

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

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The Watchman and Southron.
Published Every Wednesday,
BY
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.
All communications which subserv private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

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BEST NEW GARDEN SEED
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Capital represented \$75,000,000.
Feb 12

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LIBERTY STREET, SUMTER, S. C.
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Monuments, Tombstones, Etc.
And doing a General Business in that line
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LIBERTY STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE
And we are now ready to execute with
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faction guaranteed. Obtain our price before
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Nov. 7-9

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President,
Sumter, S. C.
June 21

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June 23-3m



THE BANK OF SUMTER.

SUMTER, S. C.
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
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Deposits of \$1 00 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.
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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.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.
Aug 7.

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, SUMTER COUNTY, SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 20, 1893.
THE TREASURER OF SUMTER COUNTY gives notice that his books will be open from the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1893, to the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1893, for the collection of Taxes for the fiscal year 1892 and 1893, for Sumter County.
The following are the rates per centum of the levy:
For State purposes—five and one-half mills on every dollar of the value all taxable property.
For ordinary county purposes—two and three-fourths mills on every dollar of the value of all taxable property.
Special county tax for past indebtedness—one-fourth of one mill.
Special county tax for new jail—one mill.
Constitutional school tax—two mills.
Maysville, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the town of Maysville.
Swimming Pens, two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township.
Sumter (outside of city limits), two mills extra levy for school purposes in the township.
\$2.00 on each Poll between the ages of 18 and 59 years.
Poll levy in this county is eleven and one-half mills.
D. E. KEELS,
County Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION in his office on Saturday of each month for the purpose of issuing certificates of Registration to all persons who have become citizens of this State since the last election. Also transfers to those who have changed place of residence.
W. S. JAMES,
Supervisor of Registration.

Easy to Take

And prompt to cure, Ayer's Pills act on the intestines, not by stimulating, but by strengthening them. They promote the natural peristaltic motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, jaundice, vertigo, sick headache, indigestion, sour stomach, and drowsiness.

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are unsurpassed. They are equally beneficial in rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, chills, and fevers. Being purely vegetable, delicately sugar-coated, and quickly dissolved, they are admirably adapted for household use, as well as for travelers by land or sea. Ayer's Pills are in greater demand, the world over, than any other pill, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

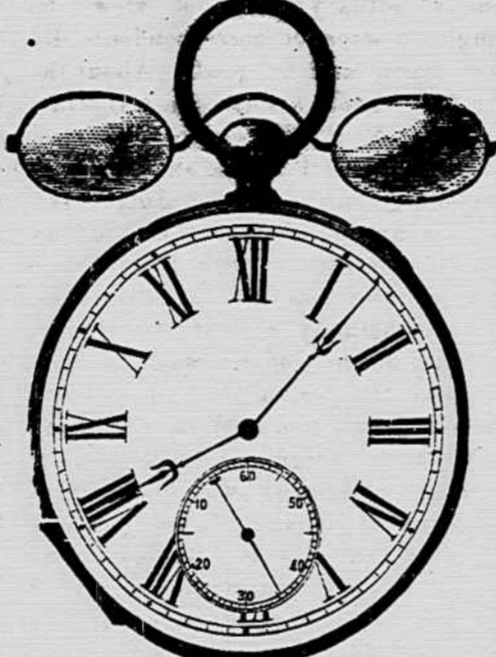
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MANTLES,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. R's.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
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Feb. 1

Monterey.



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Like Cures Like.
The Poison of the Swamp has its Antidote in the Swamp.
For Malaria, Nervousness, Indigestion, Dysentery and Bowel Complaint, ask your dealer for **MONTEREY.** If he does not keep it, we will send you a large bottle, express prepaid, on receipt of \$1 00.
MONTEREY CO.,
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Office over Levi Bros.' Store,
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Office Hours—9 to 1; 2:30 to 5:30.

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Office
OVER BROWN & BROWN'S STORE,
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Between Brown & Brown and Durant & Son.
OFFICE HOURS:
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April 9. 2

A. M. MANIGAULT,
21, BROAD ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
Liberal advances on Securities deposited for sale.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Oct. 25-1893

The Coming Tariff Bill.

Schedules Agreed Upon by Mr. Wilson's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An air of profound mystery surrounds that portion of the House of Representatives where the ways and means committee room is located. The members of the committee have been pledged to the strictest secrecy regarding the proposed changes of duty, and this pledge has been as faithfully respected by them as is consistent with human frailty. Newspaper men are carefully avoided. One of the members, who was cornered by a reporter this morning, hastily jumped inside the elevator, drew the door to with nervous haste, and grasping the rope, helped the conductor to propel it basementwards, and thus made his escape.

Notwithstanding these precautions, some of the details of the committee's work are gradually becoming public. There is apparently no doubt that wool, coal and iron ore will be placed on the free list. Upon these points there is now practical unanimity, although, until recently, it was a mooted question whether it would not be advisable to retain a fair duty on the two articles last named.

It is understood that a material reduction will be made on steel rails. When the McKinley bill was before the Senate, three years ago, one of the largest manufacturers of steel rails in Pennsylvania appeared before the finance committee and assured Senator Sherman that a duty of \$8 a ton would be an ample protection to the manufacturers. Notwithstanding this assurance, the duty was placed at \$13 44 a ton, and this rate is still in force. Remembering this, some of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee have argued that the rate be lowered to \$8. It is expected, however, that the duty which will finally be agreed upon will be a compromise between the present figure and \$8. The duty on tin plate will probably be reduced from two and two-tenths cents to one cent.

The schedules of textile fabrics have been substantially agreed upon, in accordance with the Democratic theory of free raw materials and reduced duties on manufactured goods. The woollen duties will be similar to those in the Spring bill—not above 40 per cent. advalorem, and at 25 per cent. on only a few items. The rate on manufactures of cotton will be about 40 per cent., including cotton hosiery as well as fabrics. The duties on linen goods and laces will suffer a considerable reduction, in view of the fact that flax and the other raw materials of the industry are going upon the free list. The representatives of the linen manufacturers have been bringing strong pressure to bear upon the committee to maintain the existing duties, but the compound duties are likely to be abolished in every case, and some of the advalorem duties reduced.

A meeting of all the Democratic members of the committee will be held tomorrow, at which time the sub-committees having in charge the various schedules will submit their reports. The work of adjusting and harmonizing the reduction will then be continued until the bill shall have been completed. It is expected that this result will be reached the last of next week or not later than the Monday following. The bill will then be reported to the full committee and made public the same day.

Chairman Wilson believes that the bill will be taken up in the House and generally debated for about ten days preceding the holiday recess. Mr. Wilson will make the opening speech in support of the measure, and it is understood that Burrows of Michigan, one of the leading Republican members of the committee, will speak first for his side. An effort will be made to close general debate as quickly as possible, in order that the House may proceed to consider the measure under the five minutes rule.

There is no intention on the part of Republican members of the House to filibuster against the bill or unnecessarily delay its passage. They recognize the futility of filibustering, inasmuch as the committee on rules may at any time report an order fixing a date when a vote shall be taken, thus cutting off further debate. Aside from this fact, the Republican minority have no desire to prevent the majority from passing the bill. While they regard any modifications in the existing tariff law as hurtful to the business interests of the country, they are philosophical enough to agree that the Democratic party was placed in power on a platform, which declared in favor of tariff reduction, and that they, and not the Republicans, are responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

The iron and coal men of Alabama will not be accorded a formal hearing by the Ways and Means committee. For a week or two past, Congressman Wheeler, Senator Pugh and others have been interviewing members of the Ways and Means committee, with a view of having a hearing accorded to the representatives of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, who desired to protest against the proposition now

pending in the committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. At a recent meeting of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, which is composed of capitalists and manufacturers of that city, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Alabama Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against any bill reported by the Ways and Means committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. As Birmingham is the great manufacturing city of the "New South," the stand taken by these manufacturers is having considerable weight upon the Alabama members in Congress. Congressman Wheeler has had several conferences with Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee, and Senator Pugh has been telegraphed by the Commercial Club to request that a delegation from that body be accorded a hearing before the Ways and Means committee the 21st instant.

But the Alabamians will be disappointed, for after consultation with other Democratic members of the committee, Chairman Wilson has declined to accord any formal hearings to the Birmingham manufacturers, stating that the committee has long ago closed its public hearings, and that now to make an exception for the Commercial Club of Birmingham would be to open the way for numerous other gentlemen and delegations, which are demanding to be heard in apprehension of legislation that may affect their interests. A telegram to his effect has been sent by Senator Pugh's representative of the Commercial Club of Birmingham. If the delegation still persists in coming to Washington, they will have to content themselves with informal interviews with the various members of the committee, instead of receiving a public hearing.

Congressman Magner of New York is protesting vigorously against the placing of cotton bagging on the free list, and has announced to Democratic members of the ways and means committee that he will vote against their bill if it contains this provision. Congressman Bland of Missouri has also come to the front lately in the role of one of those dissatisfied with the proposed tariff bill, and is reported as threatening to vote against the bill and fight it on the floor of the House if it places wool on the free list.

Work of Incendiaries.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 15. The new Windsor Hotel one of the finest hotel structures in this part of the State, costing over \$30,000 was partially burned this morning at 1 o'clock. There was less than \$5,000 insurance, which will not cover the loss. It was evidently the work of incendiaries. The house was fired in three separate and distinct places—near the kitchen on the first floor, and in the bath rooms on the second and third. The fire was put out by the department, and shows that there was no connection between the three places.

The room alongside one place and immediately above another was occupied by Postoffice Inspector Fred D. Peer, who has caused the arrest of thirty or forty defaulting postmasters in this county. In the room he had all the records of the cases, bogus bonds, forged bonds and several trunks full of documentary evidence against the prisoners. These papers were arranged on a table in the room, and a number of the witnesses had seen them there when they came to be examined. Mr. Peer's room was more seriously damaged than any, and he procured these papers with the utmost difficulty, making three attempts and being driven back by the smoke. All the records were saved finally.

This, together with the fact that the home of one of the witnesses for the United States was burned a few weeks ago in his absence, and some evidence destroyed, leads to the suspicion that the Windsor fire was a direct attempt, if not to burn the inspector, to destroy his papers.

In 1887 there were 9,230 failures in the United States, only 1,709 being in the south. In 1888 there were 9,747 failures, 1,895 being in the south. In 1889 there were 11,023, 1,730 in the south. In 1890 there were 9,842, 1,467 in the south. In 1891 there were 11,620 in the United States, only 2,158 being in the south. During the recent panic 549 banks failed in the United States of which there were only 84 in the south, with 394 at the west. This is a most creditable showing for our section as a factor in finance in the general government.

Shall We Remain Slaves, Lest We Become Slaves.

Laurens Advertiser.

White people not only should but will continue to rule. Racial superiority cannot be overcome. Intelligence is impregnable, and negroes in power are mere creatures of frightened imaginations. Whenever the test comes, this paper and its editor, cost what it may, will do their part in maintaining the government by white men, "Reconstruction" as we knew it was an appendix to the war and a part of that cruel record. It was made possible and inflicted upon us by the mistake North. It cannot return. The war is over and good government in the South has the sympathy and commands the aid of all Yankeeedom.

We are not ready to confess that the white people of the South are incapable of disagreeing and voting against each other without consenting for themselves to sink into a race of scoundrels. If we cannot take issue with each other on questions of public economy unless to end in anarchy, we are all slaves. If we can suppress the negro and are yet helpless to restrain our own greed and passion, then we are collectively a set of beastly, crazy and irresponsible fools, and entitled to no more respect than brute force inspires. The Advertiser has not always believed as it does now. Touching these matters it has felt with the Greenville News. Now it thinks differently, hoping that its vision is clearer and its perspective of our embarrassing political condition is seen in a stronger light.

Are we to have no political convictions? Are those of us who are Democrats by instinct and training to stand ready to surrender our opinions and become the flunkies of others who outnumber us? Must we wear this garment of Democracy, whose texture of truth we honor and trust, only at the bidding and by the indulgence of Populists? Submitting in weakness and tame servility shall we tear it off while Mr. Tillman cries: "Down, you dogs, be quiet while I protect you from the nigger!" What confidence shall we place in Tillman, who treated with negro State Senators for their votes and aided and abetted the disposal of Mr. Moore's congressional majority to Geo. W. Murray! And in the meantime what shall we say for ourselves when the patriotic Democrats of other States demand of us the vote of South Carolina in the struggle against Republican fraud and robbery? Do circumstances justify us now in becoming ingrates to all our Northern friends and in cancelling every political obligation that we owe to the country?

The Greenville News once drew a painfully graphic picture of the times that South Carolinians saw before Hampton came in 1876, and it is not pleasant to contemplate their recurrence. But the question now is one of free thought. The slavery of opinions is infinitely worse than the servitude which simply exacts labor. The liberty of thinking and speaking and voting as one's conscience tells him is not to be idly flung away even at the menace of a dark apparition, which to some is as real as to us it is disgusting. We should not say that it is not worthy of defense though we knew that it would bring a time when "a white man could not show his face on the streets unless he was prepared to fight his way through and shoot quick and straight."

A Queer Habit.

The mules of Sumter county must have a very queer habit or else a colored man, who was arrested here on Thursday last on the charge of stealing one of those animals, belied the character of the one he took. Mr. J. P. Kilgore of Bishopville, recently had a mule stolen from him and on Thursday Isaac Mack, colored, was arrested in Darlington for having the animal in his possession. When questioned about the matter Mack denied that he had stolen the mule and said that it had met him on the road and "just took on to him" Mr. Kilgore who came over for his mule, thought, however, that Mack had better tell the Court about the queer "taking on" habit that the mule has and "just took on to him" (Mack) and carried him back to Sumter.—Darlington News

Congressman O'Ferrall, Governor-elect of Virginia, thinks the Populist movement is ended, at least in Virginia and the South, and that it has seen its best days in the West. The contest of the future, he thinks, will be between the old parties.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE