SOUTHRON AND WATCHMAN THE

the delattoman and Southron. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893. The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1860 and the True Southron in 1866. The Wetchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifeatly the best advertising medium in Samter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Senate still talks about the silver question, and does nothing about the question be fore it-the repeal of the Sherman law.

The people of Roanoks, Va., since shooting Mayor Troat and driving him out of the city for discharging his duty, have had time to repent, and have passed resolutions urging the Mayor to return.

Several years in succession there have been short cotton crops in this State, and reports as present indicate a shorter crop this year than last. Harder times are succeeded by hardest times.

Governor Tillman continues to have railroad agents arrested for transporting and de- in connection with a somewhat similar livering liquor, and the law suits to be paid occurence in relation to the Citadel adverfor by the tax-payers are piling up.

Samter's blind tiger and riot cases next week. We wonder if Mr. Jones, the detective, and the material witness for the remember, and we then took and still main-State, will be on hand.

The dispensary he e sold about \$350 worth of liquor on Saturday. This should be a great grief to pro-dispensaryites, for, if we understand where they are now at. it is the curtailment of the sale of liquor that they say they desire

Those who oppose the repeal of the Sherman law are confessing their own weakness, and revealing the principles that animate them by the abuse, villification and slander that they are beaping upon those who are working for repeal.

Should Bill Nye ever apply for a pension, the G. O. P., and the G. A. R., will doubtless confront him with his statement that the Dahomey Village, Midway Plainance, reminded him of a meeting of the Republican party in South Carolina

Congressman G. W. Murray voted with the Democrats against the Federal elections bill last week, by mistake it it is said; and his colleague, Tom Reed, went over to where he was sitting and delivered him a lecture on party Parliamentary practice. The laugh was on the Republicans

raised the question as to why it is contempt for the fair and fearless manner in which he of court for a dispensary constable to seize has handled Prof. Johnson and his advertis-Bouor that is in the hands of a road in charge | ing scheme. If the U.S. Court and not contempt of court

The last issue of the Abbeville Press and The Alliance Meeting. Ranner contains almost an entire page in ference to the manner in which the advertising of the Winthrop Normal College was given out. There are several letters from Professor D. B. Johnson explaining and passionate, logical strain. Senator attempting to justify his part in the transbbott opened the proceedings and action. The facts of the case are : 1st. That \$100 were appropriated to advertise the examinations of Winthrop Normal College ; Brothers of the Alliance, and Friends : 2d. That Professor Johnson instead Thomas Jeffersen, the father of

attending to the matter himself, turned the Democracy, had as his motto "equal money over to Mr. Roswell T. Logan, of and exact justice to all men." The Alliance proclaims "equal rights to all Charleston, an advertising agent, who agreed and special privileges to none." The for that sum to have the notice inserted in Alliance stands where Jefferson stood. fifty papers, dailies and weeklies ; 3rd. That fighting for the rights of the masses instead of dividing the money equally, Mr. against the classes. Its aim is to elevate mankind morally, mentally, Logan favored the News and Courier, with socially and financially, to enact laws which he is connected, and the Columbia

hased on reason and equity and to pro-Register, ignoring the other daily papers in mote "peace on earth and good will the State, and likewise favored some of the weeklies more than others without reasonable Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, Democause ; 4th .. That Mr. Logan did not expend crat or Republican. all of the money appropriated for advertising,

but, with the consent of Prof. Johnson, the people, by the people, for the peoappropriated a considerable portion of it for so in fact. As the sun shines and his services in placing the advertisements brightens and cheers the homes of the The Press and Banner refused Mr. Logan's poor as well as the rich; as the rains of offer of fifty cents for the insertion of the notice and an editoral reference to the incident unjust, so the laws of our country should bear on all and treat all alike.

tisement precipitated the lengthly airing congress abrogates its constitutional given the matter. We had something to say and sovereign prerogative to coin and in regard to these advertisements when the corporations who manipulate it in the Citadel incident occurred, as our readers may it is to buy the products of labor below tain the same position as that occupied by the Press and Banner. It is not the amount of

which, if persisted in, will make the money involved-only a few dollars a yearmasses in deed and in truth, in a few but the principle that causes us to take issue decades, "hewers of wood and drawers in the matter. Neither Prof. Johnson, has of water," financial slaves and political the right nor the Citadel authorities, to delegate a portion of his duties to an adver-

tising agent and allow the agent to pay himself for doing Prof. Johnson's work by reserving one-fourth of the amount approprinted for advertising. There has not been s year since the establishment of the Winthrop Training School that it has not received bundreds of dollars worth of free advertising,

and this has been given cheerfully and freely by the papers, and were the college so situated that there were no funds to pay for publishing the annual notice of examinations we are convinced that not five per cent. of the papers in the State would refuse to pub-

lish it gratis. For this very reason, we, in common with the editors of the State, feel that what funds the college has to pay advertising should be sent directly to papers themselves and not divided out middle men. The Press and Banner and outspoken editor, Hugh Wilson, deserve the

A number of administration organs have credit and thanks of the papers of the State

THE CAMDEN JUNCTION

The meeting was held last Friday in The masses of the people were compar- argument can be adduced to show that the Court House and was fairly well atively prosperous. To-day the milattended. Those present paid earnest lionaires are counted by the thousands attention to the discourse of the ora- and paupers by the millions. We claim tor, Hon. J. L. Keitt, who spoke for that this condition has been brought about an hour and a quarter in a dis- into existence by a prostitution of the spirit of our constitutional government and a violation of the cardinal principle introduced the speaker in the follow-ing words: originated in England and Europe during the war. It was to control

American labor by controlling the volume of money.

When the war began the gold as is usual in times of danger retired from use as money. It was drawn in by the banks, and its use by the government denied except upon compliance itself from dependency upon the banks issued under an Act of Congress its own notes, full legal tender notes for all debts public and private. This good men can endorse, whether Jew or was in 1862. Soon as this Act was with a paper issued direct to the people and of this declaration of independence on the part of the government held a In theory this is a government "of hasty convention in Washington to make an effort to restore the power of The Alliance hopes to make it their hoarded gold. In this they were the exception clause put on the gov-

heaven fall on the just as well as the ernment note. They succeeded in having Congress to government and that law remains upon the Statute book to-day. It pro-We wish also to prevent the subversion vides that the government note shall be government especially whereby legal tender in payment of all debts public and private except duties on imemit money and delegate to banks and interest of plutocracy, whose interest duties. The banker's gold must be the cost of production, thus reducing used for that. And as the gold must the people to want and penury, and be purchased with government notes the bankers were enabled to enforce a premium upon the exchange. And gold ran to a high premium on government notes which it could never

My friends, it is now my duty, as well as great pleasure to introduce to The next step was the establishment you a gentleman who will discuss this of the national bank system which is matter, who is an Alliance man from principle, whose social and moral standing is as good as the best; a statesman who has the intelligence to understand our principles and the manhood ernment extend its credit to the banks to defend them. - I introduce to you Col. Jos. L. Keitt, of Newberry. Col. Keitt spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Brethren of the Alliance and Gentlemen: I am glad of the opportunity to meet special privileges to none is the cardi- peaceably through the ballot tox But if i an audience of Sumter County to-day. nal principle of democracy. The I am always glad of an opportunity to bank note issue is a flagrant violation this patriotic organization is hindered, the speak in the interest of the Alliance; of this principle. Suppose a farmer who obstruct it will find when too late that a for in doing so I conceive that I am wants to borrow \$100. He is forced to spealing in the interest of humanity. the bank to borrow it. The bank I have not come before you to-day as being fully satisfied that the note will the advocate of any political party, or be paid at maturity discounts it, not as the adherent of any political faction. with gold or silver but with its own The Alliance rises to a plane above notes. The bank exchanges notes with the animosities and strifes of political the farmers and deducts interest on parties or factions. We appeal to the his note in advance.

patriot and not to the partisan. The partisan loves his party and works for acter of notes, both are promises to all classes of citizens. its success. Right or wrong he supports pay, both are evidences of debt. But

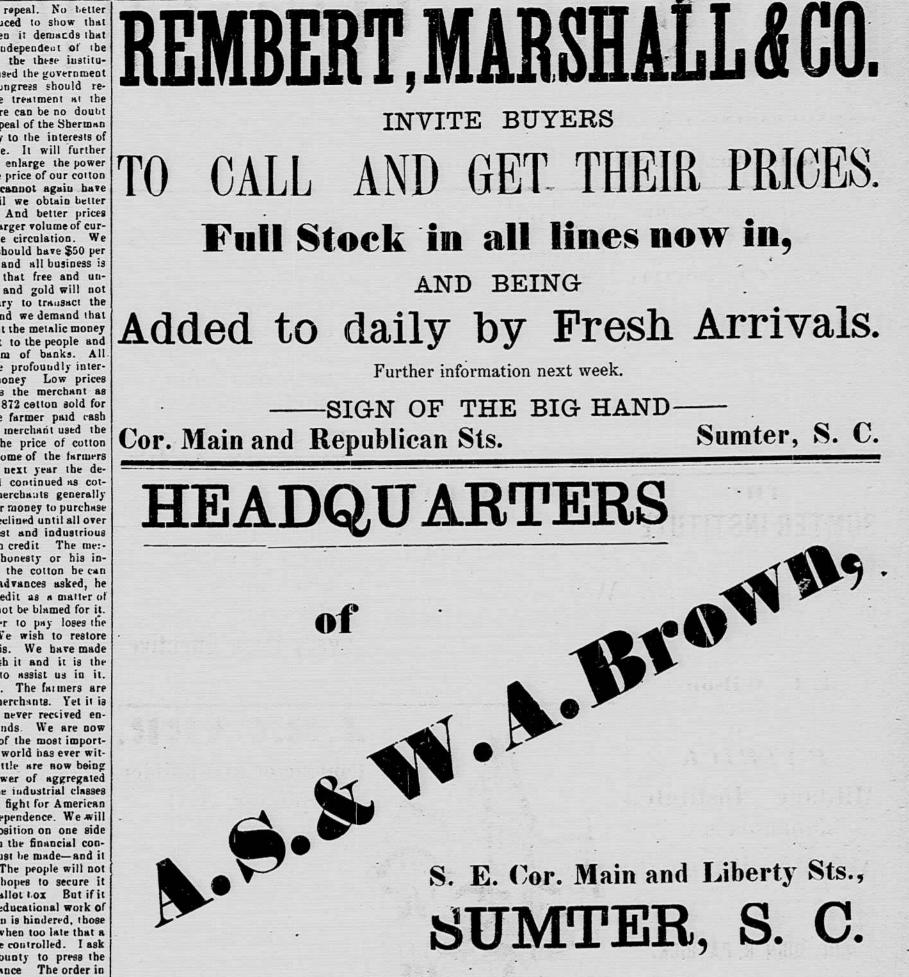
try. His highest duty is to devote his pays interest on his debt while the tion, which was unanimously adopted: Among the contending political parties | cannot the farmer's note circulate as he ever stands ready to give his sup- money just as that of the bank. If the port to that one which best protects bank should circulate upon its own the interests and promotes the welfare of his people. The more the partian to complain, but it does not do so. The to complain, but it does not do so. The the people liberated from the power of the less the patriot. The more the government receives the bank notes in patriot the less the partisan. I shall payment of all public dues except dunot to-day undertake to review the ties on imports. But it does not so rehistory of the Alliance. I wish how- ceive the notes of its citizens it matters ever to impress upon you one or two not what property there is to support of its important characteristics. The them.

were but two millionaires in the U.S. | their money to force the repeal. No better the Alliance is right when it demacds that our paper issue shall be independent of the banks. The arrogance of the these institutions which have so long used the government credit and dominated Congress should re ceive prompt and decisive treatment at the hands of the people. There can be no doubt that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act will operate adversely to the interests of he masses of cur people. It will further contract the currency and enlarge the power of the capitalists to fix the price of our cotton and other products. We cannot again have a prosperous country until we obtain better prices for our products. And better prices cannot be secured until a larger volume of currency is thrown into active circulation. We believe that this country should have \$50 per with the most exorbitant demands. | capita. France has \$54 and all business is The government in order to liberate satisfactory. We insist that free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold will not supply the money necessary to trausact the business of this country and we demand that the government supplement the metalic money passed the banks realizing the power not through the medium of banks. Al classes of our citizens are profoundly interested in an increase of money Low prices for farm products affects the merchant as well as the farmer. Iu 1872 cotton sold for 20 cents per pound. The farmer paid cash to the merchant and the merchant used the successful. They succeeded in having tash in his business The price of cotton gradually declined until some of the farmers had to ask for credit, the next year the dehishonor the mand became greater and continued as cottoo declined, until the merchants generally were forced to the banks for money to purchase their goods. Cotton still declined until all over the country we find honest and industrious farmers who cannot obtain credit The me: ports and interest on the public debt. As chant does not doubt his honesty or his inbetween citizens in all transactions of dustry, but knowing that the cotton be can business the government note is a le- raise will not pay the advances asked, he gal tender. But not so to pay import refuses to extend the credit as a matter of business, and he should not be blamed for it The inability of the farmer to pay loses the merchant a customer. We wish to restore the country to a cash basis. We have made out demands to accomulish it and it is the duty of the merchants to assist us in it

Their interest demands it. The farmers are the natural allies of the merchants. Yet it is have done but for the exception clause. true that the Alliance has never received encouragement at their hands. We are now reaching the crisis in one of the most importcausing us so much trouble to-day. ant political conflicts the world has ever wit The objection to the national bank neased The lines of battle are now being system, and it is the only objection, is rapidly formed. The power of aggregated its note issue. Why should the govcapital on one side and the industrial classes on the other It will te a fight for American and give their notes the power of slavery and American independence. We will money. The government allows the all be forced to take our position on one side banks to circulate 90 per cent. of the or the other. A change in the financial conface value of the deposited bonds in dition of this country must be made-and it notes upon a payment of one per cent. cannot long be delayed The people will not

tax annually. Equal rights to all and stand it. The Alliance hopes to secure i is long delay-d and the educational work o desperate people cannot be controlled. I ask the farmers of Sumter county to press the organization of the Alliance The order in Sumter county will be just what you make it, and I hope you will take the position among the other counties of the State to which you are entitled. Organization, education and co-operation is the plan by which your power must be brought into action, and in this work There is no difference in the char- I trust you will receive encouragement from

> At the close of the speech Mr. R. M our heartfelt thanks for his able and instructive address, and endorse the same, pledging ourselves to fight upor money to oppress.



We beg to remind our numerous customers of the fact, that his party. The patriot loves his coun-try. His highest duty is to devote his bays interest on his debt while the bays interest on his deb dervices to his country's welfare. bank collects interest on its debt. Why mich was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on its debt. Why men was unanimously adopted in the services interest on the services i handsome stock of General Merchandise. We suggest that at no time in the history of the Dry Goods business has the purchasing power of a dollar been so conspicuously great as at present. Our Store is the

Sumter, S. C.

for a U. 3. Revenue Collector t

The sing of the populists to capture South itself rapidly. It is to be a fight Secondar Democracy and Populism, and the many thing that interests us is how the fight is to be made. If the Populists are bonest they will cease to masquerade as Democrats, get out of the Democratic clubs, perfect their own organization, and make an honest, decent, above-board fight.

The speech of Hon. Joseph L. Keitt, on Friday, was one of the best and most acceptable addresses from an Alliance stand point thist has been delivered in this city. He was earnest, but dignified ; explicit and decided in his opinions, but not dogmatic or bumptions. He is decidedly a populist, but we admire an open opponent much more than a secret for disguised as a friend of the house-

The State Publishing Company has purchased the Columbia Journal, and hereafter both be held. There were before the Commission papers will be issued from the office of the strong petitions from Sumter, Darlington, State. The editorial management will, how- Camden, and Claremont praying for the ever, remain distinct and separate. Mr. N. G. establishment of a depot at the Junction. Genzales will continue in editoral control of The cotton season was opening, and if the the State, but Capt. John G. Capers will retire depot was to be established in time to be from the Journal. Mr. W. W. Price who has any benefit to the farmers and cotton buyers all along occupied the position of managing along the roads connecting at the Junction editor of the Journal, will be retained. It is it should be done at once. The petitions before the purpose of the State company to improve the Commission were urgent in requesting both papers, and this paper has nothing save that body to require the roads to establish the best wishes for the accomplishment of this | the depot and transfer freight at the Junction. purpose.

another very destructive fire, which consumed only the cotton produced on their own a large three story unfinished hotel, on Dargan farms and receive only the supplies consumed street, known as the "Mansion House," and on their own places. But the aggregate of also the residence of Presiding Elder Wilson and the Episcopal Church parsonage. Serious unge was also sustained by the residence of Dr. F. P. Covington. A number of other buildings caught, but were saved by great exertion. The losses aggregate @17,000, the insurance being, probably, \$10,000. Poor Florence has suffered greatly from fires of late, but ber people are plucky, and will, doubtless, set to work at once to rebuild her waste places.

Mr. D. H. Traxler, State Dispenser, is to be tried by the Baptist Church, at Timmonsville, of which he is a member, on the 22nd of Oct. He has written to his brethren, who are to try him, that he does not believe his work is degrading, but that it will result in good to the perance cause rather than otherwise ; that the Baptist Church allows its members full freedom of conscience within the bounds of the moral law as laid down in the New Testament; that the sole question is whether his position as State Dispenser is in violation of his daty to the church. He, himself, believes it is not. He says he has addressed about one include latters of inquiry to prominent itiging and lagues of his denomination in the state other States, asking their views, and finiting his intention of making use of them on his trial. Mr. Traxler thus indicates his line of defence. He writes in apparently perfect sincerity of conviction that his cause in not morally culpable, but, on the contrary, entirely consistent with his duty as a member of the Baptist Church. This country is becoming more lawless every day, and mob violence is growing more brazenly open and criminal. The rioting and lynching at Roanoke, Va., and the lynching of three negroes in Jefferson Parish, near New Orleans, La., for so greater crime than that of having been suspected of aiding the escape of their brother who murdered Judge Retopinal in the coart room, furnish proof of the assertion. Mayor Trout of Roanoke performed a part of his duty when he called out the militia to protect the prisoner from the mob of lynchers, when he ordered the militie to return the fire of the mob he did his duty and had he persisted in his course and held the prisoner at all basards even though ten times as many of the mob had been killed, he would have performed his full duty, and the law-abiding sentiment of the country would have sustained him. When. however, he weakened in his parpor, dismissed the prisoner he was derelict in the discharge of his duty. The law should be enforced and ed stans secrifics, and unless it is, we an and of the gestange that This state is not confined to one metion of for their crimes.

Railroad Commissioner H. R. Thomas, on be 20th instant, wrote a letter to Receiver D. H. Chamberlian of the South Carolina Railway in regard to the establishment of a depot at the Camden Junction and the transfer of freight at that point, that has been make public. It is given in full on another age, and it will repay a careful perusal.

The circumstances under which the letter was writen, as we learn them from a merchant of this city, who was one of the petitioners for the establishment of the depot at the Junction, are as follows : A meeting of the Commission was called for the 20th. but none of the members were present save Mr. Thomas. Mr. Duncan was absent Chicago and was not expected to return within fifteen days ; Mr. Sligh was absent from the State or had just returned from a

trip, and there was no certainty about when a meeting of the Commission could or would These petitions were signed by large ship-

On Monday last, Florence was visited by pers as well a numbers of farmers who ship interests represented by these petitions was large and demanded consideration. Therefore Mr. Thomas, as the only member of the Commission present, laid the case before Receiver Chamberlian. He did not order the South Carolina Railway to erect the depot and proceed to transfer freight as asked for in the petitions. He merely reviews the question and gives his views on the subject. It appears to us that Mr. Thomas has made

a very plain statement of the case, and that he is exactly right as to the facts and also as to the justness of the demands of the petitioners, whether he is altogether correct in the legal position assumed or not. This legal phase of the question must be decided. by others more learned in the law than the writer. But of one thing we are satisfied and that is that if no law exists whereby conpecting roads can be forced to transfer freight from one to the other, than such a law should than any other. Money can be made be enacted.

We believe Mr. Thomas is on the right line, working in the line of his duty, and deserves to be supported by the other members of the The dollar is our unit, and the dollar for they will be given the entry into new not a circulating medium or currency, markets and the advantages of competing but simply a commodity such as cotton rates. Camden will be benefitted and brought or corn. Our donars are stamped upon three kinds of material-gold, silver into closer connection with outside markets. and paper. Gold is the only one that

objects of the order as stated in the or-We are forced, then, to recognize in the power of note issue by the banks a special ganic law is to develop a better state privilege conferred upon these corporations. mentally, morally, socially and finan-A special privilege of the most dangerous cially. In order to develop a better state financially national legislation is character. A privileged class empowered to collect interest on its debts, and worse still, a absolutely necessary. We have thereprivileged class empowered with control of fore made legislative demands upon the currency-the power to expand or con- he died six hours later. Congress, and the Alliance has entered tract. The Alliance opposes the issue of the arena of politics. The Alliance bank notes and special privileges of all kinds. has been a political organization ever It demands that the government shall issue since it came into this State. It is its own notes in their stead in sufficient intensely political, and no informed volume to assure us good prices, and that person has ever doubted or questioned they shall be a full legal tender for debts. the fact. While political the order is There can be no special privilege in this polnon-partisan. That is, it is not a poicy. Having secured the tremendous power litical party, nor can it become attached conferred by the National Bank Act it was to any political party. Its membership natural that the banks should use it in their s absolutely free under reserved rights own interest. Soon as the war was over they bought the government notes which had to affiliate with whatever political parbeen greatly depreciated by the exception ties they wish. The method of the clause, had congress to pass an act to retire the Alliance is to organize the industrial government notes and issue interest bearing classes of the country, to educate esbonds in their place. They used the governpecially in the principles of economical ment notes to purchase the bonds at par. The government, and depend upon their retirement of the government notes continued ovalty to the order, their appreciation uptil 1878 when further destruction was of self-interest and their patriotism prohibited and all paid into the Treasury for co-operation. The legislative deordered to be reissued. At that time there was mands of the Alliance now involve onsupposed to be in existense \$346,000,000. ly the questions of finance, land and Under this policy of contraction, government transportation-each of these subjects bonds as money appreciated greatly in are important and should receive your value and we witnessed a corresponding careful consideration. I shall to-day decline in the prices of all farm products. consider a part of the financial de-The next attack to further enhance the value nands. They are as follows: of money was made upon silver. In 1873, the First. We demand a national currensilver dollar was dropped from our coinage

y, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by laws in an insidious manner that suggests a he general government only, a full deep laid plot to rob the people. It is doubtful if egal tender of all debts public and anyone besides John Sherman in the Senate and Hooper, of Massachusetts, in the House knew of the provisions in the bill that made this imprivate and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution diportant change. For five years the coinage of the standard silver dollar was suspended. In rect to the people at a tax not to exceed 1878 its full legal tender was restored with a 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided compulsory coinage by the Government, of not as set forth in the subtreasury plan, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public less than 2 nor more than 4 million dollars per month. Under this law our Government was

administered by each of the old political parties, but at no time was more than the We demand free and unlimited coinige of silver and gold at the present minimum amount coined, although the people were clamoring for more currency The Government has always favored the policy of We demand that the amount of circontraction rather than an expansion. In culating medium be speedily increased 1890 the present Sherman law was enacted to not less than \$50 per capita. The This law provides that the Government shall financial demands relate to money. purchase 4,500,000 ounces pure silver every The subject of money is now one of month and pay for it in legal tender Treasury considerable interest and we hear a notes, and he is authorized to coin a sufficient great deal about the values of different amount of the silver bullion to redeem these kinds of money, and some people are notes. It is the purchasing clause of this act led to believe that gold possesses some that Congress is now asked to repeal. What attribute that makes it better money can be the object of this repeal? It must be in the interest of one or the other of the two of any material and its intrinsic value

classes in this country whose interests are is not all necessary. The stamp of the fully recognized as antagonistic-the bondgovernment placed upon the material holding creditors or the masses of the Amerimakes it money and nothing else can. can people. We, the producers, know that this repeal will injure us Its enactment will Commission. If the Commission succeeds made a legal tender for debts public cut off the annual issue of about 50 millions in the effort to secure the transfer of freight and private is money and will circu- of full legal tender Treasury notes without late throughout this country as money. any provision for an increase of currency. at the Junction the entire section of country Other countries do not use the dollar This would be another step in the policy of along the Camden branch will be benefited as a unit, and the dollar with them is contraction. But we believe the consequences will prove more far-reaching. We believe the effort to be the culmination of a conspiracy of aggregated capital to force this country to a gold basis, and necessitate an increase in our national debt to form a basis for the perpetua-But Sumter will be benefitted more than all, has free and unlimited coinage, and tion of the national bank system. England for trade will come to her from a section that that is because of its scarcity. We are now contending for free a. 1 unlimited balance is the propelling power. A great creditor-bas long naturally belonged to her, but which now contending for free a. 1 unlimited balance is the propelling power. A great creditor-nation, she holds to-day, securities of this Ionia Items

IONIA, S. C., Sept. 25, 1893. We have been baving fine weather for gathering cotton for the 1ast week, and if it continues another week, we will have about all the cotton gathered A negro named Elie Simon was caught in

Barnett's gin gearing last Friday while trying to put the belt on, while the machinery was in motion. He was hurt so badly, that

A negro also fell into a work. Evan's place last Friday. The well was about sixty feet deep. The negro was alive Tillman spy, and

oh, Lord, it made us so mad. Right here we want to say we are out o Tillman's business, and expect to stay out. PLOW BOY.

Logan Notes.

LOGAN, Sept. 25, 1893.

We have had good weather for the past week, and the farmers have lost no time in rying to save their cotton. Their fields are all white with cotton, for it is all open. The farmers all say they will not make more than half a crop. So the writer thinks that the merchants will not be paid without something to pay them with

Mrs. H. J. Neshitt has been very sick, but is better. Sickness is very common in this community. Mrs. R. A. Poole is suffering with chronic disease; and Mrs. J. E. Pearce is suffering with chills and fever, but it is housed that she will recover soon. Mrs. R. J. McIntosh has returned from the Sandhills. nother and Dr. Robert Logan.

We understand that Rev. M. J. Morris is coming into our neighborhood from Green Cave Springs, Fla , and we would like to see HAPPY JAKE.

Pisgah Items.

PI8GAH, S. C., Sept. 25, 1893. Cotton has opened rapidly under the hot Summer weather. The yield is about what was expected after the storm. Cotton picking s going rapidly forward. Rain is needed for

Rev. J. W. Kenney is now conducting a neeting at Pisgah Church, assisted by Rev. T. W. Mellichamp, of Ridgeway, S. C. Rev. E A. McDowell is expected to aid in it. Owing to the busy season, services are only held

Last week Rev. Mr. Chandler conducted a neeting at St. Matthew's Church.

Dr. Ed. McCutchen, of Smithville, is one o the rising young physicians of our county. He has a large practice, and is very successful

Dr Britton, as usual, is always on the "go" ; but the doctor seems to fatten under it. Mrs. J. E DuPre has been verv ill, but is

The large attendance at the burial of Mr. Burrows Mathis, last week, showed how highly he was esteemed. The last and rites were performed by his masonic brethren J. N. D.

Notes from Manville. MANVILLS, S C , Sept. 23, 1893.

Since the storm, I have been sick and no able to write, and give you an account of the damage in this section ; but thinking it not too late even yet, I will write a few facts



Styles this season show some rare productions in Silk and Wool, and all-Wool. The interweaving of bright and colored yarns in neat designs upon the rough and smooth material, producing a combination of -iridescent effects.

We desire to show you many exclusive designs well worthy of inspection-in fact we offer

AN ARRAY OF BARGAINS

Dwarfing everything heretofore presented.

We are also handling an unusually large stock of

Shoes of the Very Best Make,

where she has been for some time visiting To which we ask your attention. Our stock of Gents', Ladies' and Misses Shoes, are unsurpassed in durability, finish and style.

Our Grocery Department

Is, as usual, fully equipped to meet all demands upon it, both as to shelf goods and Plantation Supplies at Rock Bottom Prices.



has been held by Charleston by means of coinage of silver, and the Alliance railroad discrimination in favor of that that the unlimited coinage of both metcity.

ment issue of paper money, that the The transfer of freight at the Camden Junction is the next best thing for Sumter to the building of a railroad direct to Camden. Until such a road is built Sumter's railroad facilities will be incomplete, and she cannot hope to command the trade that she should.

mprovements.

egal ratio of 16 to 1.

Charleston College Scholarships. The following notice was received from School Commissioner DuRant after the last indelibly marked upon the pages of paper had been printed, othe wise it would our financial history. The volume of if there should be no further discrimination have appeared last week :

Editor of the Watchman and Southron ; Com- | country fixes the prices of all property. petitive examinations for three scholarships Like blood in the human system a good talist that the government should be rendered offered by the College of Charleston to the and active circulation gives health, unable to meet its obligations and be compeliwhite male students of the State; will be beld strength and vigor, gradually draw the ed to issue more bonds. Some pretext must at Samter, on the third, fourth and fifth of blood from the body and it weakens be offered to justify an issue, and the fight has October. Bach scholarship is worth \$220 per until it dies. Draw one half the money agnum for four years. I deem it advisable for from circulation and you reduce the our young men to make streauous efforts to prices of your cotton, your corn and ceure for themselves and their county the all other products one-half. It has been said by eminent ment hat whoever planted to give any needful information. Ap-planted to give any needful information. Ap-country is absolute master of its com-W. J. DURANT, Sur tenty, W. J. DuRase, Sur Com'r and Ok'rman B'd Resertes.

The Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be hold at Maxton, N. C., Getober 25-28, nent. All articles for exhibition will be handled free by the railroads. The exhibits

of dollars, a half billion more than all the gold presses still further on and demands coin of the world, with an annual revenue drawn from this country exceeding the value als shall be supplemented by a governof the cotton she exports. Place this country

on a gold basis and measure our products by ratio between money and property may be so adjusted that farming and the gold circulation and how enormously the securities held by England will be enhanced. all industrial enterprises will be profit-The large banks of our money centres are the agents of these English capitalists. And able. The present stagnation and paralvsis of business has unquestionably these banks want the bonds of our governbeen caused by a gradual change of ment to preserve the control of our circulation. The last bond that forms the basis of ratio by contraction of the currency

that system matures in 1907, and without resulting from our undemocratic financial system and vicious legislation sustaining it. Their baneful traces are by operation of law. The government has

money in active circulation in any against silver, for the public debt, is payable in coin. But it is in the interest of the capibeen made against the disbonest silver dollar, and the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act is held responsible for the out-flow of gold and all our depression. They, do not tell us that this conspiracy was hatched up as usual in England. That some of their

securities were sent over here to drain the country is absolute master of its com- gold out of this country for the purpose of merce and industries. "That all prop-erty is at their mercy." The control did not think the lack of coulidence they had then of the currency of a country is a would frighten some depositors, cause a withfearful power to be entrusted in the hands of a few men. But such is the exercise musual measures to strengthen their

case to-day in our country, and it is reserves And perhaps they were not the result of a deliberate policy devised elated when the English securities depreciated single instance have any members of these mobs been brought to justice and punished for their crimes.

The damages done to Mr. Thos. McCu yard and house was considerable; a tree was blown on the house, crushi part of the roof, and knocking off two nevs even with the root, also breaking the lighting rod, and felling Leautiful all over the yard.

His mill dam came near being away, but the united efforts of the hand the place, and raising the flood gates, vented this calamity The bridge was w away at the dam, and since then, there been no passing over that road

Scape o'er Swamp, near Mayesville, I was like a booming river, and could be anterior legislation, the system will disappear | lashing and roaring for a mile. The br seemed as if they would be washed a the ability to meet its obligations at maturity, Travel on foot was impossible for a time difficult by riding, the current was so sti The crops were considerably damage

this section. Misses Helen and Pearl Rember! have visiting in this neighborhood, at the resid of Mrs. Thos. McCutchen, as the guest their cousin and sister, Mrs. W. N. Ham Their sweet faces, and bright and chart manners, won for them many friends, du their brief sojourn

Mr. Flinn, the much esteemed pasto Hepsibah and Hebros Churches, has return o the Theological Seminary in Colum but will still come over and have ser twice a month in these churches.

The new gin house at Swift City, (McCu en's thross Roads,) is now completed, and Hammett has commenced ginning. It adds greatly to the business look of the little place, and gives it quite a wide awake appearance. VIVA

Aug 23

tchen's large ing in chim- down	Wholesale and Retail Grocers,	same. Horses and mules kept for sale at low prices. Give us a trial. Hauling of all kinds Solicted. Teams Furnished at Short Notice. HERRON & MCKAIN.
l trees	Offer to the Public all kinds of	Estate of O. H. White, Deceased.
vashed ds on		WILL APPLY to the Judge of Protate
	Staple and Fancy Groceries.	of Sumter County on October 13th, 1893, for a Final Discharge as Administrator of aforesaid Estate. MARION MOISE,
P. O.,	l'outpie	Sep 13-4t. Administrator.
heard	CALL AND SEE THEM.	W. L. DOUCLAS
away.	CALL AND SEE THEM,	
trong.	Seed Rye. Seed Oats, Meat,	S3 SHOE NOT MIP.
ged in		Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.
been		\$5.00 \$3.00
idence	Ties, Crackers, Spices,	\$4.00 \$2.50
nmett.	Coffee, Teas, Sugar,	\$3.50 \$2.00 FOLLOW
during	Flour, and all kinds of Canned Goods.	\$2.50 \$2.00
tor of	Flour, and an kinds of Canned Goods.	\$2.25 \$1.75
turned ambia,	T Dallan Do (Ab altaly the Doot	\$2.00 FOR BOYS
ervices	Try Ballard's "Obelisk"—the Best.	FOR CHENTER TORNESSEE
Cutch-	All the above at Retail as well as Wholesale. We thank our	VENUES
ad Mr.		If man words a few DO2200 20200
place,	friends and patrons for past favors and beg a continuance.	If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't nay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3, 50, \$4,00 or

Respectfully,

Schwerin & Co.

styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by J. RYTTE BE G & SONS.