

The Watchman and Southern.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1892.

To Vote on a National Flower.

A New Yorker Suggests that Ballots be Cast on the 21st.

Secretary Mayfield has received the following letters advocating the plan of adopting a national flower on the 21st inst. There has been immense efforts made to adopt several favorite flowers, distinctively American, and the plan of taking decisive action on the fourth hundredth anniversary meets with much favor. The following are the communications:

New York, Oct. 3, 1892.

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of South Carolina.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed letter has received the approval of many influential persons of New York city.

By the advice of the General Superintendent of Public Instruction in this city it is today sent to those of all other States, in the hope that with their united approval the idea may be successfully acted upon.

Will you kindly answer immediately giving your opinion in the matter, and, if favorable, the number of schools and scholars under your jurisdiction entitled to vote?

Also, a list of three flowers you would judge suitable to choose from. By so doing you will much oblige all others interested, and will again, as soon as possible, hear from us.

Respectfully, DR. C. JENKINS.

92 Walker street, New York City.

Would not October 21, that of the school celebration, be a particularly auspicious day for the choice of a national flower? As it is to be recognized by all classes of children and in every part of United States, it would add much to the interest of the occasion were their ballots prepared for them, and that they should be cast at the same hour throughout the entire nation.

That the choice may not be a haphazard one, I would propose that some half dozen flowers be named by persons in authority, with reasons given for the selection, and that votes be cast for them only. As purely American, the Indian Maize has been proposed; and certainly for beauty and exquisite grace, as well as utility, it must be acknowledged as standing high in the scale. There may, however, be others that in the estimation of patriotic scientists rank still higher. Let the children of the land decide, but let them be properly instructed as to that which is required, the choice of a national floral emblem suitable for the United States as a whole, not for their own State only.

Could such an idea be carried out, there might many beautiful and appropriate souvenirs be prepared for the following year, inculcating dear to the future men and women who, as school children, were permitted at the great Columbian celebration, to give to the world that which their descendants may look upon as, next the glorious "stars and stripes" the most beautiful and world renowned emblem of republican freedom.

DR. C. JENKINS.

September, 1892.

Not Unanimous.

Greenville News.

The conservative newspapers of this State generally expressed warm approval of Governor Tillman's speech before the State convention accepting the nomination. Its tone and language were heartily commended and all united in the hope that it indicated a policy and spirit which would remove ill feeling and leave the people free to feel and work together.

A number of the administration newspapers, apparently understanding that it is to their advantage to keep strife alive, have had much to say of the failure of the conservatives in the State convention to make the governor's nomination unanimous. As this matter has been brought up and will probably be brought up hereafter, it is well to have some facts put on record for the information of those who wish to understand the situation and know the truth. We will go back a few months.

When the last legislature adjourned there was a widespread feeling among its members that the administration had been a failure. Many men freely expressed this feeling in Columbia. From the governor's position on questions of special interest to them and even some State officers were reported to be convinced that the governor's arbitrary methods and ideas would prevent him from being a useful or ornamental executive.

It was necessary, however, that something should be done. The year of a presidential election was opening. There were in the State from six to ten thousand white democrats—many of them men of courage, influence and character—who had abandoned the party organization two years before and were politically adrift. It was evident that the feeling against Governor Tillman had been made stronger and more general by the events of the two years of his term.

It was sure that there would be a fight against Governor Tillman. Nobody could foresee then how strong or weak it would be or who would make it. We had the Tillman element, the Haskell element, the anti Tillman men who had refused to bolt, and the alliance. All these factions were in the ranks of from ninety to one hundred thousand white men. The solid radical negro vote with the possible backing of brains, patronage and money from the republican party at the North confronted this tangled array. All was confusion and doubt.

A few men who opposed Governor Tillman's methods and policy, viewing the situation as it was, determined to try to bring about a change, to put the coming fight in such shape that it would be made inside the ranks of the democratic party. They did not care who led or made the fight. They knew the fight would be made and should be made, but their first care was that it should not divide the white people in the face of a common foe.

They acted strictly within their rights as citizens and democrats. They had the right to object to the governor's political and administrative methods and they had the right to express their objections and to endeavor to prevent his re-nomination.

They were not attempting to re-establish any former power or to replace any defeated men in office. They included

friends and opponents of the old State administrations. They were willing to let any democrats who thought as they did lead. They offered, in perfect sincerity, to support the alliance or former supporters of Tillman or any respectable democrats of any faction who would come out boldly against the governor's system of slander and abuse of former democratic administrations and his hasty, despotic and inconsistent course as a public officer.

Because these men dared to act on their rights and to do what they believed to be their duty they were abused, denounced and ridiculed. No method was left untried to frighten others from joining them. It was boldly and often announced that any man who turned against Tillman would be regarded as a traitor and an enemy of the people.

The men who had been so abused came to be known as the "outside" movement and succeeded in one thing for which they deserve, and will in time receive, the thanks and respect of the public. They secured a fight strictly inside the party lines and made it sure that the decision of the democratic primary would be final.

They strove with all their power to make the campaign a deliberate and good humored discussion of the issues between opposing factions as democrats. To the last limit that manhood would allow they submitted to abuse, misrepresentation and persecution. They had restored the party's unity; their unceasing effort was to preserve its peace.

They began and continued their fight on that line. When they were defeated they submitted loyally. Their delegates attended the State convention and found themselves treated, as before, as outsiders and enemies. The people they represented were allowed no voice in the determination of any question or in the selection of any man. Caucus rule was applied against them from first to last. Governor Tillman's speech was squarely against the general conduct of the convention which constituted notice that the majority did not want the friendship or good will of the minority. A vote to make the nomination unanimous would have been, in our opinion, a slavish, unnecessary and unwelcome exhibition of humility—a forcing of fellowship where it was not invited.

The conservative element of the democracy is now, as ever, eager for peace and good will among all democrats. It does not expect or wish to be "concocted." It will ask no favors, and will expect none. It has no confessions of wrong doing to make or repentance to offer. It has done nothing to be sorry for or ashamed of. It will not regard itself as a surrendered enemy or a collection of beaten rebels to sue for or accept forgiveness from anybody.

It will continue to ask for and insist upon having its rights. Those rights are to be regarded as exactly on the same footing as all other democrats, to express opinions, good or bad, of men and measures of public importance; to work and vote inside the party as conscience and judgment may direct without incurring abuse, persecution or exclusion from the management of party affairs.

That is an entirely fair basis. There is no need for slavish submissions or surrenders. If the people are left to themselves they will quickly heal the breach with mutual toleration and respect, the results of their labors good sense and fair play.

The Greenville News, for one, intends to continue the policy it has heretofore been guided by. We will not take back one word we have said against Governor Tillman's past performances. If any set or word of his is, in our judgment, for the good of the State or the people we will have sincere pleasure in commending him as warmly as his most ardent friends could wish. If he and circumstances should be so shaped that in our opinion his election to third term or elevation to the United States senate would be for the general good we would support him earnestly against anybody. On the other hand, if we think his conduct or utterances should be rebuked and condemned we will rebuke and condemn them; and if we believe his reelection or elevation or the continued rule of his special ring bad for the State we will fight either or all of them as hard as we can, regardless of what anybody does, says or thinks.

This is, as we understand it, the position of all the conservatives. They have made their fight and have accepted their defeat. They are free men, belonging to nobody, desiring to be on good terms with everybody but determined not to put their necks under any heels or to bow down and whisp any thing or person merely because it is the fashion.

They are freemen born; freemen they will live and die. They will obey only the guidance of their own conscience; they will think and act for themselves. They are sincerely anxious to be the brother of all democrats. They will sturdily refuse to be the slaves or dependents of anybody.

Congressman Shell.

Mr. C. Haskell in the State says: "Mr. Shell has served a term in Congress, and whilst I utterly disagree with his politics, I must in justice say that I have watched his course closely and I believe that he has done his best for the interests of his constituents. He has shown no bitterness and he is undoubtedly a man of ability. I think that he desires the good of his constituents and of the State and whilst I opposed him, and in another election would oppose him again, I recognize that he has the power, and I believe the will, to do good service."

There is good reason to fear that these politicians of New York city who profess to be Cleveland's warmest supporters, are arranging to defeat him. That is not their ostensible purpose, but that is likely to be the result. Tammany has control of the city politics, and does not permit to be ousted from that control by anybody for any purpose. W. R. Grace, leader of the anti Tammanyites, wants to be mayor again, and is arranging to pay a local ticket in the fight in opposition to Tammany. There is no possibility of the success of the opposition ticket, but it can very easily drive Tammany out of office as a matter of self defense. The Hill faction is all right now, but unless the anti Tammany faction can be handled, there is little chance of Cleveland's carrying the State of New York in November.

There is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works. In illusions about us there are perpetual despair.

That Wonderful Mare.

Makes the Mile in Two Minutes and Four Seconds.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Nancy Hanks made a mile in 2.04 She was driven by Budd Doble and the sulky had pneumatic tire and ball bearing.

The mare was accompanied by the runner, Able Lincoln. The track received but little more attention than for other races, beyond one extra scrape and dragging. The day was fair, not hot and a light breeze stirred. The mare started at full speed. The first quarter was made in 31, the runner galloping furiously behind her. Her gait was steady as a steam driven piston. The half was reached in 1.02. The third quarter mile was passed in 1.52, and the pole was trotted in two minutes and four seconds without a break or a show of uneasiness or overdriving. The best quarter was in twenty-nine and three quarters. The last half was in one and one quarter.

Gresham, MacVeagh, Cooley, Baldwin, old-time Republicans, are for Cleveland. By the way, this would be a good time for Blaine to come over.

A letter in the Register from Edgefield says Mr. Eugene Gary is being talked of for the judgeship. There are five judges to be elected by the next legislature. It is a good paying position, and there will be hosts of candidates.

The partnership existing between C. H. Prince and H. M. Ayer in the publication of the Florence Times has been dissolved, the former having sold his interest in the business to the latter. The policy of the paper will undergo no change.

How many of our readers know why New York is often called Gotham and her people Gothamites? Gotham was a parish of Nottinghamshire, England, whose inhabitants were noted for their dullness and ignorance and by way of ridicule their English friends called them "the wise men of Gotham." Washington Irving in one of his books or sketches applied the name, by way of pleasantry, to New York City and the name has stuck.

There is nothing more useful about a kitchen than salt soda. It will, dissolved in a little water, remove grease from anything, and there is nothing like it for cleaning an iron sink. It is also the very best thing for cleaning hair-brushes, which by the way, should be cleaned more frequently than they are.

To raise the smallest amount of dust possible in sweeping a room, first sprinkle with common dairy salt, or with Lidian meal dampened but not wet and make short strokes, hardly lifting the broom of the carpet. It is amazing the quantity of dust that high-stroke sweeping will fling aloft to choke human lungs and find lodgment here, there and everywhere in the house.

Beauty and Brightness, Lightness and Grace, To satisfy Your inborn artistic taste. Hats and Bonnets made to match any and all Suits.

GLENN SPRINGS

MINERAL WATER



A Safe, Pleasant Cure

FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER KIDNEYS BLADDER AND

BOWELS.

FOR SALE BY

Dr. A. J. CHINA.

Dr. J. F. W. DeLORME.

AND

W. R. DELGAR, Agent.

SUMTER, S. C.

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Me. 2.

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—AT—

C. C. REDIG'S.

TRADE MARK. SCHWARTZ BROS.

Palace Dry Goods Emporium.

AUTUMN GOODS.

Quantity, Quality and Good Values combine to produce an activity surpassing all previous records.

We want to call your attention this week to our

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS

Millinery Department.

Our display of French and German Novelties in Suit lengths (no two alike) surpasses in Quality and Richness all previous exhibits. In fact we only carry the newest in All Dress Goods. Our designs are exclusive to us and can't be found elsewhere in the city.

Our Millinery Parlor

Filled with new importations in PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS,

Beside the Creations of our own Millinery Artists, was the admiration of all the ladies, in attendance at our Opening on the 28th and 29th. There's

Beauty and Brightness, Lightness and Grace, To satisfy Your inborn artistic taste. Hats and Bonnets made to match any and all Suits.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Which is unequaled in the State. This is no experiment with us, but an established fact. Our work is our best advertisement.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

The largest line of Ladies' Misses and Children's Cloaks in Sumter.

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Portiers, Rugs, Etc.

At the lowest possible price.

When Ready to make your Fall purchases be considerate and give us credit for wishing to serve your interests as well as our own.

Respectfully,

SCHWARTZ BROS.

Millinery and Dressmaking Specialties.

N. B.—We have added a line of Ladies' Trunks. Everything new and fresh.

Prices right.

DUCKER & BULTMAN. MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, SUMTER, S. C.

Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to match.

Full line Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Our constant aim has been to please as many of the people as possible at all times, and we generally succeed. We are receiving an immense stock of Fresh Goods of every variety. Fine Groceries have always been, and still is our specialty, but you'll find all departments complete and goods sold at prices to please all classes. Whether you make a purchase or not we never consider time lost in showing our stock. Seeing is believing. Call and be convinced of the above facts.

Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Largest stock in city of staple and Fancy Groceries.

Seed Rye, Barley and R. R. P. Oats. Bagging and Ties.

On any goods, small figures made on large quantities.

TAX NOTICE.

THE TREASURER OF SUMTER COUNTY hereby gives notice that his books will be open at his office in the City of Sumter from the 15th day of OCTOBER to the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1892, except on the following named days, when he will attend at the places named, either in person or by deputy, for the collection of Taxes for the fiscal year 1891 and 1892:

- On Saturday, Oct. 15, at Shiloh. On Monday, Oct. 17, at Lynchburg, from 8 o'clock a. m., until 1 o'clock p. m., and at Magnolia from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m. On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at Bishopville. On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at Stateburg. On Thursday, Oct. 20, at Rembert's Store, Rafting Creek. On Friday, Oct. 21, at Spring Hill. On Saturday, Oct. 22, at Kingman's Store, Providence. On Monday, Oct. 24, at Wedgefield. On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Tindal's Store, C. S. & N. Railroad. On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Bossard Postoffice. On Thursday, Oct. 27, at Mannville. On Friday, Oct. 28, at Reid's Store, Mt. Clio. On Saturday, Oct. 29, at Mayesville. On Monday, Oct. 31, at Gordon's Mill. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Bishopville. D. E. KEELS, County Treasurer.

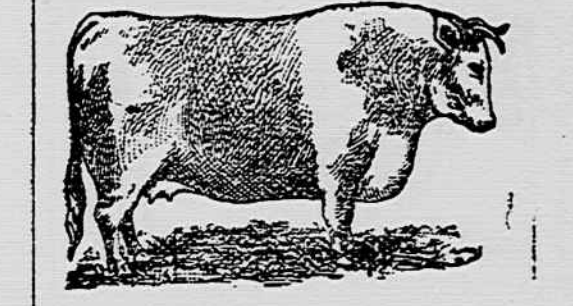
TAX NOTICE.

THE TREASURER OF SUMTER COUNTY gives notice that his books will be open from the FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892, to the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892, for the collection of Taxes for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1891, in Sumter County.

- The following are the rates per centum of the levy: 1. For State purposes—four and one-half mills on every dollar of the value of all taxable property. 2. For County purposes—two and three-fourth mills on every dollar of the value of all taxable property. 3. For the support of public schools—two mills on every dollar of such value. 4. One dollar on each taxable poll, (to wit, between the ages of 21 and 50 years.) 5. Mayesville, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the town of Mayesville. 6. Swimming Pens, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township. 7. Bishopville, four mills extra levy for school purposes in School Dist. No. 20. 8. Mechanicsville, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township. 9. Providence, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township. 10. Sumter, No. 1, (out of city) two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township. 11. Concord, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township. 12. For building county jail—one mill extra levy.

Sept. 7. D. E. KEELS, Treasurer.

GAMECOCK CITY MARKET.



W. J. DAWSEY, Proprietor.

Having made arrangements with reliable dealers in this State and Virginia for a regular supply of the best

BEEF CATTLE AND MUTTON

by the car load. I will be able to offer the choicest quality of meats to be had, and solicit the trade of City and County.

I can sell

Wholesale or Retail

as cheap or cheaper than any other parties in the market

Special attention will be given to ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

and meats will be sold in large or small quantities at small profits.

Special arrangements will be made with housekeepers.

Give me a call,

W. J. DAWSEY.

NEXT TO POST OFFICE, SUMTER, S. C.

Aug. 3.

TREATMENT

BY

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1529 Arch St., Phila. Penn.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,

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Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Glycerin—Its Mode of Action and Results" is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.

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Please mention this paper. Dec. 9.