

The Watchman and Southerner.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1892.
South Carolina Not in the Chicago Fair.

South Carolina is perhaps taking less interest in an exhibit at the World's Fair than any other State in the Union. The history, as well as the unequalled resources of the State, warrant the State's having one of the finest exhibits at the Columbian Exposition at New Orleans, where the South Carolina exhibit competed with those of the other States of the Union, it won first prize. At August the same distinction was obtained. There is no possible reason why the State should not again take first rank. There are a class of interesting products, peculiar to South Carolina, which would in themselves make an interesting exhibit. Col. A. P. Butler, director from South Carolina, speaking to the Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier* this week, said that it was impossible for him to do anything without money or a department at his back which was in a condition to make necessary arrangements. There was no chance of doing anything without money and that up to the present time no fund of consequence had been raised. "I am every day receiving letters from the managers, asking me what South Carolina proposed to do, and for the plans for our State building. Why, do you know, we could not build a chicken coop with the money we have. I suppose that certain private enterprises will make exhibits as an advertisement. The phosphate people, I presume will see that the world will know what they have. A great deal, I think, can be done if we can get any money from the Legislature at its next session, and I hope that something will be done."

Milbry Brown's Awful Crime.

Gov. Tillman's Reasons Why He Did Not Commute Her Death Sentence.

Gov. B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who is at the Hofman House, was seen yesterday by a World reporter regarding the execution of Milbry Brown, a 15 year-old colored girl at Spartanburg, Friday.

"She was convicted," he said, "of one of the most diabolical, cold-blooded murders in the criminal annals of the state. The testimony showed that she deliberately procured some carbolic acid, opened the infant's mouth while it was asleep and poured the liquid down its throat. The *Charleston News and Courier* pleaded for executive clemency on account of the girl's age. Another influential paper said the law should take its course.

"Two long petitions, one signed by citizens of Gaffney City, where the crime was committed, urging me not to commute the death sentence, and another one in favor of a commutation, were sent to me. I found that our courts had decided that fourteen was the age of consent, and in view of the atrocious nature of the murder I decided to let the law take its course."—N. Y. World.

Sulky, not Horse.

Mr. Bonner on "The Two-Minute Trotter" and Bicycle Records.

To the Editor of the New York Times: One year ago, in discussing the question of "the two-minute trotter," I took the conservative view, and stated in a published letter to Gen. Tracy, secretary of the navy, who was the first man, so far as I know, to predict that a horse would yet trot in that time, that I had offered to give \$5,000 to the owner of any horse that would trot, with in two years, in 2:05—to say nothing of two minutes—on any of the Grand Circuit tracks from Cleveland to Hartford, inclusive. I was careful to specify the Grand Circuit tracks, because I knew then what a well-informed writer stated in a morning paper, a week ago, that the nature of the land—the prairie soil—had given the Indians and Iowa what he terms "marvellous tracks." My offer still holds good, but the performance must be made, of course, to one of the old regulation sulky, the only one that was in use at the time that the offer was made—not to a sulky with the ball-bearing axle and pneumatic tires, which have only come into use during the past two months, and which have revolutionized all harness records, including both pacing and trotting.

In 1885, when Mand S. trotted in 2:08½, the best time made by the wheelmen was 2:35½. They have now, by the use of the ball-bearing axle and pneumatic tires, reduced the time to 2:02 3/4 on a kite track; and because, under the same conditions, both trotters and pacers have reduced their time about five seconds within two months, we are virtually asked to believe by some enthusiastic persons that these same horses are five seconds better than they were two months ago. How absurd!

I am frequently asked the question by reporters and others: "How much faster do you think the new ball-bearing, pneumatic sulky is than the old-style sulky?" From the trials I have given it, and from all the information I can gather from both trainers and owners of horses, I feel safe in saying it will average five seconds. It makes more than that difference with some of my own horses. The trainers at Meadville put it at six seconds. The owner of Picket, with a record of 2:18½, says it makes from four to five seconds difference with his horse. Charles Caffrey & Co., the well-known sulky builders, write to me that in their opinion it averages from three to five seconds faster; and Mr. Walker, the treasurer of the Elliott Hickory Cycle Company, writes: "To the best of our knowledge, we should say that the difference was from four to six seconds faster."

But stronger than all these statements is the marvellous way in which all records have been wiped out on all kinds of tracks, in all sections of the country, since the ball-bearing axle and pneumatic tire came into use two months ago.

Robert Bonner.

One of the most careless and dangerous habits in which Americans indulge to a great extent is that of tucking their umbrellas or walking sticks under their arms, letting them stick out almost if not quite horizontally.

An Irishman walking through a cemetery and reading on a tombstone the inscription, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man," sagely remarked, "Faith an' there's two in that grave."

Pays Nowhere.

Under the above heading we clip the following from the *Progressive Farmer* of this week:

"While farmers in the South are complaining that the last year's cotton crop of nearly 9,000,000 bales—the largest ever raised—will leave them scarcely a dollar of profit, and brings thousands of them in debt," exclaims the *St. Louis Republic*, "the Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports that seven of the ten cotton crops of the State between 1882 and 1891 were raised at a loss of \$80,000,000."

"The truth is farming pays the farmer nowhere in the United States. It is the men who farm the farmers that are prosperous. And yet some of our farmers are foolish enough to vote for a continuance of these same conditions.

"We admit that our Southern farmers have pursued a bad system—that many of them are not systematic at all. But in the North and West, where better systems are practiced, agriculture is going down rapidly. The thrifty New England farmer is fast getting down towards the poorhouse. Farming pays the men who farm the farmer."

It is a fact that farming as a rule does not pay in the South nor in the West, nor anywhere else in this country. The farmer who makes it pay is the man who shows unusual thrift and good management.

The *Progressive Farmer* talks about "the men who farm the farmers." This is no covert allusion to the Third party leaders, who are now posing as the champions of the farmer, although it fits their case pretty well, but the men who farm the farmers are a very small factor in this business. There are good and sufficient reasons why farming does not pay, which a man of enquiring turn of mind wouldn't have very far to go to find out.

In the first place even under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best of prices the difference between the cost of production and the price of the staple crops is too small, with the average yield per acre, to leave much for profit to the farmer. It is only the man who makes an unusually large yield per acre, and produces that at the minimum cost, who makes money. Estimate the cost of producing the grain crops of the West or the cotton crops of the South, and then figure out what the producer has left and see how little it will be.

The average wheat crop of the country is less than twelve bushels to the acre. It rarely brings over \$1 a bushel, while it costs at least 50 cents a bushel to cultivate and put it upon the market. Not much money in that.

The same is true of other cereals upon which the Western farmer depends, as to the comparative cost of production and the market price.

The average production of cotton to the acre in the South is less than half a bale. It costs, except with very good management, at least six cents a pound to raise it. Suppose it sold at 10 cents a pound, here is a margin of 4 cents, or less than \$8 an acre. Where is the money in that?

While this is all so, the farmer is plundered by excessive tariff tribute on everything he has to buy, by pension tributes, &c., out of at least half the money he gets for what he sells and thus it has been going on for years, a fact that the *Progressive Farmer* entirely loses sight of in its efforts to boost mountebanks like Weaver & Co., who have no more real concern in the farmers of the country than they have in the forest rangers in the interior of Africa.

It should have stuck to the Alliance (of which it was once a bright, instructive and vigorous representative) which was organized to bring the farming industry out of the rut and elevate it by bringing the farmers closer together that they might study their interests and work for them to better advantage.—*Wilmington Star*.

A prospectus, issued by Col. J. A. P. Thomas, of this city, announces that he proposes to publish a full history of the South Carolina Military Academy "from its first faint suggestion, in 1783, to the present time," together with numerous sketches of officers, graduates and undergraduates, appendix containing many other interesting features and sketches of the "military fruits of the Citadel—the King's Mountain Military School, the Pillsboro (N. C.) Military Academy, the Patrick military Institute and the Carolina Military Institute." Probably no one is so well qualified as Col. Thomas for the production of such a work. Full of loyalty and enthusiasm for the grand old institution, familiar with its works and methods, and the possessor of exceptional literary powers, he must have done his work well. The history will be handsomely printed by the Walker Evans & Cogswell Co. and sold at \$3 a copy. We shall await its appearance with great interest.—*State*, Oct. 14.

The pearl button industry in this country is a big thing—for the fellows who run it. They get about 200 per cent protection. There is a pearl button company in Chicago which is making a particularly good thing out of it, as they get the 200 per cent protection, and get convicts out of the penitentiary to make the buttons.

Bob Ingersoll is reported to have said: "I believe in protecting what are called 'infant' industries, but after these 'infants' get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots, it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the 'infant' tells you if that you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off?"

The Brain of an Ant.

There is an old puzzle question which asks, "what is smaller than the mouth of a mite?" The answer is, what goes into its mouth." Although an ant is a tiny creature yet its brain is even tinier. But although it is necessarily smaller than the ant's head which contains it, yet it is larger in proportion, according to the ant's size, than the brain of any known creature. This we can easily believe when we read of this insect's wonderful powers. The quality of instinct or sagacity does not fully explain some of the stories told about them. The best writers upon ants—those who have made the astonishing intelligence of these little insects a special study—are obliged to admit that they display reasoning ability, calculation, reflection, and good judgment. Such qualities of brain show a more than ordinary instinct, and we are not surprised to hear that the ant's big brain carries out our idea that he possesses a higher intelligence than is shown by other workers of his size.—*Harper's Young People*.

TRADE MARK.
SCHWARTZ BROS.

Palace
Dry Goods Emporium.

Our establishment sparkles with the brightness of
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

—AND—
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.

We point with pride to our
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

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

Be sure to look through our
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.

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 Lynehburg, 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 township.
6. Swimming Pans, 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.

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.

—AND—
W. R. DELGAR, Agent,
SUMTER, S. C.

PAUL SIMPSON, Shipper,
Glenn Springs, S. C.

McK. 2.

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

—ALSO—
A MAGNIFICENT LINE

—OF—
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?

We offer a magnificent New Stock for
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., 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.

