memory of the great men, who have been our Democratic governors in the past, we may be excused for lifting the veil and looking at the prospect through glasses.

Mr. Tillman has declared—and we can put the seal of acceptance on not all that he has said—that his will be the roughest road over traveled by any one seeking the office, because more will be expected of him. In this he has reckoned well. One great difference between him and his predecessors, however, lies in the fact that the office sought them—Mr. Tillman sought the office. At any rate, he feels himself on the topmost wave, sought or unsought.

He has pointed to the surging masses swaying around him at every turn, as an evidence of what the people feel, and what he has done, "almost single-handed." How great and high should be the aims of those who find themselves sufficiently strong to direct such power, that the ends accomplished be not harmful; and that the overflowing tide sweep not away every sacred cornerstone and old landmark. How exceedingly small ought personal advancement be reckoned, in guiding the course of such influences, especially to the person invested with such privileges!

With consummate skill, worthy of a better cause than selfish ends, Mr. Tillman has marshaled his resources with deep intrigue, and has been the harbinger of unrest to the farming community. In the garb of friendship and brotherly feeling he has gone—as he would have us believe—to the hamlet like an angel of light and deliverance, carrying the message. He told them they were "unblessed; that the way of escape was devious and dark, and he alone, could lead them safely through.

How easy to win confidence when the presence of sympathy is made the usher. Thus, by much sophistry, a few facts and many distorted ones, he stands accountable for the frenzy existing; a terrible success at arousing the people.

Out of much evil there is no ray of hope. Here in our own county an attempt was made to meet and attend to duties of importance. But the efforts failed and in all probability a difficulty was prevented by a separation of the parties. There is no denying that the people are widely aroused. The leaders feed the flames for office; the honest farmer believes himself foully dealt with, and rates Mr. Tillman's "sarcasms" at all they are worth. Like all risings of the people, this must have room and a breakwater, against which, to spend its force. If elected, Mr. Tillman knows that the Governor can do very little. Whatever may be his views, he can only make them known through the usual message to the Legislature. There, his power for helping will end. A legislature in full accord is projected. But this will not avail him. Men generally grow rapidly wiser after their election; and recent any imputation on their statesmanship; they will not allow themselves "in-sinuated" for the art of "taming" members is what they have been fighting and denouncing, for months past.

In this tragedy of errors will likely be seen the angry faces of the disappointed leaders, who started out in the gray morning hours of this movement, among the pioneers; and never once allowed the dream of "not getting there," to disturb their labors. When a man goes a long way from his exchange, and been at much loss to place a reasonable face, on reasonable ones, to his former friends, and finds in

the end that the party can do without him, it is an awful letting down. Seeing, though late, that all its vanity and vexation, he hangs on, determined not to be pleased with anything, and to make himself felt. The rank and file have many disappointments in store. It is not the little taxes paid that makes one look to the first of January with painful interest. All know this. Persons owe money and have to pay their creditors and provide for another year. These, and not the taxes—and the little short weights that occur in fertilizers—make up the burden of trouble.

They will look in vain to Tillman. Neither he, nor the Legislature, can pay these debts or buy corn and bacon. The Representatives, elected on the upward grade movement and aspiring to please the people by coming up to expectations, will be apt to stretch law, custom and authority to the utmost limit. The absence of those level old heads who have stood by the State in peace and war, will tend to make matters still worse; they would act as a wall of defense.

Driven on by some painful destiny as we seem to be, the conservatives can only do now, as they have always done in time of danger and trouble past—prepare to meet what comes, and try to break the fall.

THE NEGRO RACE.

Lawyer Walker, a colored man from St. Johns, N. B., has been in Charleston for the past week, and by request delivered, at the Morris Brown A. M. E. Church, a lecture on the subject of "the philosophy of race development." He comes fully charged with credentials endorsed by Supreme Court Judges and other notables, and is a negro of intellectual parts. He thinks the colored man has a fine destiny before him, if he will practice the prudence of not being ashamed of his black skin; and have the good sense to determine, once for all, as a race, whether he is to develop, "to the full stature of civilized manhood, or to a state of passive serfdom, or to degenerate into irreparable barbarism." He thinks they will arrive at the first. But he looks upon the negro question in the light of self-solution, as one altogether "silly and meaningless."

We heartily commend his efforts, and bid him God-speed in the noble work of elevating his race. The more enlightened they become the less difficulties will there be in the way; and the less likely will they be, to stand as an ever-present menace, ready to become the tool of every adventurer, who may come along, and attempt to obstruct the general welfare for some ignoble end.

If there is any one thing connected with the subject, more certain than another, it is the probability that the negro will be here for many a year; and anything that tends to help them, as a people, or make them better citizens, the same will redound to the benefit of all other races in less degree. We fear the sip they have had of power and politics, will linger long in the memory. As the knight of the "Sorrowful Countenance" said, any man who has once tasted power, will ever after lick his fingers.

A CONVERSATION.

We overheard last week a conversation or discussion, which contained in it some food for thought.

One gentleman asked another what he thought of the political situation. He answered that he regarded it as full of grave peril to the State. Being asked why, he replied, in substance, that if Cleveland's definition and conception of our government, borrowed from Mr. Lincoln, was correct, viz: that it was meant to be a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," then we, in South Carolina, were a long way off the track. For the last fourteen years, he continued, our State government has been one of the white people, by the white people, and for the white people, chiefly, little account having been taken of the numerical majority of colored people. The effect of the Hampton campaign was to make a distinct race issue, and to assert that no negro need apply. The gentleman illustrated his meaning by a supposed case, as follows: Suppose a Church of three hundred members, white and colored. In some way the colored members, by the aid of a few whites, get control of the offices and government of the congregation, and run the Church into debt and disrepute. The white members got tired and disgusted and determined to change all that. They ran off the colored members and the few whites who co-operated with them, and stated that the Church was for the whites, and must be run by them and for their interests. This was, roughly speaking, what was done in the Hampton campaign. For a while things moved on harmoniously in that Church, and everybody was congratulating one another on the success of the movement, and praising the leaders who conducted it to such a happy conclusion. No office in the Church was too high for them, no words of praise too complimentary. But after a while, a note of discord disturbed the harmony and peace of the Church. It began to be said that a ring was ruling the Church, that expenses were too heavy, that there were too many offices, that some of the people in the Church held their heads too high, and put on too many airs, and altogether were too "aristocratic" for common folks to put up with. The majority of those in the Church were farmers, perhaps seventy per cent. of them

followed that occupation. These agreed that as they were in the majority, since they paid more to the support of the Church than the others combined, and because they had not been sufficiently considered, either as to the distribution of the offices of the Church, or in any other way, and because the "aristocracy" was inclined to run things in their own interests, and in that of the ring, which, it was alleged, ruled and controlled the Church, therefore the time had come for a change, and the change was that the farmers should take charge of the Church, fill all the offices, and run it in their own interests, and to suit themselves. This is, roughly speaking, what the Tillman movement proposes to effect. Now, asked the gentleman, how long do you suppose a Church conducted on such principles would hold together? How long would it be before one section of the triumphant farmers would fall out with the rest, and the subdividing be resorted to again? And since the State is only a larger aggregation of individuals than a Church, it necessarily follows that if such a system will not succeed in a small aggregation of individuals, it will fail also when applied in a larger collection of them. What do you say to that?

The other man scratched his head and remarked, as he took aim and drowned an inoffensive ladybug with a mouthful of saliva tinged with the juice of tobacco, "That's so!"

The gentleman then went on to say that a friend had told him a story a few days since which he said also seemed to be suggestive somewhat of the existing situation. The story goes that an Arab had been wounded in some desert skirmish, and left by his fleeing comrades to die. A stranger passing along that way, saw him and dismounting, went up and brushed the flies from his wounds. The wounded man asked him if it was his intention to stay by him and keep the flies brushed off, and on his replying that such was not his intention, the poor fellow said, "You have unintentionally done me a great piece of unkindness."

"How?" asked the astonished fly-brusher. "Because" was the answer, "these flies that you found on my wounds were about sated—they were not disturbing me much—their hunger was appeased. But now, you have let in on my wounds a fresh lot of hungry flies, and made my last state worse than the first."

"See?" asked the narrator. "By gum!" was the only reply, as the attentive hearer relieved his surcharged feelings and functions by another and more diluvian delivrance of nioctian juice into, against and upon the body of a crippled goat which was endeavoring to crawl out of his way.

"You see," continued the gentleman, "Mr. Tillman has the same sort of use for the farmers of this State that Mahone had for the negroes of Virginia in the days of his power. An old and shrewd darkey on one occasion while Mahone was canvassing Virginia, told this story. He said that a few nights before he had a dream, which gave him an insight into the fact that Mahone only wanted to ride into power on his back. He dreamed that he knocked at heaven's gate, and St. Peter asked who was there? "Primus Johnson," he answered. "Are you riding or afoot?" St. Peter inquired. "Afoot, sir," said Primus. "Well, you can't get in to-day. We are only admitting those who are riding." Sorrowfully Primus turned away and was walking back, when he met Billy Mahone on his way to heaven. He told him what St. Peter said, and little Billy paused to reflect, stroking his goatee meanwhile. Finally he said, "You get down on your hands and knees, Primus, and I will ride you in, and so we will both get in." Primus agreed and having made a horse of himself, little Billy rode up and knocked. The same conversation occurred as at the first, and upon being told that he was mounted. St. Peter said "Well hitch your horse outside and come in." So Primus got left after all. "See it?" asked the gentleman? "Yes," said the other. "Well," remarked the narrator, "I hope the farmers will, before it is too late."

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Late advices bring intelligence of the increasing International entanglement, in regard to the "Bering Sea" question. This has been for some time a source of continual irritation between the people and the two governments. During the administration of Mr. Cleveland the solution had been nearly reached, or so nearly so, as to cause no longer any reasons for apprehensions. On account of the blunders of Secretary Blaine, the whole question appears now to be re-opened; and the point of settlement so far involved in uncertainty, as to render probable the necessity for calling into the dispute the kindly offices of other nations, in the way of arbitration.

While these waters, with their millions of fur-bearing animals, are of great value and profit to our government; and while the authorities ought to stand ready to protect and defend what is lawfully ours, without regard to what the money value may be, yet, at the same time, our neighbor across the Canadian frontiers feel that they, also, have rights, and are not willing to have them ruthlessly trampled upon. Whether or not such is the case, in reality, it is impossible to determine, with any accuracy, even from the voluminous correspondence between the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Blaine and other parties, to the controversy. The right of

these nations to bays and seas enclosed by headlands, have been considered as finally adjudicated in the earlier days of our Republic; but the "Bering Sea" question seems to involve new and untried principles.

THE CHARLESTON WORLD.

The Charleston World of yesterday, had prepared a tabulated statement of Counties heard from, and with these alone, it had Mr. Tillman's chances lifted very handsomely above anything that the others may do. The World has shown an adaptation for figuring satisfactory results on its side, since the beginning of the campaign.

It is just possible, that the World may be correct this time. But there is large opportunity between now and September, in which the Straightouts with an open field and a fair fight, may prove by a salutary lesson the impropriety of counting chickens before they are hatched out. It is delusive and deceptive, and often ends in penitence and tears.

THE BOYCOTT NOT THE REMEDY.

It is pleasant to notice that the Boycott suggested by the Atlanta Constitution, as the fire with which to fight the devil, has met nothing but reproof and condemnation. The Constitution, not always wise in its advocacy of measures, in this instance has exhibited a lack of foresight and thought, unworthy of its great name and influence. The results of such an extreme course would prove disastrous alike to friend and foe, North and South.

That it should have found an early grave at a time when the Southern people are quietly, but not less decidedly worked up on the efforts made in Congress by the Republicans, to drive us to desperation, shows the strong conservatism of the people, and their love of law and order. While such has not been openly stated, it is thought, however that Senator Butler, fearing the effects of such a proposition on a people smarting under the prospects of having a "Force Bill," was induced to write his well known and widely read letter to the News and Courier. In this letter the Senator gives in plain terms his opinion of the outrages already perpetrated at Washington and more of a like character, still to come, if it be possible for an utterly unscrupulous party to carry into effect their nefarious schemes. In warning us of the dangers that environ us he pleads with eloquent earnestness that the people of the South do nothing that would divide or tend to weaken the Democrats.

For the benefit of such as have not read the letter referred to, we give below a portion of his communication: "Whatever may be the fate of the present bill I beg to impress upon all in the South who take the trouble to read this the importance of self-restraint and moderation in action and speech. Above all things, that we do not visit a natural feeling of resentment upon the colored people. It must not be forgotten that they are not responsible and should not be held accountable. Nothing would be more acceptable to the bloated and desperate partisans urging the passage of this bill than if we should have race conflicts in which the negro, as he always is, shall be worsted and killed. Many of them have not disguised the satisfaction they would derive from such conflicts, but with brutal frankness have admitted it in private conversation. I know how broad his it is for white men anywhere, South or North, to contain themselves with patience and forbearance in the face of the aggressive defiance of the colored race. We ought nevertheless to practice forbearance up to the very last limit where it ceases to be a virtue, and try and control by example those of either race who would precipitate collisions."

"I want to repeat the assurance that the Democratic minority in the Senate, sided as I hope by conservative and patriotic Senators of the other side, will leave no constitutional resource untried to defeat this bill, and they must be sustained by moderation, self-restraint and patience in all things on the part of their respective constituencies. "The South is not alone interested in this crisis. The blow is aimed at her, but it will recoil and involve the liberties of all the people of this country. Power is always aggressive, and power in the hands of unscrupulous conspirators will not be satisfied with its conquests in the South. Nothing short of absolute and unchallenged and unchallengeable control of this Government will satisfy them. It therefore behooves the South to move slowly, conservatively, moderately, and throw the weight of its great power on the side of that large number of patriotic people of the North (and they can be counted by the millions) who love liberty for its own sake, and who are as deeply involved as the South."

Congressman Dargan's Retirement. The following is Representative Dargan's card to the voters of his district. E. T. Stackhouse and C. S. McCall will be the candidates for his seat: "To the voters of the 6th Congressional District of South Carolina: "After mature deliberation I have determined not to be a candidate for reelection to Congress, and I hereby announce to you this determination. "In retiring from the public service it affords me pleasure to say that I shall carry into private life no recollection of personal grievance of any kind whatever, but only a grateful remembrance of your generous support during many years. "Assuring you that, however widely we may now or hereafter differ on questions of Federal or State policy, I shall always feel a warm interest in your welfare and happiness, private and social, as well as political. I am very respectfully your fellow citizen, "G. W. DARGAN, "Darlington, S. C., July 29, 1890."

Call at Gaillard & Lenoir's and examine into the merits of Plastico, a substitute for wall paper or Kalsomine.

REBELLION IN THE HOUSE.

Our Democrats in Congress are jubilant over the onslaught made upon Speaker Reed by a Republican member from Iowa, who denounces him in the most satisfactory manner, for which the Democrats have presented him with some handsome tokens; notwithstanding the fact, that the attack was brought on by thoroughly selfish ends. As long as Reed's tyrannical rulings and arbitrary sway affected only the Democrats, everything was, of course, all correct—no cause for complaint could be imagined. But when these Republicans—thirty-five in number—had hatched up pet schemes for local benefit entirely, sought recognition and the House had matters of greater moment to consider, these thirty-five grew restive under many failures, when, in a fit of desperation, Stable of Iowa made the old Capital lively with his denunciations.

Of course it was a pie-nic for the Democrats; and a harbinger of better things. The interpretation of this unexpected defection from the Party is a most happy one. It means that the Speaker is so strong that he has no longer any use for his friends, or, what is far more probable, he has seen the handwriting on the wall, from an incensed and indignant country, upon which he has trampled and, knowing that his autocratic rule is nearing its end, like the ruined and reckless gambler, is rushing things on.

Mr. McClammy, a N. C. member of the House, enjoyed the scene, and delivered himself on that solemn occasion, as follows:

"I approach, Mr. Chairman, the discussion of this subject, I hope, with becoming decency and respect. This morning, and I want to enter the list [laughter] in company with my distinguished brethren [laughter] Brothers Struble, Cheside and Stewart [laughter] with telegrams announcing the speedy arrival of Cowles and Rowland and Skinner. [Renewed laughter.] I want to enter the list. This is a time when you can speak with your mouth open. [Laughter.] One month ago I would have been glad to have shaken hands across that aisle with Brother Struble and bound them. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Chairman, it is no time for regrets. I am glad to know that the occasion has arrived when we can have the courage of our convictions and announce them [applause] and I want to use here the last notes of the dying swan."

A member from Kentucky turned on his compliments in this way:

"Mr. Chairman, I listened with a good deal of interest to my red-headed brother from the State of Iowa [Mr. Struble]—and I sympathize thoroughly with him in his coloring—when he made his attack upon the Speaker of this House. I think that attack was uncalled for. I think it was unjust and unwarranted, because it came from the side of the House. [Laughter.] The Speaker sits there upon his throne, and he is to day the Alexander Selkirk of American politics. [Laughter.] He can say: "I am monarch of all I survey, My right there none to dispute; From the center all around to the sea, I am lord of the fowl and the brute. [Great laughter.] "But I thought, when I listened to my friend's speech upon the subject of the Speaker, there might be some consolation for him in what the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. McClammy] had to say upon this funeral occasion; although when the gentleman from North Carolina concluded by saying that this was the song of the swan, I suspected that, thinking of what Brother Struble has just been saying, the Speaker might exclaim in the words of the old lines: "Swans sing before they die: 'Twere no bad thing, If certain parsons died before they sing. [Laughter.]

THAT MONEY. Since you mention it, it does look that way.

The Palmetto Post, in the clipping below, has sprung some interesting questions. It does for a fact take no little money to run campaign speakers. Especially, so when the effort has been made to win credence to the absurd reports that Mr. Tillman is in danger of assassination, and thus they have added additional expenses in the way of body guards or detectives. The Post says: "Where does the money come from to run the Tillman circus that has been cavorting all over the State to the disturbance of the peace and dignity thereof? It takes money to run a legitimate campaign, and the farmers, who complain that they are ground down by heavy taxes and the impositions of the aristocracy, can't furnish all the needful for carrying around armed men and companies under the pretext of protecting Tillman from violence. They ought to know that the best and most law-abiding citizens that constitute the supporters of the Straightout Democracy are not the stuff to precipitate riots and consequent anarchy and confusion. They are too much interested in the material prosperity of the State, have too much at stake as the representatives of capital and wealth to wish to see the orderly transfer of the people's will endangered by anything that savors of violence and bloodshed. The money to cause a disruption of the Democracy party and a breaking up of the solid South, which is so favorite a scheme of the National Republican party, must come from that quarter, not directly perhaps from Quay, but from some of the representatives of the G. O. P. who are wolves in sheep's clothing. Perhaps the Charleston World and Tillmonicon can inform us, as its entrance into politics seems to have some connection with funds to run itself coming from very suspicious quarters."

Sure Pop—No Cure, No Pay. Those suffering from chills and fever, should try Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic for sale by Dr. China and Dr. DeLorme, who are authorized to refund money if the medicine fails. Among a list of testimonials from South Carolina is one from Dr. B. M. Badger, of Summerton, S. C., who says: "The Tonic is giving entire satisfaction, and when further advertised, the sales will increase a hundred fold."

To Bankers and Merchants.

The Tyler Desk Co. of St. Louis, Mo., have just published in color, a great work of art on Bank Counters, Fine Desks and Office Furniture generally. Fair Cut in Prices, with increased cash discounts. The Bankers' Catalogue, 150 pages, in color, free, postage 15c. Catalogue of Desks and Office Furniture, 130 pages, free, postage 10c. These books should interest every business man in the country. Je 18—m-3.

WANTS.

OFFER MY SERVICES to the business men of Sumter as bookkeeper, or in any other capacity that will afford me a fair salary. C. M. Huser.

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER by a competent and steady young man. Address Bookkeeper, care W. and S. office.

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

FOR SALE.

A TOZER & DIAL PORTABLE ENGINE. 7 inch cylinder 10 inch stroke, in good order and now in use.

A 60-SAW BROWN GIN WITH CONDENSER. This property can be bought low and on easy terms if applied for at once. The only reason for selling is that it is too small for the business now engaged in, and the owner desires a larger engine. Apply to Aug. 6-4t INGRAM & SUDER.

State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. In Re the Estate of Hazi Garey, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Hazi Garey, deceased, will present the same properly attested, and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate, will make payment to WM. J. ANDREWS, or MILLER DELEON, Executors. Aug. 6-3t.

Estate of Mrs. A. E. Dennis, DECEASED. WE WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County, on Sept. 6th, 1890, for a final discharge as Executors of said Estate. WM. R. LAW, W. A. GREGG, R. E. DENNIS. Aug. 6-4t.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS THE 24th of September, 1890. Courses in Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Science, Metaphysics, and Literature are provided. Instruction thorough. For further information apply to, Da. C. MANLY, Pres. July 30 or Prof. H. T. COOK.

REBEL CLASSICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, 425 1/2 Madison Street, St. Louis, Mo. Preparing for Business, Univ. of Va., U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Naval Academy, U. S. Signal School, U. S. Cavalry School, U. S. Artillery School, U. S. Infantry School, U. S. Engineer School, U. S. Signal School, U. S. Cavalry School, U. S. Artillery School, U. S. Infantry School, U. S. Engineer School.

THE SUMTER INSTITUTE.

FOUNDED 1867. - - CHARTERED 1888. The Twenty-Third Collegiate Year of this school for young ladies begins THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1890, and closes JUNE 13th, 1891. Sumter has special advantages from its railroad connections, its healthfulness and its social and religious privileges. It is the purpose of the Principals to make the Institute as near as practicable, a well regulated Christian home and its course of study equal in all respects to that of the best female colleges in this country. For terms and more detailed information as to course of study, and expenses, the public is referred to our printed Circulars. These may be obtained by addressing the "Sumter Institute, Sumter, S. C." All communications thus addressed, will receive prompt attention. Mrs. L. A. BROWNE, Miss E. E. COOPER, Principals. July 9

Notice to Absent Defendant.

State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. William F. B. Haynsworth, as Executor of the last will and testament of William Haynsworth, deceased, Plaintiff, against Linton Howell, Elsie Howell, Rebecca Craig, Commodore Howell, John Howell, Peter Howell, Jane Skipper, John Howell, Junior, Jennie Howell, Martha Howell, Mary Howell and Tena Searles, Defendants. Swans sing before they die: 'Twere no bad thing, If certain parsons died before they sing. [Laughter.]

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

TO THE DEFENDANTS above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for said County and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Sumter, in said County and State within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 24, A. D. 1890. HAYNSWORTH & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. July 16-6

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Real Estate and Collection Agency in Sumter and desires property holders having property for sale or rent to list same with him. Tenants secured and rents collected promptly. Best references given. Office on Main Street at T. B. Curtis' store. Apr. 30. W. H. COMMANDER.

CITY LOTS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE ON HAND more than 200 city lots, and residence lots, many of the latter improved, for sale on easy terms. Those wanting lots would do well to consult us before buying, and those having property in city or country for sale are requested to place same in our hands and we will find purchasers. W. A. BOWMAN, & W. H. INGRAM, Real Estate Brokers & Agents. May 21

SMITH'S BILE BEANS.

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS. To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS. To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS. To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS.

DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' DRESSING CUT AND MADE in the latest style, fit and work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed, by Miss Adele Osten, Republican street, opposite Harby Avenue. Prices as reasonable as good work can be done for. Feb 8

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC CURES EVERY POP. One bottle guaranteed to cure any case of Malarial Fever or Neuralgia, or money refunded. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by Dr. A. J. China, and J. F. W. DeLorme. August 6-1y

A. J. CHINA, City Drug Store. DEALER IN Drugs and Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, Also, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Floor Stains, Kalsomine, all colors for rooms, Artists' Paints and Brushes, Luster Paints, Convex Glasses. Nice line of Hanging and Stand Lamps, Lanterns, Shades, Wicks, Chimneys, &c. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Keep the following popular brand of Cigars: "Plum Good," "Custom House," "Rebel Girl." June 4 FRESH GARDEN SEED. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

PURELY MUTUAL. INCORPORATED 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. ASSETS, \$15,174,078. January 1st, 1890. SURPLUS, \$2,626,190.

THE COMING INVESTMENT.

The matter of investment in life insurance is now attracting the South, as it has already absorbed the Northern savings. The matter for providing for one's family an immediate estate and accumulating a fund which will be available to one's self in cash when the working years of one's life have passed, is now recognized as a public blessing to all, and has proven a more profitable investment than government or State bonds or savings banks, especially as the leading insurance policy embodies all the elements of a savings institution. Policies issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have printed upon the second page a table showing the cash values of the policies every year, so that the policy is always available. It was the first company in the world which went before the Legislature and petitioned for the non-forfeiture law of policies, which law has saved so many million dollars to helpless widows and orphans. It issues every plan of insurance, from the term "insurance," that costs 30 years old \$12 per \$1,000 up to the 6 per cent. and annuity bonds. Terms and results of policy description may be had on application.

FEATURES OF PENN MUT.

They are Incontestable. After two years from issue of policy there are no conditions, limitations or restrictions. The insured may travel or reside where he likes; he may engage in any avocation, no matter how hazardous; he may die from any cause or under any circumstances; the only requirement is the payment of premium as stipulated in the policy. They are Non-Forfeitable. Every dollar paid the Company secures the member full value, in an equitable form, after three payments (in most cases after two). The Company's plans for "Extension" and "Paid-up" provide against loss to members who discontinue their policies. Cash Surrender. Many forms of policies permit a member to withdraw at any period of five years, others at the end of longer periods, as selected, taking with him in cash, the full reserve-value of his policy, inclusive of all surplus accumulation. Cash Loans. Certain policies contain the agreement to lend the member upon their security sixty-six per cent. (being not less than 100%) of the reserve value; thus guarding against their lapse, and enhancing their value as Marketable Collateral. There is nothing which is safe and desirable in life insurance, no new and commendable feature, that is omitted from the revised forms and plans of this well-tried and enduring institution. Are you insured by an incontestable, non-forfeitable policy, with liberal features such as the Penn Mutual issues? Is your estate secured, is your family safe were you to die? Are your own later years provided for against want and care? If not, get our plans—your form is open to you, and invest a few dollars with us annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and you may safely enjoy the balance of your income. For information apply to, A. C. PHELPS & CO., Agents, June 18 Sumter, S. O.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED DAILY. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST AND GOODS ALWAYS FRESH. Remember TEAS, TEAS, TEAS is my specialty, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Buy the great "hit" of 1890. A delicious dessert prepared in 5 minutes, "Westmoreland" Egg Custard, with gift of beautiful insertion cut glassware in colored cartons with patent screw cap glass jar. Price, 50 cents each. Try my "Delicious Relief," the finest Catsup made, 35c. Also my Shred Coconut for puddings, &c., 1 and 1/2 at 10 and 20 cents each. Also, prepared Coconut in pails, per lb., 30c. Franco-American Soups, assorted, per can, 25c. Extracts, Orange, Strawberry, Almond, Lemon and Vanilla at 15 to 25 cents. Succotash, (Corn and Beans, mixed) per can, 20c. Condensed Mince Meat in packages, fresh. This is something very fine and handy at 15c. packages. COFFEES. COFFEES. COFFEES. Thurber's "Almetts," finest blend and large bean, at 35c. Ginger Preserves, 1 pot reduced from 80 to 50c. Leggett's Balfour Java, parched and ground, in pound packages, 25c. Rio, parched and ground, by ourselves at 25c. Will consult their interest by giving us a call before going elsewhere. Cross & Blackbills Jams, assorted, 20c. each or 2 for 35 cents. Orange Marmalade, 15c. each or 2 for 25 cents. A good table butter at 20c. Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, 75 to 95 per doz. 3-lb. cans, \$1.25 per dozen. Thurber's 3-lb. cans sugar Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums at 40 cents. These goods are certainly the finest that were ever placed on a market. Order one can and you will be convinced. Richard & Robins' assorted canned meats, also, Fairbanks' assorted meats, any price. Ginger Preserves, 1 pot reduced from 80 to 50c. Ferris' world renowned "Bagged," best Ham on the market. Salmon, Columbia River, with key bones, 20c. Salmon choice, 15c. Pinnerettes and Edam Cheeses reduced from 75 and 95c. to 50 and 75c. to close out. Mackerel, just received, very fine and fat at 10 cents each. Remember we meet competition on every class of goods.

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