

The Watchman and Southern
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by
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Atlantic Coast Line.

NORTH-EASTERN R. R. OF S. C.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
July 2, 1893. [Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
July 2, 1893. [Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
Dated July 2, 1893. [Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
[Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

Atlantic Coast Line.

CHARLESTON, SUMMER AND NORTHERN R. R.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT APRIL 3, 1892.
All trains Daily Except Sunday.
[Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

Atlantic Coast Line.

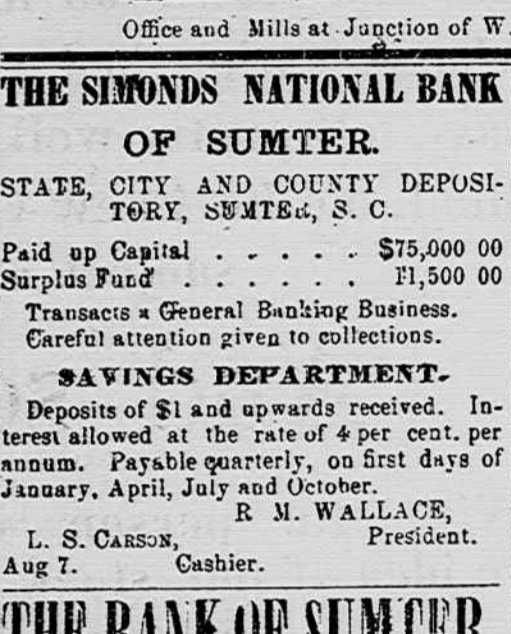
HARLIN CITY BRANCH.
[Table with columns for Train No., Date, and Time]

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

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BARREL STAVE
GINNING
GRAIN THRESHING
SAW MILL
RICE HULLING
ENGINES AND BOILERS.
State Agency for Talbot & Sons' Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Breweries, Brick Machinery, Double Screw Cotton Presses, Thomas' direct acting Steam Presses—no belts.
Thomas' Seed Cotton Elevators, Hall and Lummas' Gins, Bagley's Rice Hullers, H. B. Smith & Co's Wood Working Machinery, Planers, Band Saws, Moulders, Mortars, Tenoners, comprising complete equipment for Sash, Door and Wagon Factories.
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WITH long and thorough experience I am prepared to do HOUSE PAINTING, Also PAPER HANGING, CALICO MENDING, and SIGN WRITING, neatly done. Any Notices will receive prompt attention. Best of References. Write me before buying.
S. E. GREGG,
Sumter, S. C.
May 10—f.



THE SIMMONS 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.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
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.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.
Aug 7.

THE BANK OF SUMMER,

SUMMER, S. C.
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Transacts a general Banking business. Also has
A Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.
W. P. B. HAYNSWORTH, President.
W. F. RYAN, Cashier.

H. A. HOYT,

MAIN STREET,
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE DIAMONDS,
Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles,
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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
HOME, of New York,
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.,
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.
Capital represented \$75,000,000.
Feb. 12.
BEST AND CHEAPEST
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
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Large Stock, Prompt Shipments,
GEO. B. TOALB & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
MOULDING,
AND
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL,
Office and Salesrooms, 10 and 12 Hayne St.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Jan. 25—o
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.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing.
Everywhere Popular
"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Ripans Tablets cure flatulency.

J. B. CARR,

Contractor and Builder,
Sumter, S. C.
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Rough and Placed Lumber, Doors, Blinds, Sash, Laths,
Cypress Shingles,
Lime, Glass and General Building Supplies.
Mill Work
Of all kinds made to order, such as
MANTLES,
D-OOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
STORE FRONTS,
MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. S.

GINS!

INSURE YOUR
PHOENIX
Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
That takes fire risks on Gins.
For particulars, etc., apply to
ALAMONT 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.



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Given to Compounding Prescriptions
VALUABLE PREMIUMS
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Ropp's Calculator,
A valuable book for a Farmer and Business Man.
A BEAUTIFUL
COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR SPOON.
The Weekly News and Courier.
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Senator Butler's Position.

To the Editor of the Spartanburg Herald: Your editorial in *The State* of the 22d inst., gives me the opportunity that I might otherwise not have had of replying to criticisms made from time to time, touching my action in regard to the Federal appointments from this State. You say among other things: "If Senator Butler desires to give all his favors to Tillamans, he should recognize those in good and regular standing." Again you say: "So far as we can see, Senator Butler does not want the Conservatives to support him. He seems to be depending entirely upon his ability to 'induce' enough men to desert his opponent." I assume, of course, that you do not want to misrepresent me, but the above indicates very clearly that you are not informed as to what I have done and propose to do about the Federal appointments. You will therefore be good enough to allow me to state my position for myself and in my own way.
In the first place, I had but one appointment to make in my own right: clerk of the inter State commerce committee, of which I am chairman. I gave that to Dan C. Roper, of Marlboro, who had been strongly recommended to me, by the Hon. C. S. McCall and other friends, as a gentleman of high character and ability and fully qualified for the duties of the position; and I am gratified to be able to say he has measured fully up to the endorsements given him. Let me say in passing that since we have been allowed secretaries, or clerks, I have selected young men who were struggling to complete their education and thereby afford the opportunity offered by the business colleges and educational institutions in Washington. They have opportunity to do this, by availing themselves of time outside of the hours for their official duties. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that in this way I have been able to aid six very deserving young men who availed themselves of the best schools, to which they would not have otherwise had access. Mr. Roper is the seventh, and he too intends taking a course in a business college, which will be of much value to him when he has completed it. So much for that. The only appointment I have at my disposal.
In regard to those appointments where my province is only advisory, I have sought to know three things of applicants, who have asked for my endorsements: First, whether they are Democrats; second, whether they are qualified; and third, whether they are persons of good character and standing.
In the absence of personal knowledge we are sometimes misled as to these qualifications; but I have not yet recommended a man or woman not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home. If, therefore, there should be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.
In making my recommendations I have not stopped to inquire, and do not in the future expect to stop and inquire, to what political faction in South Carolina the applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are Democrats, are qualified and of good character. If you can inform me of any case where I have departed from this rule, I shall be very much indebted, and promise upon a satisfactory showing to withdraw my endorsements, but I cannot do so upon vague and undefined insinuations.
You say I do not seem to want the support of the Conservatives. I want the support of every good man in bringing about a reconciliation and better feeling among our people, but I do not want the support of any man who cannot give it freely and conscientiously. If it is expected of me, before I can be re-elected to the Senate, that I shall enter into every local squabble and fan the flames of bitterness and bickering which have brought so much humiliation upon the State, I shall have to disappoint those who expect it, and if the penalty is to be defeat, I shall take defeat.
I shall go ahead and do my duty to all the people as I see it, and if the manner of its performance is not acceptable to my friends, I can only regret it and take the consequences. Neither my life nor happiness depends upon my re-election to the Senate. In due time I shall give to the people who sent me there an account of my stewardship. I shall do this with frankness and without reserve, and if it is not satisfactory, the people can send someone to take my place. This is not only their right but their duty. The office does not belong to me, but to the people, and they can and will make such disposition of it as they please. My own conscience tells me I have tried to discharge my duty faithfully; I don't know what other people may think of it.
Our people are unappetizingly divided into something like hostile camps. Suspicion, misrepresentation, falsehood and selfishness have taken the place of confidence, unity of purpose, self-denial and State pride. My efforts shall be exerted to restore good feeling and confidence, to effect a more tolerant and forbearing spirit. No people can ever enjoy religious, social or political freedom with the spirit of intolerance so rampant as that which prevails among us. We must learn to respect honest differences of opinion; we must settle those differences in the forms of reason rather than in the spirit of vituperation and abuse; we must throw off the thralldom of bossism, secret political cabals, smuggling defiance of public sentiment and public law before we can

reach that plane of enlightened progress so essential to our well being as a people.
This consummation is of far more importance than my re-election or the election of any man to the United States Senate. The State can and will survive my defeat, and so will I. But she will not recover for a generation from the defeat of the efforts of good men to bring about harmony and good feeling and good order among our people.
Some of my friends expect me to recommend for office none but Conservatives. It does not seem to me that this would be wise. I recognize among the men of what is known as the reform faction as good Democrats as any in the country, with qualifications and character as good as the best. Many of the same men rode with me on the field of battle. On the march was by their side and they were by mine, in the terrible ordeal of reconstruction and redemption of South Carolina. A feeling of comradeship grew up out of the common trials and suffering, which nothing can wholly eradicate. I can not turn my back to these men simply because they see fit to exercise their highest privilege of differing with me, not in politics, but in policies. If they differ with me honestly in politics, I shall still respect their opinions. I have the same respect for men in what is known as the Conservative faction, and why should I not? There are as good, true and tried men in that as in the other faction. You may say the State authorities do not recognize the Conservatives in State appointments. As a rule, I believe this is true, but it is not wise to follow a bad example. Nothing is to be gained in this interest of harmony, which I assume all good and patriotic men desire, by imitating the methods of unparliamentary and unwise men. I do not and can not wear their collar. No clique or faction or ring has ever controlled me, and I am too far along in life now to bend my neck to their yoke. I do not claim to be more independent or inflexible than ordinary mortals, but I do claim to have profited somewhat by experience, which a good many men are not willing to admit, and I see nothing but ruin and disgrace in the continuance of political strife between the white people of this State, and am ready to join in an honest effort to end it.
Enlightened discussion of public measures, and fair, just criticism of public men is not only legitimate, but beautiful and instructive. Political agitation, conducted for patriotic purposes, prevents stagnation, and should be encouraged; but blustering intolerance, such as emanate from shallowly talented intellects under the guise of popular leadership, must necessarily lead to error, and alternately to political degradation and ruin.
I do not write to you in any spirit of complaint or reproach for what you have said about me, but to define, as nearly as I can, my position in regard to the federal appointments from this State.
My public record is public property, and as such is liable to criticism. If I can not explain satisfactorily to my constituents any and every official act, I deserve to be condemned. Of course I shall be held responsible, measurably at least, by every applicant who fails to get an office, for the failure, and this, too, in the face of the fact that I do not make the appointments, and however potential my influence with the appointing power may be, the President has the last call and finally makes his own selections. This, however, is the fate of most public men and I can not and do not expect to escape my share of responsibility. Very truly yours,
M. C. BUTLER.
EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 23.

Can Take Care of Himself.

In answer to a South Carolina constituent Senator Butler has given his ideas about the President's course in dispensing Federal patronage. He thinks the Chief Executive is fully capable of naming people for the office, and shows the authority with which he is vested to do so. While he holds himself ready to give the President his opinion of constituents' fitness for office, he does not understand how Senators or Representatives can expect Mr. Cleveland to abdicate their constitutional duties and delegate them to Congressmen, and says he has never been able to understand why they should expect or desire to assume them. His letter to his constituents is as follows:
UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., June 17 '93.
My Dear Sir: I have received your letter in which you criticize the action of the President and his Cabinet in regard to the so-called "South Carolina patronage," and ask my opinion.
It is no part of my business to defend the President's official conduct. He is abundantly able to take care of himself; but I may say that I believe he will be sustained by the great body of the people, who are much more interested in an honest and wise administration of their government than in the doing out of "patronage."
Let us see what some of his duties are under the Constitution. I am quite sure that a better understanding in that regard will aid very much in clearing up the political atmosphere and recall to the minds of Senators and Representatives (and to the people) their proper constitutional relations to the Executive branch of the government. In Section 2, Article II, of the Constitution it is provided: "The President shall be command-

er-in-chief of the army and navy, etc., and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, etc., and all other officers of the United States; but Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments."
This is the authority, and the only authority, under and by virtue of which appointments are made. If anybody can find in this provision any right or power in a Senator or Representative to dispense patronage, I should be glad to have it pointed out. It may be said in reply to this that nobody has claimed such a right or power in a Senator or Representative, but that, being representatives of the States and people, they have the right to recommend, and their recommendations should be potential with the Executive.
That they have the right to recommend nobody denies—any citizen of this country has this right, but that Senators and Representatives have the right to dictate appointments, or that their recommendations should be conclusive and unquestioned is denied. That their political favorites and friends should be selected in preference to the political friends and favorites of other people is also denied.
The recommendations of Senators and Representatives are entitled to consideration and respect and weight so far as they are judicious and wise. Why any Senator or Representative should complain that their recommendations and endorsements of applicants for office are not adopted by the Executive I cannot understand. The theory of our Government is that the legislative, executive and judicial departments, while co-ordinate, should be kept independent of each other. The framers of the Constitution wisely determined that the preservation of the whole could only be secured by the independence of each branch.
The Executive is held responsible under the Constitution for "all officers," and should, therefore, be allowed the fullest latitude in making appointments. The Legislative is held responsible for "all laws," and should, therefore, be exempt in the fullest degree from the dictation of the Executive. This independence and responsibility can only be maintained by the freest exercise of their respective constitutional functions.
Take for instance the postoffices. It is assumed, in some quarters, that Senators and Representatives have the right to control and dictate the appointment of postmasters. Where do they get this right? Certainly not from the Constitution or any laws that I know of. Of all of the departments the postoffice department is nearest the people. It may be asked who is better qualified to select postmasters than the representatives of the people. I answer, the people themselves. They are more interested in the proper conduct of their respective postoffices than anything else.
"Home rule" is the fundamental principle of our government, and although the President is not bound to consult anybody in making appointments, I am quite sure he intends to observe this principle as far as practicable in making his selection of postmasters. He certainly ought to do so. Subject to his constitutional right and duty to make appointments, the patrons of the offices, the people themselves, those immediately interested in the proper administration of the postoffices, should be consulted.
I stand ready at all times to give to the President and Postmaster General or other members of the Cabinet such information as I may have touching the qualifications of applicants for office, but I shall certainly not take office by my recommendations or suggestions are not followed. On the contrary, I would much prefer to be left perfectly free and independent to properly discharge my constitutional duty to "advise and consent" to such nominations as may be sent to the Senate for confirmation. That freedom and independence is best preserved by my having nothing to do with appointments until they are sent to the Senate, when the President's responsibility ends and mine begins.
I think that the custom which has grown up, outside of constitutional or legal authority, of Senators and Representatives demanding this or that appointment, or being expected by their constituents to demand them, is a vicious custom, and much better "honored in the breach than in the observance."
For myself, I deem it my duty to transmit to the Executive all applications for office and papers relating thereto, and express my opinion if it is requested. Having done this, the responsibility rests entirely with the President and his Cabinet.
The Postmaster General informs me that he has adopted the following rules for his guidance in appointing postmasters, which, I take it, like all other similar rules, are not arbitrary or inviolable, but subject to modification when exigencies demand it.
1. The appointee must reside within the delivery of the postoffice, and that he did not establish his residence for the purpose of securing the appointment.
2. That he must be the choice, as far as the same can be ascertained, of a majority of the patrons of the office, that is, a majority of those who receive the largest amount of mail matter, etc.
3. That while he will always give respectful and proper attention and consideration to the opinions and recommendations of Senators and Representatives, he cannot permit himself to be conclusively bound by them in making appointments.
These rules meet my approbation and seem to be in strict accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. An executive officer cannot abdicate his constitutional duties and delegate them to Sena-

tors and Representatives, and I have never been able to understand why Senators and Representatives should expect or desire to assume them.
Yours very truly,
M. C. BUTLER.
Senator Butler's View.
Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, has been giving some whole instruction of one of his constituents on the functions of senators in the matter of appointments. He respects the independence of the executive and will expect his own to be respected, and if all senators and representatives would adopt his manly and sensible principles the disgusting business of congressional office-mongering would come to an end—New York Times.
Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has written a letter which will be approved by all the members of his party, and which must be highly appreciated by President Cleveland. He says that Senators and representatives have no right to dictate appointments or to consider their recommendations as final or conclusive; that the President's constitutional duties should not be invaded, and that he is not bound to consult any one regarding appointments. The "hot and hungry" crowd are expected to regard these sound principles as of binding force, but Mr. Butler is approaching the end of his third term in the senate, and cannot be accused of inexperience or hasty judgment.—New York Tribune.
In brief, Mr. Butler does not conceive it to be a part of his senatorial duty to act as an office-broker for his constituents or to interfere in any way with the President's freedom of action in making appointments, but his knowledge of men and things in his own state will be at the President's service in case of need.
If every senator and representative would take this high and just conception of his functions it would be better for politics for the public service and for the legislation of congress.—New York World.

A Losing Trade.

The Granite Mountain Mining Company, according to Secretary Morton, produced in one year recently nearly three million ounces of refined silver, at a cost of 12 cents an ounce as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.
The whole yield of the mine for the year cost the company \$368,000. At 10 cents a pound for cotton the company could have bought with that sum—the cost of its "silver crop"—7,360 bales of cotton. The same silver crop, coined at 412 1/2 grains to the dollar, would make \$3,000,000 of legal tender money, which would buy 60,000 bales of cotton.
It is plain in view of these figures why the silver miners favor a free coinage of silver policy. It is not so plain why the cotton farmers should desire to pay 60,000 bales of cotton for 7,360 bales worth of silver. Or, to put the case in another way, it is not plain why they should desire to exchange 60,000 bales of cotton, which, according to their account, costs them \$1,500,000, for a mass of coined metal, which, according to the miners' account, costs \$368,000 to mine. We should like to know what some of our more intelligent farmers think of "trading" on this basis.—News and Courier.
Silver in France.
France does not buy an ounce of silver bullion for any nation for monetary purposes and has not coined a single additional silver 5 franc piece since about 1875. Eighteen years ago it ceased to expand its depreciated mass of silver, but has continued buying and coining gold all that time. Since it has discontinued the coining of silver it has increased its stock of gold by fully \$500,000,000 while the stock of silver has remained stationary or decreased, except as it has had to carry some silver coins issued by other members of the Latin Union.
This cessation of silver coinage has permitted France to keep in circulation its previously accumulated stock of silver coin without allowing it to sink to a level with its bullion value. Had France continued its old free silver coinage policy it would have plunged down to a monometallic silver basis at least a dozen years ago. It has silver 5 franc pieces of 60 cents in purchasing power of 60 cents in terms of gold, or 64 cent of gold (the franc being equal to 13 1/2 cents), and the country would now be destitute of gold. Every coin would have left France by this time, or awaiting the time in the future when gold would be restored to currency uses there.—Chicago Tribune.
Holding Them to the Law.
DARLINGTON, June 29.—The fight made by certain of our freeholders against the appointment of Mr. J. B. Floyd as dispenser for this county, which was reported in *The News and Courier* to-day has had a most interesting development.
After careful examination C. S. Nettles, who has charge of the case, determined to make the fight. He argued the case before Judge Hudson to-day at Bennettsville, and a temporary injunction was granted, restraining Mr. Floyd from opening the dispensary until argument could be heard. On Thursday next has been appointed for the argument, when the case will be heard in chambers at this place.
The principal point made by Mr. Nettles was that Mr. Floyd did not have the names of a majority of our freeholders signed to his petition. The necessary papers will at once be served, and when this is done Darlington will be a dry town, at least until the case is decided on Thursday next, as the bars will, of course, be closed on Saturday.
Under these circumstances not even a State cocktail can be had and Darlington will be a dry town for the first time in her history.
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The light is the talk of the town just

now, and is exciting a great deal of interest here. Most interesting developments are expected soon, perhaps of a surprising nature.—News and Courier.
Said to be Sold only for Cash.
A Journal reporter was told last night that the State Dispensary was in a box about its corn liquor. In brief that it had none and could not buy any, because it had no security to offer, and the distillers of North Carolina would not sell on credit.
Just how much truth there is in this the reporter could not learn with any degree of certainty.
The Dispensary has none as yet, except a small lot, which is reported to have reached here to-day. It consists of only a few barrels.
It was stated at the Dispensary several days ago that corn whiskey had been ordered from two or more points and that it would be here in a few days, but it has failed to arrive.
Some of the lieutenants of the Reform movement sent yesterday and last night in the city, a wordy personal business, but it is said to-day that they had a meeting at the Dispensary, or in the Railroad Commissioner's office last night. Here is the list of those present, as told *The Journal*, a man: Governor Tillman, Colonel W. A. Neal, Colonel R. H. Campbell, Colonel J. D. Evans, Frank Gary, Colonel J. P. Duncan, presumably Mr. Traxler, and others, whose names could not be learned.
Inquiry among these gentlemen and their friends this morning elicited nothing but verbal denials of the rumor.
As verification of the rumor, that the State cannot buy corn liquor, a leading whiskey man said to a Journal reporter today that corn liquor is only sold for cash by the distillers of North Carolina. However, sometimes tea days time to well known customers is given.
The Western distillers may sell on time, say sixty days, but Western corn liquor is not handled here for the reason that it is steamed, and is not considered good.
Following up this report it is learned from what *The Journal* reporter deemed reasonably good authority that F. W. Wagner, who has been the agent for the Mill Creek distillery for several years, had to endorse for the State before they would sell them the 1,050 barrels of rye that is now handling. How much truth there is in all this time will disclose. *The Journal* reporter cannot vouch for it further than to say that his informant ought to know, whereof he speaks.—Columbia Journal, June 28.

The Collectorship Race.

The State's correspondent has it straight that the next collector will be a man who is not present in the list of entries, but will be brought 64t. when the time comes. Cleveland and Carlisle have glanced over Perry's paper, and con. and have come to the conclusion that while he would make a capital chief deputy, he is not the man for chief deputy. It makes no difference, who is collector. Ben Perry will be chief deputy. If post rooms are to be opened in South Carolina, as they were in Kentucky, on the collectorship race, odds can be given that Perry will not be collector, but will come in second.
There appears to be no doubt that the settlement of the State debt will be effected on the first of July. The State Treasurer is making up his interest account and announces that while there will be for this reason some delay in the issue of stock interest checks, the checks will be issued as soon as the exchange of old securities for new securities has been made. Consol stock properly endorsed will be redeemed in cash, principal and interest, in the order of presentation on and after July 1. Coupons on the South Carolina 4s and 4 1/2 will be paid at the usual places. All this is encouraging and precisely as it should be, except that the State might have speedily rounded robin in the way of commission, had the Administration given the capitalists of the State an even chance with the outside brokers who were employed to place the bonds.
All Free.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it. Free. Call on the advertiser Druggist and get a Trial Bottle. Free. Send your name and address to H. E. BUCKLEN & CO. Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. E. W. DeLorme's Druggery.

The prohibition feature of the dispensary law is gone. Attorney General Townsend has testified the law so that now anyone can make liquor. He has decided that anybody can make all the liquor he wants to and can ship it out of the State, sell it to the State keeper or drink it. He has further decided that a person can make whiskey on shares for his neighbors. If this is to remain in force the dispensaries will never amount to a row of pins, because people who drink whiskey will take their grain or fruit to a distillery and have all the liquor he wants made at a cost of not more than \$1.50 per gallon.—Pickens Sentinel.
See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.
Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in the highest style of art. It is furnished with its own refundable stamps and let you keep the book. Address
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now, and is exciting a great deal of interest here. Most interesting developments are expected soon, perhaps of a surprising nature.—News and Courier.
Said to be Sold only for Cash.
A Journal reporter was told last night that the State Dispensary was in a box about its corn liquor. In brief that it had none and could not buy any, because it had no security to offer, and the distillers of North Carolina would not sell on credit.
Just how much truth there is in this the reporter could not learn with any degree of certainty.
The Dispensary has none as yet, except a small lot, which is reported to have reached here to-day. It consists of only a few barrels.
It was stated at the Dispensary several days ago that corn whiskey had been ordered from two or more points and that it would be here in a few days, but it has failed to arrive.
Some of the lieutenants of the Reform movement sent yesterday and last night in the city, a wordy personal business, but it is said to-day that they had a meeting at the Dispensary, or in the Railroad Commissioner's office last night. Here is the list of those present, as told *The Journal*, a man: Governor Tillman, Colonel W. A. Neal, Colonel R. H. Campbell, Colonel J. D. Evans, Frank Gary, Colonel J. P. Duncan, presumably Mr. Traxler, and others, whose names could not be learned.
Inquiry among these gentlemen and their friends this morning elicited nothing but verbal denials of the rumor.
As verification of the rumor, that the State cannot buy corn liquor, a leading whiskey man said to a Journal reporter today that corn liquor is only sold for cash by the distillers of North Carolina. However, sometimes tea days time to well known customers is given.
The Western distillers may sell on time, say sixty days, but Western corn liquor is not handled here for the reason that it is steamed, and is not considered good.
Following up this report it is learned from what *The Journal* reporter deemed reasonably good authority that F. W. Wagner, who has been the agent for the Mill Creek distillery for several years, had to endorse for the State before they would sell them the 1,050 barrels of rye that is now handling. How much truth there is in all this time will disclose. *The Journal* reporter cannot vouch for it further than to say that his informant ought to know, whereof he speaks.—Columbia Journal, June 28.

The Collectorship Race.

The State's correspondent has it straight that the next collector will be a man who is not present in the list of entries, but will be brought 64t. when the time comes. Cleveland and Carlisle have glanced over Perry's paper, and con. and have come to the conclusion that while he would make a capital chief deputy, he is not the man for chief deputy. It makes no difference, who is collector. Ben Perry will be chief deputy. If post rooms are to be opened in South Carolina, as they were in Kentucky, on the collectorship race, odds can be given that Perry will not be collector, but will come in second.
There appears to be no doubt that the settlement of the State debt will be effected on the first of July. The State Treasurer is making up his interest account and announces that while there will be for this reason some delay in the issue of stock interest checks, the checks will be issued as soon as the exchange of old securities for new securities has been made. Consol stock properly endorsed will be redeemed in cash, principal and interest, in the order of presentation on and after July 1. Coupons on the South Carolina 4s and 4 1/2 will be paid at the usual places. All this is encouraging and precisely as it should be, except that the State might have speedily rounded robin in the way of commission, had the Administration given the capitalists of the State an even chance with the outside brokers who were employed to place the bonds.
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