

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1892.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1870 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.

John T. Green, Esq., is the authorized soliciting and collecting agent for this paper. He will take new subscriptions, collect bills due and receipt for same.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Little did the United States Government think in 1867, when she bought from Russia the territory of Alaska, that she was buying a little quarrel. For several years the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia has been in dispute. Recently the United States and Great Britain have each appointed a Commissioner whose duty it will be to come together and attempt an adjustment of the dispute.

It is gathered from the books of the State Treasurer that for the past year ending September 31st, 1892, the royalty from phosphate rock has paid the State only \$144,792.88 which is \$39,709.63 less than the previous year. Since an amount equal to this difference was found necessary to make up the sum required for the expenses of the State Government the previous year, the present administration must have found some other source from which \$39,709.63 could be obtained.

Lately the University of Oxford, England has paid a merited tribute to that distinguished southern philologist, President Henry E. Shepherd of the College of Charleston. It seems that the Clarendon Press at Oxford is now issuing the great Historical Dictionary of the English Language. At the close of the introduction to this great work special praise and commendation is made of a certain article from the pen of Dr. Shepherd in 1880, who prepared same at the request of Dr. Basil Gildersleeve for publication in the American Journal of Philology. The Clarendon Press invites the attention of all English scholars to the article of Dr. Shepherd as being particularly meritorious.

THE PRIDE OF THE CITY.

Although the Sumter Light Infantry is in sound condition financially, yet it is reported that for some reason the soldier boys are not taking that interest in the Company which it seems they would take when they remember the honors that have been bestowed on them wherever they have gone—whether in our State capital when, as they passed in review led by our Fourth Regiment Band, cheers went up and fuses and handkerchiefs were waved by the appreciative citizens of their native State; or whether at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the immortal hero of the Southern Confederacy, the position of honor was assigned them in that grand line of march through the streets of Richmond. Besides, young men of the Sumter Light Infantry, remember that you have a prestige! Remember that the history of your Company found its origin in the necessity for a means of protection to many of you when children, and to the mothers, sisters and wives of you all in those stormy days prior to 1876, days when we could not look for protection to the then weak arm of a weaker executive department. For the sake of the memory of the lamented Haysworth, for the sake of the efforts of Capt. Delger, Reid, Wilson, Auld, and your present gallant commander; and that inseparable part of your Company, William Yeasom, who have spent much of their time and means to establish a prestige for you, rally to the support of a military organization in which you ought to feel the greatest

pride! Your organization, by reason of its existence and the knowledge of the violators of law that you could be depended on in time of need, has for years secured peace to your city and county. Listen to the mute appeals of your loved ones, and allow the interest of no member of the Company to lag. Your past history forbids you to lose interest in the "Pride of our City."

FLOATING THE FOUR PER CENTS.

It seems that the Governor and State Treasurer are succeeding in their attempts in New York to refund our State debt—that is the substance of a private communication to some one in Columbia a few days ago. It even appears that their efforts will be rewarded with success by the last of the week.

We believe that they will now be able to do so, for the reason that the fears of capitalists heretofore aroused by the bitter contest which has for two years divided our people and caused the whole financial world to look upon us with suspicion—have been, or ought to be, allayed by the peace and unity which seems now to have characterized us since the result of the recent primaries in the State.

Again capitalists should remember the fact that the Palmetto State has always been good for her honest debts. She has never established a reputation for repudiating the debts due by her to those who have accommodated her. Never in her history has she failed to meet the interest on her debts. The corporations of the North may rely safely on the promise of our people, that they will sustain any legitimate contract to be made by their representatives. Her resources are unbounded and despite the temporary pressure in finances she can boast of a degree of progress equal, at least considered, to that of any State in the Union. If our Bond Commission can succeed in placing our new bonds at 4 per cent., it will indeed be a fortunate thing for the taxpayers of the State, for in doing so the rate of interest to be paid will be reduced to an extent which is bound to be felt throughout the State.

The effect of succeeding in placing five millions of dollars or more of State bonds in the hands of Northern capitalists, aside from the effect of greatly lightening the burden of our tax payers, would be to demonstrate the fact that our State Government is solid and thus be the means of bringing about an influx of money into our State for the purpose of developing her material resources.

While therefore we may differ widely from those now in charge of our State Government, as to the methods resorted to gain the control of affairs, and as to the policy adopted by them to maintain the power gained by them, yet we will give unto the administration all praise due them, if they should be successful in floating our State debt at a rate so advantageous to those whose servants they are.

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE PACIFIC STATES.

While the South and South-west are daily confronted with their race problem, and much is being written that proves utterly useless in the solution of the problem, the fact is almost lost sight of that the Pacific States are likewise having to deal with a similar problem in that attempting to confine Chinese immigration to its present status. Under an Act of Congress approved on May 5 last, the Internal Revenue Department on Sept. 1st inst. began to carry out the provisions of the Act. There are now about 100,000 Chinese living within the United States.

The opposition on the part of the citizens all along the Pacific Coast is as strong as it has always been, so that in obedience to the demands of the native American, Congress has undertaken to stop the tide of immigration from China, by providing that by May 5, 1893 every Chinaman now in the United States, except members of the diplomatic corps and a few who are engaged in mercantile pursuits, shall appear before the Internal Revenue Department, be registered, furnish the department with three photographs of his face, and satisfy the officer that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of the act. If the officer becomes satisfied that the applicant has made a true statement, he is authorized to issue to such applicant a certificate, which will entitle holder to remain a resident here. After the 5th May, 1893, any Chinaman found in the United States without such a certificate will be liable to arrest, and will, if no valid reason be given for his failure to have a certificate of citizenship, be sent back to China and not allowed to return. While there will no doubt be found difficulty in an entirely successful enforcement of this law, yet it will of course do much to prevent our country from being flooded by this tide of objectionable humanity from the land of Confucius.

Since the passage of the last act looking to the exclusion of these people great numbers of them, recognizing the fact that in the United States they can make a comfortable living, have managed to smuggle themselves into the Pacific States through the British Columbia and Mexico boundaries. When it is remembered that it is estimated that there are now 70,000 of these objectionable creatures in California and 9,000 in Oregon alone, it is no wonder that an appeal was made by the Pacific States to Congress to interpose the strong arm of the law for the protection of their native Americans.

THE CAMDEN JUNCTION AND THE R. E. COMMISSIONERS.

The failure to transfer freight between the S. C. Ry. and the W. C. & A. R. R. at the crossing of the roads known as the Camden Junction has been a great inconvenience to patrons of these roads, and efforts have been made to secure such an arrangement, but without the desired result up to this time. The R. E. Commission has at last tackled the subject, and given out word that it will force the railroad to make the exchange of freight at that place.

The following statement of the case was made by Mr. H. R. Thomas before the Commission at the last meeting:

We have several complaints from parties in Sumter on account of the injustice done them by the railroad authorities at the Camden Junction where the Atlantic Coast Line and the South Carolina Railroad cross each other. There has been for years a connecting switch between these two roads, but the switch is only used on extraordinary occasions, like the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Camden, when cars from Florence, Sumter and other points along the Atlantic Coast Line were transferred and went through to Camden over the South Carolina Railway. Mr. J. J. Harby, the Superintendent of the ice factory in Sumter, has been forced by the failure of these roads to interchange freights at this point to ship carloads of ice first to Peggall's, fifty-eight and a half miles in an opposite direction, then turn ninety-three miles to Camden, making a total of 151 1/2 miles, when to ship to Camden by the way of Camden Junction is thirty miles.

The difference in freight, the loss by melting, loss in time, as well as being shut out and deprived of the privilege of extending their business into a legitimate territory, represents the injustice which this one factory suffers by the failure of the two roads to interchange freights at this point. Again Messrs. Rembert & Marshall, a large mercantile firm doing business in Sumter, on the Atlantic Coast Line, and also at Hagood, on the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railway, requested us to make arrangements for themselves and neighbors to ship tobacco by way of Camden Junction to Florence, the tobacco market. The failure to transfer this crop at this point will necessitate its being hauled to Charleston, then to Florence, greatly increasing the freight thereon and thereby discouraging our people in this new industry. The same firm desires also to ship some 600 bales of cotton to Sumter. Mr. T. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, promised us to make arrangements for the interchange of the freights. Mr. Emerson has endeavored to do so but the South Carolina Railroad refuses to transfer freight at this point.

Messrs. Rembert & Marshall now have 100 bales of cotton at Hagood ready and waiting shipment to Sumter. The law requires that the transfer shall be made and they were advised to ship the cotton to Sumter via Camden Junction as provided in general Statutes 1,514.

A case has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission on this very point: J. B. Pankey vs. the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and others. A shipper at Troupe, Texas, directs the freight agent of a carrier to bill his freight from that point to Fort Law, S. C., via Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian, Birmingham, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbia. The freight agent simply inserts in the way bill that the destination of the freight is Fort Law, S. C., "via Vicksburg," in consequence of which the freight at Vicksburg is billed to Atlanta and consigned to the Richmond and Danville Company, by which it is carried to Fort Law without being carried by way of Augusta and Columbia, and as a result of this the shipper is compelled to pay 85 cents more for the carriage than if it had been billed via Augusta, as directed by the shipper, the rates by all rail lines from Vicksburg to Augusta being the same, and not the same from Vicksburg to Fort Law via Atlanta. Held that in this the freight agent failed to do his duty. He should have made a notation on the way bill via Vicksburg and Augusta.

"The point of most consequence involved in this proceeding is the duty of the freight agent of the initial road at the point of origin of the freight to so way bill it that it will go by the route directed by the shipper, where the shipper has given direction to him as to such route. In a case where the shipper gives no such direction, but leaves to the freight agent to select the route for him and to ship it by that route, such freight agent is agent of the shipper as well as of the company in selecting the route which will be best and least expensive to the shipper, and should in every instance, to the best of his knowledge and information, select such route as will be best and least expensive to the shipper, and make such notation on the way bill as will properly carry the freight by that route. An observance of these plain and simple rules by freight agents would prevent numerous claims made for overcharges in shipments of freight as well as confusion in such shipments."

Commissioners Duncan and Jervey, after thorough consideration of the question, fully agreed with Commissioner Thomas in the principle involved.

"Every railroad corporation shall promptly forward merchandise consigned as directed to be sent over another road connecting with its road according to the directions contained thereon, and accompanying the same," but the South Carolina Railroad has instructed the agent at Hagood not to receive this cotton. Messrs Rembert & Marshall desire their cotton delivered in Sumter. There is a connection between the two roads making a continuous line to Sumter, and it is unjust to these gentlemen to force them to ship their cotton to Charleston and pay freight on a haul of 131 miles at thirty-eight cents per hundred when they claim they have equally as good if not better market in Sumter where the rate is only nineteen cents per hundred on twenty-four mile haul. It is an imposition to endeavor to enforce these gentlemen to ship their cotton to Charleston when they want their cotton in Sumter. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, said in an opinion recently delivered, that "when a railroad company is chartered it is for the purpose of performing a duty which belongs to the State itself; it is chartered as the agent of the State for furnishing public accommodations." If this statement is correct that the railroad company takes the place of the

State in performing a service to the inhabitants of the State, it is under obligations to those from whom it obtained the charter to perform that service, in degree at least, on the same basis as it would have been performed by the State, that is, to deliver this freight by the shortest route to the desired destination.

In General Statutes 1451 (a), "It is the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to make reasonable and just rules and regulations to be observed by all railroads doing business in the State, for the necessary handling and delivery of freight. In making up his argument Mr. Thomas said: "I am of the opinion that it is our duty to call on the South Carolina Railway to show cause why they refuse to interchange freights at the Camden Junction, and also that it is our duty to see that there is an interchange of freights at this point as the people demand."

Hanging Day in South Carolina. Five persons were hung in this State on Friday Oct. 7, as follows:

William Wilson, white, was hanged at Anderson, S. C. for the murder of his wife. Wilson broke down while the warrant was being read, but recovered himself. His neck was broken by the fall and he was pronounced dead in 23 minutes.

Tom Brock was hanged at Pickens, for the murder of Jerry Hughes, town marshal of that place, in June last. The drop fell at 11:20. Life was extinct in eighteen minutes. Brock was a colored boy about 20 years of age. He shot Hughes at night, mistaking him for a negro who had abused him.

Anna Tribble, an unmarried colored woman, was hanged at Newberry, for the murder of her infant on the 23rd of February last. She was convicted of having secreted the child in a field on the day of its birth and having deserted it, thereby causing its death. The condemned woman raved continuously Thursday night, and had to be forced into the jail building. The drop was sprung at 1:50 p. m. and death was almost instantaneous. The woman protested her innocence to the last and evidently seemed appalled to die.

At Spartanburg, John Williams, colored, the man who killed J. A. Hennehan, the mayor of the city, on Sunday, the 27th of September, 1891, and Milly Brown, the fifteen-year old colored girl who killed the one-year old infant of W. C. Carpenter, of Gaffney City, June last, were hanged on the same scaffold. The hanging took place within the inclosure of the jail yard, in the presence of about twenty persons, exclusive of the officers, clergymen, physicians and attorneys. The arrangements were perfect.

The coming woman can be healthy. She will be, if she wisely cares for. As she enters womanhood, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system and regulates and promotes the functions. It's a supporting tonic, and a quieting, strengthening nerve. It corrects and cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. In every case for which it is recommended, the "Favorite Prescription" is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If there's no help, there's no pay. It does all that's claimed for it, or the money is refunded. It's a risky way to sell it—but it isn't your risk. The manufacturers take all the risk by selling them on credit. All you need to your intelligence for any dealer to attempt to substitute other medicines for those, by recommending them to be "just as good," only that he may make a larger profit.

MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., Oct. 12, 1892. Cotton—Receipts during week ending 12th, about 1,500 bales. Middling 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Market tending downward.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, ROBT. E. McELVEEN, made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Mrs. E. CORIE McELVEEN, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. E. Corie McElveen late of said County and said State, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter, on October 21st, 1892, next, after publication thereof, 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 5th day of October, Anno Domini, 1892.

THOS. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate. OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, SUMTER COUNTY, SUMTER, S. C. Sept. 14, 1892. THE REGULAR EXAMINATION of applicants for Teachers' Certificates of Quality will be held on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, NEXT. For white teachers at the Graded School Building. For colored teachers at the Lincoln School Building. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. JOHN T. GREEN, School Com. Sept. 21st—4t.

New Millinery Store.

MISS S. E. McDONALD at store formerly occupied by the Misses McElhose on Main St., has just opened a handsome assortment of fine and medium grades Millinery Goods, Hats and Bonnets, of French and Domestic manufacture of the very latest shapes, styles and patterns. A fine assortment of Feather-Tips, Ribbons, and any goods to be found in a first class millinery establishment. Ladies will do well to examine our Goods before purchasing their Winter supplies. By honest dealing and moderate prices we hope to merit a liberal patronage. Positively no old stock.

I Hereby Announce

That I have opened a Shop, opposite H. Harby's Stable on Liberty St., for the purpose of GENERAL REPAIR WORK. BOLLERS, ENGINES, BICYCLES, BABY CARRIAGES, GUNS & PISTOLS. Pumps put down promptly. Also Electro Silver Plating. All work guaranteed. Give me a trial. Yours Respectfully, Oct. 5—3m. H. W. HOOD.

Are you out of Business?

Are you in a business in which you do not seem to make any headway? Are you in a business you do not like? Do you want to make a change? Would you like to try your hand at something where pluck and energy will tell, and where your income will be proportionate to your industry? IF SO, You would like an agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. A profitable contract to work the County of Sumter, will be given an active man of good reputation. Write to W. J. Roddey, Gen. Agent, ROCK HILL, S. C. Oct. 5—4t.

A Card.

As a false impression has gone out in reference to the identity of J. H. Scarborough who gave an affidavit to the swearing of Cousar in the Keets case we are requested to state that the above party is not Jas. H. Scarborough, of Bishopville, son of Col. W. D. Scarborough.

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—One Parlor Organ, one Office Desk, also Household Furniture of every description. Apply to W. A. McIlwaine, at O'Donnell & Co.

TO RENT—House with all necessary out-buildings and premises. All information furnished at N. W. Cor. Main and Warren sts. or by R. D. Lee.

WANTED—Buyers for pure Red Rust Proof Oats, warranted free from smut. W. O. Carr, Ramsey, S. C. Oct. 5—2t.

FOR SALE LOW DOWN—One mule and fine brood mare, one two-horse and one one-horse wagon, one milk cow and two Jersey heifers soon to be in milk. S. J. Brown. Oct. 5—2t.

WANTED—A limited number of customers in dressmaking. Work and fits guaranteed. Two years experience. Mrs. O. E. Webber, East Oelboun St. Oct. 5—2t.

TO RENT—100 acres of good land in Providence Township, with nice new dwelling, and all necessary out buildings. Possession given Jan. 1st '93. Apply to R. H. Jennings, at Schwartz Bro.'s store. Oct. 5—4t.

TO SELL—A nice family horse, young and of good disposition. Perfectly sound. Apply to H. A. Hoyt. Oct. 5—1t.

FOR RENT—An improved two-horse farm, near Rembert P. O. Nice dwelling. Apply at this office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK.

At Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business, September 30th, 1892. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$147,308 21 Overdrafts secured and unsecured, 5,822 83 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 18,750 00 Due from approved reorganizations, 8,448 81 Due from other National Banks, 7,846 74 Due from State Banks and Banks, 11,535 58 Banking House furniture, and fixtures, 600 00 Current expenses and taxes paid, 1,462 62 Premiums on U. S. bonds, 2,750 00 Bills of other banks, 300 00 Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents, 271 40 Legal-tender notes, 2,660 20 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation), 842 75 Total, \$222,663 64

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$75,000 00 Surplus fund, 11,000 00 Undivided profits, 2,510 48 National Bank Notes outstanding, 16,875 00 Individual deposits subject to check, 90,756 71 Due to other National Banks, 7,092 73 Due to State Banks and Bankers, 4,041 62 Notes and bills re-discounted, 15,387 10 Total, \$222,663 64

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF SUMTER, L. S. CARSON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. CARSON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1892. W. F. RHAME, Notary, Pub.

Correct—Attest: R. M. WALLACE, NEILL O'DONNELL, H. HARRY, Directors. Oct. 12.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS to whom Miss J. Florence Hurs, deceased, was indebted are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, preparatory to settlement. C. M. HURST. Sep. 28—3t.

Estate of Chas. F. Heiser, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS having claims against said Estate will present the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to my attorneys, Messrs. Moore & Lee, Sumter, S. C. LULA H. HEISER, Adm'r. Sep. 28—3t.

Estate of James G. Marsh, Dec'd.

I WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County on October 25, 1892, for final discharge as Guardian of said Estate. ZINA MARSH, Guardian. Sep. 28—4t.

Estate of Mrs. Alice E. Herriott, DECEASED, AND Mrs. Alja Hill, (nee Herriott) Minor.

I WILL APPLY to the JUDGE OF Probate of Sumter County, on October 28, 1892, for a Final Discharge on account of my administration of said Estate, and as Testamentary Guardian of said minor, now of age. W. W. DesCHAMPS, Executor and Guardian. Sep. 28—4t.

Estate of David J. Winn, Dec'd.

CREDITORS of the Estate of said deceased are notified to render an account of their demands, duly attested, to the undersigned or to her agent, Dr. James Winn, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to D. James Winn or to Messrs. Haysworth & Cooper, attorneys, Sumter, S. C. CAROLINE E. WINN, Executrix of Will of David J. Winn, Dec'd. September 28, 1892.

Look at Your Suit!

Don't You Want a New One?

We will make it to your interest to BUY FROM US.

Men's Suits from \$2.50 to \$25.00
Boy's Long Pants Suits from 2.50 to 18.00
Boy's Knee Pants Suits from .75 to 10.00
Boy's Overcoats from 1.00 to 12.00
Men's Overcoats from 1.50 to 20.00
Boy's Knee Pants from .25 to 1.50
Men's Pants from .50 to 8.00

A MAGNIFICENT LINE

HATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, COLLARS AND CUFFS, And everything usually found in a First Class Clothing and Furnishing Goods Store, at prices as low as good goods can be sold at.

Respectfully, Brown & Chandler.

Corner Main and Liberty Streets, SUMTER, S. C.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN LOW PRICES?

Fall & Winter At prices the lowest yet named for strictly First Class Goods.

High Grades in all Departments. True Merit in every article. Honest Quality everywhere, An Immense Assortment, Nothing Missing. Everything the best, The Quality will tell it. The Price will sell it.

And that is the reason you should come early to get your bargains from our splendid line of

Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Etc.

We show all the very LATEST NOVELTIES in profusion. We keep the very finest selections in all standard styles. We make it a point to have every article in stock the BEST OF ITS KIND.

The Dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer and gets more style, gets more quality, gets more quantity and does you more good in service, worth and wear, than any money you spend.

Our Goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this. Our Dressmaking Department

Opened October 1st, under the management of Miss McLean, an artist from New York. If you want nice fitting dresses we can make them. Give us a call.

BROWNS & PURDY, SUMTER, S. C.