

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

Watchman and Southern

Published every Wednesday,
at
N. G. OSTEEN,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
One Square, first insertion.....\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

THE SIMONS NATIONAL BANK

OF SUMTER.
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.
Paid up Capital..... \$75,000 00
Surplus Fund..... 11,500 00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Careful attention given to collections.
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Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October.
R. M. WALLACE,
President.

THE BANK OF SUMTER

SUMTER, S. C.
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Transacts a general banking business.
Also does
A Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.
W. F. HAYNSWORTH,
President.
Aug. 21.

NEW LUMBER YARD

I BEG TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public generally that my Saw Mill located on the C. S. & N. E. R. R., just back of my residence, is now in full operation, and I am prepared to furnish all grades of Yellow Pine Lumber from sublimated timber, at prices according to grade.
Yard accessible on North side of residence.
J. B. ROACH.
Feb. 18.

NEW MARBLE WORKS

COMMANDER & RICHARDSON,
LIBERTY STREET, SUMTER, S. C.
WE HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP
For the purpose of working Marble and Granite, manufacturing
Monuments, Tombstones, Etc.,
And doing a General Business in that line. A complete work-shop has been fitted up on
LIBERTY STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE
And we are now ready to execute with promptness all orders consigned to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Obtain our price before placing an order elsewhere.
W. H. COMMANDER,
G. E. RICHARDSON.
June 16

COTTON STALK Chopper

The Tisdale Two-Row Cotton Stalk Chopper
Was again awarded the first prize at the South Carolina State Fair, held Nov. 6th to 10th, this year. There is no other implement that will clear your yard of the old stalks like this one. Many of them have been in use for three years, and without exception each and every farmer using one has pronounced it a complete success.
Send in your orders promptly if you want a machine and don't wait until the last moment when the stalks must be cut, or knocked off on the top like your grand grandfather used to do.
Respectfully,
JOEL E. BRUNSON,
SUMTER, S. C.
Dec. 14.

If you want A FIRST-CLASS EASY-RIDING Road Cart, AT A REASONABLE PRICE, GET A

Geneseo,
GEO. W. STEFFENS & SON,
Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Repaired
PROMPTLY.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
A. D. Powers,
Roddie's Barber Shop, Main St., Sumter, S. C.

NOTICE

THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION will be in his office on Saturday of each month, for the purpose of issuing certificates of Registration to all persons who have become twenty-one years of age since the last General election. Also transfers to those who have changed place of residence.
W. S. JAMES,
Supervisor of Registration.
Dec. 7, 24.

JOS. F. RHAME, WM. C. DAVIS, RHAME & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Manning, S. C.
Attended to business in any part of the State. Practice in U. S. Courts.
Sept. 21—2.

G. W. DICK, D. D. S.

Office over Rogin's New Store, BROADWAY, SUMTER, S. C.
Office Hours.—9 to 1:30; 2:30 to 5.
Sept 3.

DR. E. ALVA SOLOMONS, DENTIST

Office—BROWN & PURDY'S STORE, Between Brown & Purdy and Durant & Son OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 1:30; 2 to 5 o'clock.
Sumter, S. C., April 22.

SUPERIOR to all other medicines for purifying the blood and restoring the health and strength,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the standard specific for Scrofula, Catarrh Rheumatism, and Debility.

Cures Others will cure you.

TAX RETURNS FOR 1892-93.

RETURNS OF Personal Property and Polls will be received at the following times and places, viz:
R. I. Manning's Tuesday, January 10.
Tindall's Wednesday, Jan. 11.
Wedgfield, Thursday, Jan. 12.
Gordon's Mill, Friday, Jan. 13.
Johnson's Store, Monday, Jan. 16.
Shiloh, Tuesday, Jan. 17.
Lynchburg, Wednesday, Jan. 18.
Magnolia, Thursday, Jan. 19.
Maysville, Friday, Jan. 20.
Reid's Mill, Monday, Jan. 23.
Bishopville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 24 and 25.
Mauville, Thursday, Jan. 26.
Spring Hill, Friday, Jan. 27.
Mechanicsville, Saturday, Jan. 28.
Seaboard, Monday, Jan. 30.
Rambert, Tuesday, Jan. 31.
Hagood, Wednesday, Feb. 1.
Stateburg, Thursday, Feb. 2.

And at the Auditor's office in Sumter on all other days, from Jan. 1st until February 20th, inclusive.

The law requires that all persons owning property or in anywise having charge of such property either as agent, husband, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, &c., return the same under oath to the Auditor, who requests all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save the 50 per cent. penalty, which will be added to the property valuation of all persons who fail to make returns within the time prescribed by law.

A good way for the taxpayer who has much property to return, is to make a memorandum of the number of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and goats, hogs, watches, organs and pianos, bargies, wagons and carriages, dogs, merchandise, machinery, money, notes and accounts (above indebtedness) furniture, &c., which will save the taxpayer time and enable the assessor to progress in the work.

Taxpayers return what they own on the first day of January, 1893.

Assessors and taxpayers will enter the first given name of the taxpayer in full, also make a separate return for each party for the township the property is in, and where the taxpayer owns realty to insert the postoffice as their place of residence, and those who only own personal property to give the party's name who own the land they live on as their residence, which will save the assessor as well as the county treasurer in making the collection and preventing errors.

Every male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years on the first day of January, 1893, except those incapable of earning a support from being married, or from other causes, shall be deemed taxable polls.

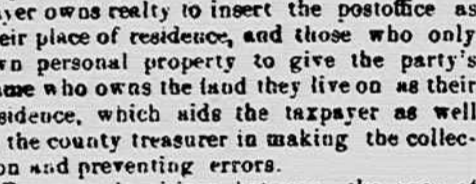
All returns that are made after the twentieth day of February next have to be placed on the additional list and fifty per cent. penalty added thereto, unless presented by stockholder or out of the county during the time of listing. Not knowing the time of listing is no excuse. And all owners of real estate might do their tenants who cannot read or take a newspaper, a great favor by making their returns or telling them the time of listing, and that if they fail to make their returns in time that the valuation has to be increased fifty per cent. unless they have a good excuse.

The assessing and collecting of taxes is all done now in the same year, and we have to aggregate the number and value of all acres of land, lots and buildings and their value, that there is in the county, and have same on file in the Comptroller General's office by the thirtieth day of June each year. And from that time to the first day of October each year the auditor's and treasurer's duplicate has to be completed and an abstract of the work in the Comptroller's office by that time, which will show at a glance that the auditor has no uncollected returns, or do anything else what, between the first day of March and the first day of October each year, but work on the books and blanks. Therefore those that all taxpayers will do us the favor of making their returns in time.

PETER THOMAS,
Auditor Sumter County.
Dec. 6.

HOYT BROTHERS,

MAIN STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.



Gold and Silver Watches,
FINE DIAMONDS,
Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles,
MERIDEN BRITANIA SILVERWARE, &c.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Feb 1.

FIRST CLASS JOB WORK

AT BOTTOM PRICES.
WATCHMAN AND SOUTHERN JOB 301449

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GINS!

INSURE YOUR GINS

—IN THE—
Phoenix Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD

That takes fire risks on Gins. For particulars, etc., apply to
ALMONT MOSES,
AGENT.

P. S.—We do also a General Fire Insurance Business, and represent the
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
of New York,
the largest in the world.
Aug. 17.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROBERT T. CARR.
Desires to inform the public that he is fully equipped and prepared to do
TIN ROOFING, PLUMBING, REPAIRING PUMPS, and anything usually done in a first-class plumbing and tinning shop. Sign and Decorative Painting, Gas-fitting, etc. Also SETTING FANCY WOOD AND MARBLE MANTLES, TILE HEARTHES, FACINGS AND GRATES.
Makes a specialty of putting in Electric Bells, Annunciators, &c.
ROBT. T. CARR.
Shop at J. B. Carr's Mill, Main Street, Sumter, S. C. Communications left at W. A. & Co.'s Shoe Store or through post office will receive prompt attention. Oct 25—0

IRON MIXTURE!

THE PUREST AND BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
It builds up the system, it purifies the blood, it beautifies the complexion.
TRY IT, AND HAVE NO OTHER.
Only 50c. per bottle. For sale by all our Druggists.
THE MURRAY DRUG CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
April 20.

Just Received A BIG STOCK OF Colgate's Fine Extracts FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, ALSO SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

J. S. HUGHSON & CO.,
Monahan Block, MAIN STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

Tut's Tiny Pills

The smallest Pill in the World!
You've small, yet possess all the virtues of the larger Pills which have been so long in use for thirty years. They also and sugar-coated coating. They are for the use of children and persons with weak stomachs. For
Sick Headache
they are invaluable as they cause the food to assimilate, soothe the body and pass off naturally without nausea or griping. Each box of Tut's Pills is sold by all druggists. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

THE Sumter Institute.

THE INSTITUTE has opened its sessions under very auspicious circumstances. The boarding department is well appointed and the rooms are rapidly filling up. Those desiring rooms should apply at an early day. The Art room has been enlarged and refitted, affording ample light, and all necessary facilities for good work.
Special lessons in Painting and Drawing, each \$15 a term; in Book-keeping, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship, each \$10 a term; Instruction in Music and Music each \$20 a term, with \$3 for use of instrument for practice. Elocution \$7.50 a term.
Students will be received for any of these special courses at any time during the year, and we solicit patronage of the young ladies of the city not regularly entered in the school.
For further information apply to
H. FRANK WILSON,
President.

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Every patent taken out by us is insured before the public by notice given from our office in the

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Specially illustrated. No insignificant matter should be overlooked. Address HUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Placing the State Debt.

Charleston an Important Factor in the Negotiations.

The News and Courier has done all that it possibly could do to assist Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates in their efforts to refund the State debt. It has not approved of some of the methods they have adopted to accomplish this purpose. It believes that the bonds should have been offered to the highest bidder; that it was not necessary, to place the bonds, that a syndicate of outside capitalists should have been formed, that the debt could have been taken by Charleston bankers and investors had the opportunity been afforded them equally with outside dealers and speculators. It has expressed surprise that the State should pay a commission of 2 1/2 per cent for placing the bonds where there was an agreement between representatives of the Baltimore and Charleston syndicates to do the work for three-fourths of 1 per cent; that the proceedings before the State Supreme Court touching the construction of the Refunding Act was extraordinary; that the hearing before the Supreme Court was entirely exparte and that the decision of the Supreme Court in the alleged test case was of doubtful validity. But the News and Courier has refrained from publishing any statement in regard to the negotiations which have been in progress in this city for the past three weeks because it did not care to place any obstacle in the way of the certain settlement of the State debt.

Three or four weeks ago Mr. John S. Williams, of Richmond, Mr. R. A. Lancaster, of New York, and Mr. F. M. Colston, of Baltimore, came to Charleston to interest the capitalists of this city in the work of placing the State debt. They said in effect that the State debt would be placed without doubt, and that they had come here to admit the Charleston people to the ground floor. After frequent and earnest consultation with the Charleston people and much communication by wire and mail between Charleston and Columbia, Charleston and Richmond, Charleston and Baltimore and Charleston and New York, they secured a subscription in Charleston of \$2,000,000 towards the State debt. The understanding between Messrs. Williams and Lancaster and the Charleston subscribers was that they, or the syndicate which they represented, were only to receive three-quarters of 1 per cent commission, and that they controlled the entire issue of State bonds, amounting to \$5,800,000; that the expense connected with the placing of the bonds would consume almost the entire three-quarters of 1 per cent, and that the syndicate expected to make their money by selling the bonds at a per cent over par, and every subscriber in Charleston signed an agreement that he would not sell the bonds before the 1st of July next at less than 103.

In the meantime a question was raised as to the construction of the Refunding Act and a test case was made up by the Administration and presented to the State Supreme Court. The question involved in this case was whether under the terms of the Act permitting the Governor and State Treasurer to sell the bonds at not less than par or face value they could be sold at "par flat," which was explained in the contract between the State and the Baltimore syndicate to mean that nothing should be paid for accrued interest. Under the decision of the Court the contract as made by the Governor and State Treasurer was sustained, and by virtue of this decision the Governor and State Treasurer have authority to pay 2 1/2 per cent for placing the debt.

When this decision was made the Charleston subscribers to the syndicate held a meeting to determine what course they should pursue. At their meeting on Monday last the action indicated in the following paper was taken:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22, '93.
To the Chairman and other members of the conference of subscribers to the new issue of 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the State of South Carolina—Gentlemen: The undersigned committee, appointed by your conference for the purpose of recommending the proper course to be pursued in view of recent developments in the matter of subscriptions to said issue of new State bonds, respectfully beg leave to report:

That at a meeting of your committee held on Saturday, 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Germania Savings Bank, at which all the members of the committee were present, it was resolved to send the following telegram, prepaid, to Mr. John S. Williams, Richmond, Va.:

"Before making recommendations to Monday's meeting we will be pleased to have your syndicate and representative of the Baltimore Trust Company appear before our committee at 11 o'clock Monday, at Germania Savings Bank; we wish to see all original contracts. We expect you to notify our parties." Signed by the committee.

This said telegram was duly sent over the Western Union wires at half past 11 o'clock P. M. on said Saturday, 21st instant, all charges prepaid. That your committee met at the Germania Savings Bank this

day, at 11 o'clock A. M., and no member of the committee having received any communication from Mr. Williams, and neither he nor any representative being present, your committee continued the further consideration of the matter, and as a result beg to submit to you for consideration the propriety of passing the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the subscriptions of the undersigned were procured to us respectively of the existence at the time of our respective subscriptions of certain alleged facts, especially the representation then made to us that the entire issue had been taken by the parties represented by those soliciting our subscriptions, which we have since become reasonably satisfied did not then exist, and

Whereas, such subscriptions would not have been made had it not been represented to us that the entire issue had been taken by the parties represented by those soliciting our subscriptions, and had not such then conditions also been then represented to us as existing, and

Be it therefore resolved, That in view of these developments we do hereby withdraw our several subscriptions.

A majority of the Charleston subscribers to the syndicate withdrew their subscriptions and a formal statement of their action, as indicated in the foregoing paper, was mailed to the Baltimore syndicate yesterday. The amount represented by the Charleston subscribers withdrawing from their agreement with the syndicate is about \$1,200,000 out of the \$2,000,000 of bonds originally subscribed for in this city, leaving subscriptions to the syndicate of about \$800,000 in Charleston.

What effect this action of the Charleston subscribers will have upon the bonds and what course the syndicate will pursue remains to be seen; the withdrawing subscribers represent banks and other institutions and trust estates. Whether it will be possible to make up to the syndicate in Charleston what has been lost by the withdrawal of a majority of the subscribers here it is not possible to say. Dispatches were received here yesterday saying that the Baltimore syndicate would probably take the most available issue. It is certainly known that the syndicate has deposited \$100,000 in the Bank of Charleston, the agent of the State, this amount being 5 per cent on the purchase of \$2,000,000 of the bonds. It is not known whether or not the syndicate has actually placed any of the bonds bought by it—probably it has not tried to place any of them; but it is known that the syndicate has put up the margin on \$2,000,000 of the bonds, and that Charleston has invested \$800,000 in them. So far as known the only bonds that have been actually placed are the \$800,000 of bonds placed in Charleston. Charleston could and would have taken the entire issue, it is believed, had Charleston been placed on an even footing with the rest of the financial world.

Whether by word, intimation or inference, the impression has obtained with the Charleston subscribers that the whole issue was placed as is shown, however, and when from the proceedings in the test case before the Supreme Court it appeared that it would not be placed before the 1st of April, most of the subscribers withdrew their subscriptions. If the syndicate would now assure the subscribers that the whole issue will be taken on or before April 1, it is believed that two millions or more would be immediately taken here.

It is a long story, however, and this chapter is long enough and interesting enough for the first day.—
News and Courier.

Gold Dust Cotton

Believing it is our duty to let the light there may be on us shine, I wish to avail myself of the columns of The Cultivator, the best Southern agricultural paper, in delivering to my brother farmers what I believe to be a valuable message.

Planters are all more or less familiar with the improved varieties of cotton that have been long in general use. The Peterkin, the Welborn's Pet, the Herlong, etc., have been tried in nearly every community and have gained more or less popularity. One of the latest claimants in this section is the "Gold Dust." And I firmly believe that it works an advance over all other varieties as great, if not greater, than has ever been made at one bound by any cotton. I believe that it is the best cotton ever planted.

Only one year ago my attention was first called to this cotton in such a way as to induce me to investigate it. Having seen a letter from the manager of the South Carolina experiment station at Columbia, in which he gave his experience with this cotton, I wrote him. He replied very fully, describing his experiment and conclusions and advising me, if able to do so, to buy seed for my whole crop. He said that it was "by far the best he had ever seen."

On one-half acre only half sown, he made a good bale. This and all his other varieties came up late in June, and the Gold Dust had, when the frost came October 8th, matured every boll; while the other varieties were caught with about one-half the crop unmade.

I further found that every man that had ever tried the Gold Dust, had for it only praise of the highest kind. So, though I had never seen a stalk of it, nor a man who had, I decided to buy enough seed to plant my whole crop. "A rash venture," do you say? I reasoned that if it was only half as good as its friends said, I would make twice as much as I had ever done with the Peterkin or the Pet, and would doubtless find ready sale for my seed at a good price. To secure the best, I bought seed two and three years old, planted separate from any other cotton.

When my cotton began to put on forms, it attracted attention. Neighbors from far and near came to see it, and every one said that he had never seen anything like it. The linter came out right at the ground, grew quite long and averaged at least one for every inch of height of stalk. The forms were very closely crowded on every limb and all the way from stalk to end of limb. Stalks three feet high with 200 to 300 forms were common enough.

When the bolls began to near maturity, every one was struck with their great size. Mr. Gaillard compared it in this respect with his other varieties, and found that while the others took about 100 bolls to make a pound, 100 bolls of Gold Dust gave the unprecedented yield of one pound ten ounces.

How about the yield of lint? The seeds are large and the lint not longer than usual, so one would hardly expect an unusual yield. From thirty-five to forty per cent. is about what is claimed for it; yet I see from all quarters much better returns than that. One report gives forty-four.

The fine body and longness of lint is another valuable feature. I sold it to the most experienced buyer in Sumter, one of the best judges in this State, and he said that it had the best body he had ever seen on any cotton. All I have sold has brought the top of the market. The Gold Dust will make a crop in three or four weeks less time than any other I know anything about.

These, then, are the points in which the Gold Dust has proved its superiority to all others: Quickness of growth; sureness of crop; earliness; number and length of limb; number and size of bolls; ease in picking; turn out at the gin; fineness and toughness of lint; ability to stand bad weather; large yield per acre. Maysville, S. C. 11 W. B.—
From the Southern Cultivator.

How to Grow Tobacco.

No crop in the South has so many enemies to contend with as tobacco. These begin to harass the existence of the plant bed. The horn worm plies his avocation in June and July and tries to destroy the crop. After the leaves are gathered and manufactured then the ant tobacco crank begins his work and really for the bewitching weed there is no rest until its substance is lost in smoke through the gentle pipe of peace.

There are different kinds of insects which attack the plant during its growth, and which must be guarded against vigilantly. Then comes the cut worm, the pest which attacks the plant first after it is set out. The bud worm begins later and destroys the growth of the plant. The last of all is the horn worm, and the most deadly in its ravages on the plant—the one insect of all others to be most carefully watched. I give below the most approved means for destroying each:

The Flea Bug is the first to attack tobacco and begins its depredations in the plant bed soon after the plants are up. The most satisfactory way of destruction is to apply to the young plants plaster in which tags are saturated with kerosine oil have lain for a short while. If the insects are very troublesome cover the plants with the plaster and repeat after each rain if necessary. Keep a close watch on the plant bed. Planters who do not canvass their plant beds find that green "dard" brush scattered over the surface is often effective in driving away the Flea Bug. These little pests are worse seasons than others, and nothing but the closest watchfulness will insure the safety of the young plants whenever they make their appearance.

In April or May or even early June when the plants have been set in the fields the cut worm begins its work. This is nothing more than the ordinary cut worm which crawls from the ground during the night and cuts off the tender plant just above the surface. There is no way to destroy the insect except by hand and when there are many a close watch should be maintained for them. Stubble lands and such as have been allowed to grow off in weeds or clover the year before are prolific yielders of this troublesome pest.

Of all the insects which infest the Tobacco plant the Bud worm is perhaps the least troublesome, and yet it will do great damage to the crop unless watched. Its home is in the tender bud of the Tobacco stalk, where it feeds on the tender heart leaves, so that when they grow out they are perforated with holes and almost useless for anything except trash. The only way to rid the plant of the pest is to hunt them down and kill them, which is a slow and tedious job.

The Horn Worm—This is the crop destroyer and the insect of all others which does the greatest damage. Maj. Ragland has made a careful study of the Horn Worm and not of his majesty alone—but of methods calculated to best destroy the pest, and gives the following valuable advice:

"The hawk moth or Tobacco fly usually makes his appearance in Virginia in the month of May. The eggs deposited by the first month hatch out in from five to seven days larvae or worms. The worm sheds its outer skin twice before it gets its growth. The growing stage of the worm lasts from twenty-five to thirty days and after it has attained its growth it gorges itself a few days longer, and then crawls or burrows into the ground, where it soon passes into the pupa state; and after some twenty-three or twenty-five days from the time of its crawling into the ground the pupa sends forth a moth to lay more eggs and hatch out more worms. Each moth is capable of laying on an average two hundred eggs. So that for every moth in May we may reasonably expect at least one hundred worms of the first hatch and if none of these are destroyed but all allowed, to change to

moths and these latter to raise a horde of worms, what wonder that second brood sometimes appears in such countless numbers as to defy all efforts to destroy them before they have ruined the crop. Every moth ought to be destroyed as they appear, and this may be done to great extent by ejecting a few drops of sweetened cobalt (which is a poison) into the flowers of the Petunia, Honeysuckle or Jamestown (Jimpson) weed which will give them their quietus. But this hunt for the moth is not general, and if it were some would escape. But if the planter would wage a war of extermination on the first batch of worms—unfortunately a thing rarely done—they would rarely appear in unconquerable hordes later in the season.

It has been found advisable to plant Jimpson weeds about the Tobacco fields in order to have their flowers as a means through which to administer the Cobalt.

Tobacco is a plant whose growth must be checked in early Summer or it will put on too much leaf. This is what is known as topping. When a bud appears in the top of the plant that indicates that the plant is getting ready to seed, and at this stage the plant should be topped. This is usually done by going through the field and pinching off the top of the plant. The number of leaves which should be allowed to mature on each stalk depends very much on the quality of the land and the amount of fertilizer used. If the land is quite strong or the fertilizing heavy, the plant may be topped at from 14 to 16 or even 18 leaves. If the land is poor and the fertilizing light, let the topping range from 10 to 14 leaves. The hand who does the topping has to judge of each plant how many leaves should be allowed to remain on the stalk and ripen. A little practice, however, soon makes this an easy part of the work.

The suckers that appear soon after the Tobacco is topped should not be allowed to get longer than a man's thumb, for by letting them remain on the stalk the leaves of the Tobacco do not broaden or become fully developed, as the suckers take up the substance of the stalk and consequently the Tobacco is thereby damaged and will make nothing but light, chaffy and unsalable Tobacco. Tobacco requires about three courses of suckers to be taken off, and then it is nearing maturity.—So. Tobacco Journal.

Will Not be Big Barkeeper.

ANNE-AR, January 25.—On seeing the statement in The News and Courier today to the effect that Governor Tillman had appointed Mr. B. S. Hill of this city, State dispenser under the Evans law your correspondent called on Mr. Hill to see whether he had been notified of the fact or whether he would accept the appointment.

Mr. Hill stated that he had received a communication from Secretary of State Tindal this evening informing him that on having the enclosed bonds filed out and returned the Governor would send him a commission as State dispenser. Mr. Hill was very much surprised that he should have been selected for the position, as he was not an applicant for it, and stated that he would have to decline to accept it. He expressed his appreciation of the compliment to his business ability, knowing the office to be one of great responsibility and trust.

Mr. Hill's refusal is not a surprise to his friends. He could not accept the appointment without a serious sacrifice of his large business interests. He is president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank and manager of the Alliance store here, and has large mercantile interests in other portions of the State as well as in Georgia.

This makes the second appointment tendered by Governor Tillman to an Anderson man; both of which were refused. The Governor tendered Dr. W. H. Nardin the superintendency of the Asylum some months since, but the Doctor declined it.—News and Courier.

Judge Gary Appointed

Judge Ernest Gary was appointed on the 25th to hold court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit in place of Judge Kershaw, who is incapacitated by illness. The appointment was made by the Governor at the request of the Supreme Court, who, in a communication to the subject, said:

Having been officially informed that the Hon. J. B. Kershaw is disabled by illness from holding the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas of the Fourth Circuit at the next ensuing term thereof, to which he had heretofore been assigned, and there being no other Circuit Judge disengaged at the time appointed for holding said courts, we beg leave, pursuant to provision of section 2123 of the General Statutes, as amended by Act of December 24, 1890, to recommend the appointment of Hon. Ernest Gary to hold said courts at the next ensuing term thereof.

Henry Melver, C. J.
S. McGowan, A. J.
J. J. Pope, A. J.

Nothing Short of Slavery.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 24.—Assistant Adjutant General Buchanan returned to the city today, and has made a detailed report to the governor on the alleged ill-treatment of French and Italian laborers in the phosphate mines of this State. This report confirms all that was said to the complaint of the French and Italian consuls. The Italian complaint had not been received when he left here, therefore he had only the French complaint to investigate. He says in his report that he found six Frenchmen imprisoned in the mines under guard, who know nothing of the English language and are unable to make known their complaint, as all the overseers are Italians. The only alleged reason for their detention was that they were in debt to the store keeper. Investigation showed that they were forced to buy their supplies from the Italian store-keepers, and at such prices as they pleased to charge them; that they are worked wholly by

Italian bosses and are as helpless as though they had no tongue, so far as making their abuses known to any one.

The report further states that at one time these men were actually shot into by one of these bosses with a gun loaded with small shot and several of them wounded. The Italian who did the shooting has, in the meantime, run away to New York. The condition as described in the report is one of thorough and complete slavery.

The report concludes with the opinion that the remedy is beyond the power of the state, and should find its permanent relief in the extension of the national law on immigration. "Bar," it concludes, "I would recommend that a detective be employed to investigate the condition of work in these mines, and to report any violation of the law."

An All-Round Rascal.

PRIVATEER, SUMTER COUNTY, January 25.—Special: The newspapers have already made mention of Allen Bryant, of Picksville, trying to hang himself in one of the jails in Maine. He has been making some inquiries about him and I find that his career is a startling one. I don