Che Watchman and Southron | time when the first crop becomes unre-

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, '92.

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 mani-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hampton has been suggested in quite s number of exchanges as the most sortable man for the next governor. his services are needed now quite as such as in '76 when he rescued the State from the Radicals.

A fair, open primary is the only way to settle the differences between the factions of the Democracy in this county. That is what we want, and that is the only thing that will satisfy us. The fide tat fears a primary must fear detest in a fair contest.

The Atlanta Journal Almanac and Reference Book for 1892, of which we have received a copy is a handsome pampalet, gotten up in black and gold. In addition to the matter usually found in Almanaes there is a great deal of in formation that is needed every day. This Almanao is another evidence of the enterprising character of Atlanta's those people (meaning those who opgreat afternoon daily,

the State Executive Committee is given in fall this week. We requested Mr. Ingrees to furnish as with his speech on the same occasion, which he promto do. He was unexpectedly called out of the city on business on Monday and failed to give us the manuscript before leaving. Hence we are unable to keep the promise made last week to give both sides this week.

The Chilean situation grows more strained each day, and unless all reports are at fault, war is now a foregone concluseion unless Chile backs down and apolare placed in an unenviable position If they make the apology demanded by the United States, the people of Chile will revok against them and another -civil war will result; if they do not make the apology war with this country will result and final defeat by the Unit- the acknowledgment of an error. Can that they have decided to brave the lat-

The State is now pursuing a course "that we do not regard as wholly commend every fact in connection with Gov. Tillman's acts, from the sale of cows to the Asylum farm, to his tax returns, for by his course in criticising his predecessors, he has laid the way open for such criticisms of himself. But the exerce editorial remarks, while very selever and intensely amusing and intereating, will not in our opinion, do any good, as it will give the opportunity for the Tillman coterie to raise the cry of personal persecution. We do not wish contest had best be brought on the mer-Application.

of The representatives of the Miners. Conference, the strongest labor union of Great Britain, were in session when the press of the death of the Duke of Clarresolution exopressing sympathy with the royal fam-My was introduced, but was not even considered, the previous question being sken apaster a bitter debate by a vote "10 to 13. Some of the leader expressed themselves as being opposed to any such resolution as a death in the royal fami-

a subject for efficial action on the part no one could hear what was going on. of the Confederation. The refusal to gass the resolution was a heartless act. cassy the best of it, and it shows that soyalty is not as affectionately regarded in formerly.

AN AGRICULTURAL RETRO-

cotton country, and that nothing else the roll of the old clubs had been called mistake, and is readily recognized as seating delegations of some of the old seating of himself that is vindicated by such when viewed in the light of the clubs.

We publish to-day an extract from the introductory chapter of Major Har- the admission of new clubs was made ER Hammond's Hand-book of South * Carolina. In it is traced the fluctuasions of the different crops produced in the past, and from the data given we end see that the present depression is but a repetition of past events. First the forests supplied the larger quantity of products, with small grain next. Then orn came to the front and was for such other action as it please. That each remany years the great crep, and indigo port to the State Convention and the two sets was at the same time extensively produced: rice was first cultivated in 1700 and after indigo ceased to be produced. was, next to corn, the most valuable crop, until about 1830, when cotton attained the second place, and in 1850

it surpassed any other in value. In past days there were many no try was ruined because indigo could no

numerative and another crop is found to take its place there has been a period of depression and distress. But this period has ever been followed by a peri-

od of increased prosperity. The South generally, and especially South Carolina, is now undergoing the period of depression, and the duty of festly the best advertising medium in every one is to diligently seek for a substitute for cotton. We have always believed that South Carolina can produce any crop produced elsewhere in Gov Tillman would not sign the bill the temperate zone, and with such a extending the time for the payment of diversified list to select from, there taxes, hoping to scare enough people should be no long delay in finding a into paying, yet be has not paid his crop, or crops, to take the place of cottaxes, although his salary is \$3,500.

individual may elect. In diversified crops, however, is th hope of the present, and the farmers Hampton may not wish the place, but instructed by the past, should not be anduly cast down, but adapt themselves to changed conditions and manfully work out their own salvation. There is a grand future before our State Of all the States none can compare with South Carolina in resources, and it is a mistake to leave

on account of transitory depression For when the era of depression has past, an era of such unprecedented prosperity will follow as this State has never known.

By the light of the past let us work out the questions of the present.

THEY FELL FROM GRACE.

Mr. Thomas thanks God! He says that "the great majority of posed Tillman, and most especially Mr. H. R. Thomas's speech before those who opposed his representatives in this county) have repented and will 'bring forth fruit meet for repentance' heart that swung to Tillman's coat-tails, will but open their arms to the erring

sounding climax, Mr. Thomas concocts s curious medley of Scriptural phraseology and patent misstatements. It is well known, however, that Mr. Thomas, like the new editor of the Bishopville Eagle, is somewhat of a peet, and he Charleston harbor in distress. This proved a great success, and as early as

ments, not based on facts. We have yet to see a man .who was opposed to Tillmanism in the last campaign, who even now regrets the stand then taken. Repentance pre-supposes

ed States is certain. It now appears Mr. Thomas find ten men in Sumter County who were Straighouts two years lard, being elected by a convention their position was wrong? We venture ten men, not to mention a majority, as he asserted before the Executive Com-

> But to Mr. Thomas's argument as it is, not as it ought to be. He proposes to show that the Tillman faction constituted the true Democracy of Sumter

was rever legally organized and that by faction. a compromise the delegation to the mittee refused to recognize either fac- ly that the primary would be held, be- Pinckney) With much perseverance, Straighouts and by the Tillmanites.

Let us see what it all amounts to when reduced to the last analysis.

would not allow the organization to proly was no c ro of the miners and not ization? By raising such a hubbub that No one has ever learned why the Tillmanites acted as they did on that occasion. It appeared that they did not desire the convention to perfect an organization, and that they desired, above

The present depressed condition of Twenty eight old clubs and twenty-one 887 at the Straighout primary. the Agricultural interests, when viewed new ones sent delegates to the convenand in the light of the present, appears tion. The convention was called to to be almost without remedy; and there order by the chairman, who ruled that many who openly assert that the the convention knew nothing of any mixed up with frand, box-smashing, the food of the ever hostile red man, future of our country is inevitably de- clubs save those (the old clubs) already voting by proxy, etc., that every man is received little attention from the early pendent upon the price of cotton. on the rolls, and that the enrollment of left free to form his own private opin-They would have us believe that this is the new clubs would be taken up after ion. be raised with profit. This is a Several protests were entered against fails to give a single reason for the

> and a regular pandemonium resulted. After a great deal of confusion Col Blanding offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That both the Ti'lman and anti-Tillman factions of the Democratic party withdraw simultaneously from the Court House. and each organize for itself as it shall deem best, a convention, and each elect five delegates, to the August Convention and take ion and politics were incompatibles and of delegates shall together compose the dele-

gation from Sumter County. This was accepted as the only means of avoiding a fight, upon which the Tillmanites seemed bent !

The present editor was at the meeting and in the report for the Watchman & Southron, said:

"The deplorable lack of order, when attempting to organize, is easily accounted for. doubt, who maintained that this coun- There were several clubs in the countyalmost if not entirely Tillmanites-who had divided and sub-divided for the purpose of longer be raised at a profit. There are increasing their representation, while in no tion, by Noah W. Cooper, Esq., of list of exports from Charleston. In instance, as far as we know, was alstraightout thousands of men in this State to-day, anti-Tillman club sur-divided. Had the who would think it the greatest folly to Sumter club with i's 654 members done like- olina boy, a native of Marion County, dred pounds each of seed cotton from wise, instead of going into the convention plant corn as a money crop, yet at one with twenty-seven delegates, it would have fime corp was the principal money crop had fifty one tiere. To illustrate the point, where he was admitted to the bar only ment, and were informed for their pains we will menti n the Spring Hell Club from The State. When one crop ceases to which the Excelsior club (anti-Tillman) was be remunerative we must devote our taken. The em inder spitt again, although as one of the rising young men of the same political faith or a spit again, although as one of the rising young men of the same political faith or a spit again. attergies to some other. Between the addition two others, ... Smith's Mill and Middle Tennessee.

Again, at Magnolia, eighty members or-ganized two clubs, in the same room, and at the same time. Probaby, as many as ten live in, or within a mile or two of Magnolia; the others were drawn from a distance; and

boys freely taken. The "Earlites" having withdrawn from the Providence Club, the Tillmanites who re mained divided making two clubs: the Providence and the Providence Mill Clubs. Mate-

The purpose of all this gerrymandering, perfectly plain, and, as above stated, for creased representation. Amid such doubt and uncertainty, the strictest scrutiny was absolutely necessary for fair play, on sides. The Convention never got so far towards organization as to appoint a committee on credentials-every move in that direction reating the wildest confusion."

This was the only reason we could conjecare for the action of the Tillmanites at the ime, and still believe it the true reason. The action of the Straightouts is

not proof that the Tillmanites had a

states. If the Tillmanites were in the majority, they would not have feared to submit their club rolls, along with the rolls of the Straightouts, to a committee on credentials. The Straightouts did not shrink from it, and they only desired the convention to be organized on a fair basis. The compromise was not a confession that the Tillmanites were in the majority, but accepted merely as a means to avoid a row. We did not approve of the compromise at the time, as it was only putting off the evil day, and our judgment has been borne out by more recent developments. 21. J. L. M. Irby, chairman of the State Executive Committee refused to recognize either faction. He also stated primaries and the election of the memin the next campaign," if the pure in the Executive Committee have stultified themselves by their act in recognizing cutive Committee, was never legally organized, then the State Executive Committee is convicted of fraud out of the two conventions it has been discussed in although entitled to do so. They, instead, held an independent convention ficulty. Their cause was so palpably unjust that Chairman Irby refused to 1st. That the first County Convention Therefore he refused to recognize either thing less, and in 1870 the product

3d. The primaries that proved-noth-State Convention was divided equally ing. The Straightout primary which between the Tillman and anti-Tillman was held on September 25 was not a factions; 21. That J. L. M. Irby as true exponent of the Straightout chairman of the State Executive Com- strength, for it was not known positivetion after the split; 3.1. The result of cause negotiations concerning a comthe primaries held respectively by the promise were pending between the two factions until a late hour on the night of the 24th, and the report was industri- production of indigo in British possesously circulated that the negotiations 1st. The County Convention held on had been successful and the primary July 24th, 1890, was never organized ordered off. It was also a very rainy hundred and twenty-four pounds and at all. Why? Because the Tillmanites day and a great many who would have voted were prevented by the inclement ceed in the customary and proper man- weather. At six of the precincts no ner. How did they prevent the organ - boxes were opened, and the people were not accorded an opportunity to vote. the unpleasant odor emitted and the

The Tillmanite primary was held on Saturday, the weather was auspicious, there was no uncertainty about the primary being held, the polls were kept century it had ceased to be a staple pro- are payable to the new firm of REMBERT & open until dark, and in this city until duct, although it was cultivated in all things a split. We can only con- 9 o'clock that night. The result was remote places as late as 1858. jecture as to the cause of their acts. the Tillmanites polled 1206 votes to

> The result of the general election on proving anything either, as it was so

> In Mr. Thomas's entire argument he the facts of the case. It is an ingenious able to accept on its face.

> The conclusion is inexpressibly funny, with its mixture of repentance, where there is no repentance, brotherly love, where there is none, and falling from grace, where there was no grace from which to fall.

> Senator Ingalls once said that relighe must have had South Carolina in mind when he made the remark. Mr Thomas had best not attempt to consolidate his Methodism with his politics, for an explosion might be the result, and then Thomas-exit.

The article treating of the bankruptcy law, which we publish this week els. was taken from the Nashville (Tonn) speech delivered before the bar associa- and in 1747, seven bags appear on the Nashville. Mr. Cooper is a South Car- Jeffrey, shipped three bags of one hunand has been located in Nashville, Charleston to England as an experi about a year. He is already regarded by the consignee, that it was not worth

Agricultural Retrospect.

The first permanent settlers established themselves on the sea-coast of South Carolina in 1670. Bringing ers in addition to their ordinary work. with them the traditions of a husbandry All this speedily changed with the that must have been very rude at a period so long ante-dating the Tullian era of culture, and adapted solely to rial was drawn from Gaillard's X Roads, to the requirements of colder latitudes, they met with such poor success in the cultivation of European cereals that they soon found it would be more profitable to employ themselves in collecting and exporting the products of the great forests that surrounded them In return for the necessaries of life, they exported to the mother country The crop steadily increased in size and her colonies, oranges, tar, turpentine, rosin, masts, otashes, cedar, cypress and pine lumber, walnut timber, staves, shingles, canes, deer and beaver skins, etc. It is interesting to remark, majority in the county, as Mr. Thomas after being more or less in abeyance during a period of two hundred years, amid the fluctuations of other great staple crops, these forest industries, seemed, in 1870, about to assume their ancient supremacy once more. With the settlement of the up-country the culture of small grain become more successful;

and when Joseph Kershaw established his large flouring mills near Camden, in 1760, flour of excellent quality was produced in such abundance as to become an article of export of considerable consequence. In 1802, flouring mills had proven so profitable that quite a number were established in the counties of Laurens, Greenville and elsewhere. About that time, however, the every other, and the cereals lost ground, until the low prices of cotton prevailing between 1840 and 1850 prethat the acts of both the conventions pared the way for a greater diversity of were absolute nullities, including the agricultural industries, and the small election of chairman, the ordering of grain crop of 1850 exceeded four million bushels. Since then cereal crops have declined, and seem likely to do so, bers of the State Executive Committee. unless the promise held out by the re-If they were nullities then, they are cent introduction of the red rust proof pullities now, and Chairman Irby and oat should be fulfilled and restore them

In 1693, Landgrave Thomas Smith -of whose decendants more than five Mr. Thomas. If the convention that hundred were living in the State in elected D. E. Keels, chairman, and H. 1808 (a number doubtless largely in-In reaching out after a sonorously R. Thomas, member of the State Exe- creased since), moved perchance by a prophetic sense of the fitness that the father of such a numerous progeny should provide for the support of an extensive population-introduced the mouth of its own chairman, by the re- culture of rice into South Carolina cent action recognizing H. R. Thomas The seed came from the island of Madaas the legal representative of Sumter gascar, in a vessel that put into Charleston harbor in distress. This ic license the blame for his state- be legal, if the body which created him 1754, the colony, besides supplying an its representative was itself illegal? As abundance of rice for its own use, exto the question of the legality of the ported one hundred and four thousand six hundred and eighty two barrels. Great improvements were made in the these columns so often as to hardly grain by a careful selection of the seed. merit repetition, but we will go over the Water culture was introduced in 1784, principal points briefly. Dr. Hughson by Gideon Dupont and General Pinckwas the direct successor to Capt. Gail- ney' rendering its production less dependent on the labor of man or beast than any cultivated crop .. In 1778, Mr. ago, now willing to acknowledge that legally called for the purpose of elect- Lucas established on the Santee River ing a chairman. The Tillmanites re- the first water power mill ever adapted the assertion that he cannot produce fused to participate in this convention to cleaning and preparing rice for market-the model to which all subsequent improvements were due-diminishing the cost of this process to a degree incaland elected Capt. Keels, chairman. culable without some standard of refer-After this they would listen to no over- ence as to the value of human labor, tures looking to a settlement of the dif- on which the drudgery of this toil had rested for ages. in 1828, one hundred and seventy-five thousand and nineteen tierces were exported, and the crop of County. Upon what does he base his recognize their claims although all his 1850 exceeded two hundred and fifty argument? Mainly upon these facts: inclinations were in that direction, thousand tierces, that of 1860 was sometumbled headlong to fifty-four thousand

> Indigo -In 1742, George Lucas, governor of Antigua, sent the first seeds of the indigo plant to Carolina, to his daughter. Miss Eliza Lucas (afterwards the mother of Charles Cotesworth after several disappointments, she surceeded in growing the plant and extracting the indigo from it. Parliament shortly after placed a bounty on the sions and this crop attained a rapid devehundred and sixteen thousand nine apply to Jan. 20. in 1775, one million one hundred and seven thousand six bundred and sixty pounds were produced. But the war with the mother country, the competition of indigo culture in the East Indies. Also all polis closed at 5 o'clock p. m. swarms of flies attracted by the ferment- S. C, the two stores will hereafter be consolation of the weeds in the vats, but above | idated, and the mercantile house at Sumte all the absorbing interest in the cotton and the mercantile house at Rembert's will crop, caused the rapid decline of its name of REMBERT & MARSHALL. culture, and in the early part of this

INDIAN CORN -Indian corn, the grain which, "next to rice, supplies food to the largest number of the human race, the most valuable gift of the new November 4th cannot be considered as world to the old," as a plant unknown to Europe anculture, and in ill repute as settlers. Neverthless, with the steadiness that marks true merit. it worked its way to the front rank among the crops grown in the State. As early as 1739 it had become an important article of export and continued such until ter, on Monday, January 25th, one Bay Mare after 1792, in which year ninety-nine Mule, named Jenny, one Chesnut Horse, named thousand nine hundred are eighty-five Charley, and one Two-Horse Wagon. A motion to appoint a committee on plea, and one that a body of men bushels were exported. About this given by Omy Sharper to Ducker & Bultman, credentials to investigate and report on naturally biased in his favor would be time, in consequence of the absorption there will be sold at Public Auction, in front y cotton of all surplus energy, it fell from the list of exports and shortly after entered that of imports, on which to-day-taken in all its forms-it stands the largest. But its culture was by no means abandoned; on the contrary, the crop grew in size with the increase of the population. In 1860, more than sixteen millions of bushels were produced. In 1857. Dr. Parker made, near Columbia, the largest crop per 19th, 1891, for a final discharge as Guaracre ever obtained anywhere; from two dian of the Person and Estate of said Minor. acres he gathered three hundred and fity-nine bushels, and one acre gave

> fallen to seven and a half million bush-1787 Samuel Maverick, and one

1850 by one million of bushels; in 1870

some Irish, in Williamburg county, the lint used being picked from the seed by hand, a task of four pounds of lint per week being required of the field laborinvention of the saw gin by Eli Whitney, in 1794. The first gin moved by water power was erected on Mill Creek, near Monticello, in Fairfield by Capt. James Kincaid, in 1795, Gen. Wade Hampton ercted another near Columbia, in 1797, and the following year gathered from six hundred acres, six hundred bales of cotton, and cotton planting became soon after the leading industry in nearly every county in the State. until 1860, when the three hundred and fifty thousand bales produced in the State were worth something over this date to 1870 there was a great decline, the crop of that year being more than one-third less than the crop of ten years previous, and reaching only two hundred and twenty-four thousand

five hundred bales. SEA ISLAND COTTON .- The first crop f sea island cotton was raised on Hilton Head in 1790, by William Elliott. This crop reached its year of maximum production in 1827, when 15,140,798 pounds of long stable cotton vas exported from the State; in 1841 had fallen to 6,400,000 pounds. Since 1856 this crop has fluctated from minimum in 1866 of 4.577 bales to a naximum in 1872 of 13,150 bales.

Even in so brief a summarry as this, the attention of the reader must be called to the remarkable influence exerted on the three great crops of corn, cotton and rice, by their culture on the South Carolina coast.

The finest, as food for man, of all the known varieties of corn is the white flint corn, peculiar to the sea islands. The finest cotton ever produced is the long staple cotton of Edisto island, which has sold for \$2 per pound, when other cottons were bringing only nine

Carolina rice beads the list in the quotations of that article in all the markets of the world. Not only has its yield and culture been brought to the highest perfection here, but mankind are indebted to the planters of by which the preparation of this great food stuff, instead of being the most costly and laborious, is made one of the easiest and cheapest.

will be inserted under this head for 25 cents for each insertion. Additional lines

TTO RENT-The Dwelling on Main Street next Dr. A. J. China's residence. Conains 8 rooms besides kitchen and other conveniences. Apply to D. China at City Drug

TO RENT-Store with good yard enclosed, to rent on Liberty Street. Also rooms in dwelling on Liberty Street For particulars apply to Mrs H. M. Cusick. Jan. 13-3t.

OTS FOR SALE-Two fine building lots on West side of Harby Avenue next to residence of John T. Green, Esq. 621x287 feet. For terms, apply to A. C. Phelps.

FOR SALE-Planting lands in all sections of Sumter and Clarendon counties. Small farms and large plantations, city lots in all parts of the city. W. H. INGRAM,

hand or Telegraph College can get valuable information by seeing the Editor of this

CARD OF THANKS.

DESIRE TO RETURN THANKS to my the occasion of the burning of my house on last Sunday morning. Their timely aid was greatly appreciated, and has placed me under asting obligations to them.

lopment in Carolina. In 1754, two ed or unfurnished. For further information

NOTICE.

the business of E. E. REMBERT, at Rembert's, All debts due to either of the former firms

MARSHALL, and all debts due by either of the former firms will be assumed by REMBERT &

Thanking our friends for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same. E. E. REMBERT, W. Y. L. MARSHALL. Sumter, S. C., Jan. 1, 1892.

SALE

Under Foreclosure of Mortgage.

TNDER, and by virtue of a mortgage Monday, January 25th, one Black Horse Mule, named Ned, one Black Mare Mule, named Kit, one One-Horse Wagon, and one Buggy DUCKER & BULTMAN.

Estate of Davidson M. Dick,

WILL APPLY TO JUDGE OF PRObate of Sumter County on February ANTHONY WHITE,

two hundred bushels and twelve quarts. Why Rent Land When You Can Buy a Home on Easy Terms? In consequence of the higher prices of cotton the corn crop was reduced in

FOR SALE.

had gone down one half, having TRACT OF GOOD FARMING AND Timber land, containing 900 acres with good dwelling and outbuildings, well located Cotton .-- Cotton is mentioned in the | half mile from Reid's station on the Manches-American. The article is a report of a records of the colony as early as 1664, ter and Augusta R. R., 9 miles from Sumter. Will sell as a whole or in lots to suit pur-

> Terms-One-third cash, balance easy payments and low interest. See or address W. O. CAIN, Ramsey, P. O., S. C.

E. W. Dabbs, Agt. Dec. 39 .- tf. of cotton homespuns was established by

FERTILIZERS! Fertilizers! -- Fertilizers!

Bargains.

We are in the field offering great bargains in all our lines this month to make room for Spring stock.

Want of

Prevents our giving particulars but still we have time to tell you that we are handling large quantities of

Reriizers!

this coast for the mechanical inventions At exceedingly Reasonable Rates. Look for our advertisement next week.

> Advances in Farmers supplies and fertilizers can be arranged for on good paper.

SIGN OF THE BIG HAND.

SUMTER and REMBERT, S. C.

Stock.

Call and look through our

Counter. Bargain

Large lot of remnants at half value.

Germantown Wool in following colors at actual cost: Garnet, Scarlet, White,

Blue, Black and Brown. Saxony Yarn: Black, Scarlet, White, Gray and Blue.

Ladies' Wool Vests at Cost. One Lot Heavy Shawls at Cost.

All CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS at actual cost.

Fine Blankets at \$10, formerly \$12.50, and other blankets from \$6.50 up, at same reduction.

Other bargains we cannot enumerate. Respectfully,

BROWNS & PURDY.

SUMTER, S. C.