

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1895.

The Watchman and Southron was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Larry Gantt will probably begin the publication of a daily in Spartanburg at an early day. Alas for the Piedmont!

"Kelley town," the dark corner of Darlington county celebrated Christmas by loyally filling up on dispensary poison and killing a man.

Every voter should register for the approaching municipal election. It is true that only one alderman is to be elected, but it will make a great difference to the people of the city if an undesirable or improper person should be elected. Register at once. It is a duty you owe yourself and the city.

The Florence Messenger, one of the liveliest papers in this section of the State, celebrated Christmas by coming out in a portrait edition. Besides giving an excellent write up of the business of the city, editor Starr had portraits of the most prominent and enterprising business men. The Messenger deserves a happy and prosperous New Year after celebrating Christmas in so enterprising a manner.

The idea of the South sending corn to the West may appear to many persons as very novel, and of these persons many of them live South of Mason and Dixon's line. Yet it is not an impossible idea by any means. There is an abundance of corn in the South, and what is better still, the South can raise a surplus for sale, every year if the effort is made.

A number of farmers will plant rice next year to a greater extent than ever before. Rice is a staple article of diet in this country and so long as our appetites suffer no change there will always be a demand for rice, therefore those who plant rice are acting wisely. Corn, rice, potatoes, sugar cane, sorghum, oats, peas, vegetables and live stock will eventually displace cotton in South Carolina, and we shall once more be a prosperous people.

Several business men have talked with us about the advisability of doing something to attract manufacturing industries to this city, and they agreed with us that it would be worth trying to induce the Lozier Bicycle Company to establish their factory in Sumter, even though the effort should prove unsuccessful. This company employs four hundred skilled machinists, and had a plant valued at more than \$300,000 when it was burned a few months ago. Could such an enterprise be induced to locate in Sumter we would be amply repaid for any effort that might be made. The amount of money turned loose in wages each month would give new life to trade, and the value of real estate would be enhanced by the demand for houses to accommodate the workmen employed in the factory.

This city has reached the limit of its growth as the trade center of an agricultural section, and unless those who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the place get to work earnestly, systematically and energetically, the town will stagnate and their property will deteriorate in value. This deterioration in value has already begun as a result of the hard times, but it is not necessarily a permanent condition, and it lies with the people of the place to settle whether it shall become permanent or whether we shall counteract the tendency by energy and enterprise.

Sumter is but one of ten thousand towns of five thousand inhabitants, and there are no transcendent advantages that will force investors to locate here and expend their money in ways that will stimulate the growth of the place, and bring prosperity in the wake of the growth. We have certain advantages of location and railroad facilities, but it depends upon the people who live here whether these advantages shall be known and made of value. If we wait for capitalists to seek us and our town we shall expend the term of our natural lives in waiting.

There is no time like the present for making a good beginning, and we should be glad to see some one take the initiative in the matter. Let us find out at least what inducement the Lozier Company would consider.

The populists are fighting the Carlisle currency plan, because it would give the country relief and the occupation of the calamity howlers would be gone.

The plumbers are in luck. The freeze made enough work to keep them busy for weeks. "Its an ill wind," etc.

The Augusta Chronicle is one of the most valued exchanges that comes to this office. The editorial page is not surpassed in the South in both amount and quality of work.

The News and Courier is doing a great deal to arouse interest in hog raising in this State by the publication of the weights of the hogs killed in various parts of the State. All people knew that there were more hogs in South Carolina than ever before, but few people were aware that pork raising had made such considerable development until the News and Courier began to investigate the matter.

The old year finishes its work with to-day. For it can be said that it was faithful to its mission. Not a day was skipped nor an hour of time lost. It is true that the year was filled with hard times, business depressions, trials and disappointments; but these have passed, we trust, with the old year, and we should all turn our face resolutely toward the new year with a determination to work for better times and prosperity in this the favored section of the country. May the New Year, be happy indeed, and may prosperity and peace dwell in all our homes.

The amended dispensary law is a greater infringement of the personal rights and liberties of the people than we ever conceived the representatives in the General Assembly would have the servility to enact. It makes it a misdemeanor for a man to have in his possession any liquor other than that sold by the dispensary.

"Heretofore, under the dispensary law, any individual has had the right, whenever he saw fit, to go to North Carolina and buy as much liquor as he wanted, provided the amount did not exceed one gallon, and bring it into this State without fear of molestation from the dispensary authorities. But now all that is changed. Hereafter, if a man is inclined to take a toddy at all, he must either patronize the dispensary or do without. During the session of the Legislature just closed, there was passed an amendment to the dispensary law which makes it a misdemeanor to bring any whiskey into the State under any circumstances whatever. More than that; if an individual should be detected with any liquor in his possession, in other than a properly labeled dispensary bottle, he will be liable to arrest and trial for misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, must be sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of not less than one month. In case the solicitor should believe that the defendant cannot be convicted in his own county, he has the right to practically change the venue of the case to whatever county he may see fit. The law is now practically iron clad. So far as the legislators are concerned, there is but little, if any, objection to a man drinking as much liquor as he desires; but under any and all circumstances, he must buy his supplies from the State, in order, possibly, that he may be sure that it is 100-proof and chemically pure."

The above is a synopsis of the law taken from the Yorkville Enquirer, a paper that has always been favorable to reform. How do you like it? And, furthermore, do you believe that the provisions of the law will be enforced to the letter? No you do not, nor do we. The Legislature, which recently sat in Columbia and raised a big row because the pay of the members could not be made \$5 per day instead of \$4, seemed to be imbued with the notion that by the enactment of preposterous and outrageous laws the people could be terrified into abject submission to the will of the dominant element. Perhaps the Legislature was right in this estimate of the people of South Carolina, but we believe that when it is undertaken to incarcerate in the penitentiary those who obtain and use contraband liquor there will be trouble. The Legislature can pass such preposterously tyrannical laws, but men in office will not dare to even attempt enforce them. If this amended dispensary law is enforced the penitentiary will be filled to overflowing with the best men in the State—Reformers and Conservatives will be check by jowl in their stripes, for there are thousands of Reformers who are partial to liquor that has not passed through the hands of Traxler.

It is not the living that worries the people in this part of South Carolina, its the debts. If they could get out of debt they could live along very comfortably, although they might never get rich.

The fact that the entire cotton crop is not sufficient for the coffee and sugar imported into this country accounts for a part of the hard times. As a people the Americans are too luxurious in their tastes.

John L. McLaurin has fought the Carlisle financial plan with greater virulence than populist or republican. He may feel that it is a slight to his dignity to have anybody's financial bill before Congress for consideration after his own little scheme was so summarily laid on the shelf some months ago, and his attack upon the Carlisle bill can thus be accounted for.

The Constitutional Convention must be controlled by those who are opposed to the centralization of all the power of the State in the hands of the Governor, or we shall have fixed upon us a condition that is intolerable even when we have hope that the condition is only temporary. The convention can be controlled in the interest of democratic principles and good honest government if the effort is made.

Capt B R Tillman's name has been scarcely mentioned by the papers for several days. The phenomenon may be due to the fact that all Christians endeavor to put out of mind all unpleasant subjects during the Christmas season, or it may be that since Capt. Tillman has removed from Columbia he has not been in a position to work the reporters for so much free advertising.

An interesting editorial from the Charleston Post in reference to the S.C.'s Railroad extension is reproduced to-day. We do not agree with the Post in regard to the gift of \$75,000 to the road, especially when it must be made in the form of township bonds. We are unable to stand any increase in taxation, and we are opposed to subsidies in any form. As an investment we believe it would be a good thing for both Sumter and Charleston to take stock in a road from Camden to Sumter with the connections to Charleston, but as a gift to the road it would be nothing less than folly.

The Freeman, in the issue of Friday, announced the dissolution of the firm of Dargan & Miller, by which the Freeman was established and has been published up to the present time. Hereafter the Freeman will be published weekly on Friday, under the exclusive control of Col. John J. Dargan. Mr. Miller will continue the job department of the Freeman on his individual account. The Item wishes these gentlemen success in their enterprises.

THIS IS A DUN.

The proprietor of the Watchman and Southron does not believe in the custom pursued by many publishers of dunning delinquent subscribers through the newspaper, and has not done so for years. However this season will be an exception—at least in this instance, and for this reason: In the fall bills were sent by mail to all in arrears, at the expense of several dollars for postage. Comparatively few have responded. It would be spending money in hand, that cannot well be spared to go through the list again.

You can all see—and your wives and children also—by the dates following your name addressed on the margin of the paper, the date to which you have paid and from which the subscription is due. Please look at those dates, and then make an effort to pay something, if you cannot pay all. If you have no money left from your cotton, look around and see if you have a pig, or chicken, or a few bushels of corn or peas or anything that you can spare. Bring it in and the full value of it will be allowed in settlement of your subscription. Of course money is of more use than anything else, and it is to be hoped that all who can pay in money either in whole or part will do so; but don't stand back on that account.

Salt Rheum often appears in cold weather, attacking the palms of the hands and other parts of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headaches.

The prettiest toys for children at H. G. Oster & Co's. Also a lot of books for boys and girls.

An Official Purgatory.

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, who made a bicycle tour around the world, describe their journey from Samarkand to Kulja in The Century. Of one city on their route they say:

Tashkent has long been known as a refuge for damaged reputations and shattered fortunes, or "the official purgatory following upon the emperor's displeasure." One of the finest houses of the city is occupied by the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch Romanoff, son of the late general admiral of the Russian navy and first cousin to the czar, who seems to be cheerfully resigned to his life in exile. Most of his time is occupied with the business of his silk factory on the outskirts of Tashkent and at his farm near Hodjent, which a certain firm in Chicago at the time of our sojourn was stocking with irrigating machinery. All of his bills are paid with checks drawn on his St. Petersburg trustees. His private life is rather unconventional and even democratic. Visitors to his household are particularly impressed with the beauty of his wife and the size of his liquor glasses.

The example of the grand duke illustrates the sentiment in favor of industrial pursuits which is growing among the military classes, and even among the nobility of Russia. The government itself, thanks to the severe lesson of the Crimean war, has learned that a great nation must stand upon a foundation of something more than aristocracy and nobility. To this influence is largely due the present growing prosperity of Tashkent, which, in military importance, is rapidly giving way to Askabad, "the key to Herat."

Appearances Deceptive.

There is a well attested story of an officer of the Army of the Potomac who won great renown for his personal courage. In every action of consequence his post was in the heart of danger, and it was noticed that no matter how thickly the bullets were flying he sat his horse in apparent disregard of them and never moved, even when the enemy's fire seemed concentrated upon him. It wasn't until 20 years after the war was over that he confessed that the secret of his apparent indifference to danger lay in the fact that he was so badly scared each time that he didn't dare to move for fear of running against some bullets. —New York Herald.

Her Devotion to a Cause.

"Marguerite," he murmured, "will you be mine?" "Harold," she answered, "I believe in the emancipation of our sex. My zealous devotion to the cause compels me to insist upon what may, to you, seem a punctilious absurdity." "Nothing you say can seem absurd," he protested. "Modesty forbade me," she went on, "to frame the original question, but now that you have spoken there is no impropriety in my offering an amendment. Do not ask me if I will be yours. Ask me if I will permit you to be mine." —Washington Star.

Effect of Cold Upon Metals.

A series of experiments was recently made with a view to testing the relative strength of metals when heated or cold. The result was surprising even to those who conducted the tests. Under a very low temperature the tensile strength of many metals was enormously increased. The breaking strain of tin was increased from 200 pounds to 400 pounds; that of fusible metal from 140 pounds to 450 pounds. The magnetic powers of metals seem to be in some way closely related to their tensile strength, and these as well are many times multiplied by excessive cold. —New York Ledger.

The Needful Inspiration.

This little story is told of Mrs. Ward's most famous book. When the manuscript was completed, the hero bore a name altogether unsatisfactory to the author. She had fixed on Robert, but, although she went through long lists of names, could not get a surname which pleased her. Mrs. Ward was in London just then, and her husband playfully suggested that the fresh air about their home at Haslemere might bring her the needful inspiration. "Haslemere," the novelist repeated dreamily, "Haslemere—Elsmere! I have it—Robert Elsmere!" And so the novel was named. New York Times.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

The Egyptians had four separate and distinct styles or forms of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, the enchorial and the Coptic. The hieroglyphic was probably in use as early as the year 4000 B. C., and at first was made up entirely of pictures. About the year 2000 B. C. the hieratic form or style was introduced. In this the picture hieroglyphics were greatly simplified, finally developing into forms purely linear. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Superior to Time.

It is strange, said a jeweler on Twenty-third street, but women seldom ever touch the official timepiece in the window. A man involuntarily pulls out his watch to set it by the standard time from the United States observatory, and if he passes ten timekeepers in a day would be apt to compare with half of them, but a woman, unless she is very businesslike, wouldn't pull out her watch to regulate it, not if she passed 100 standard timepieces. She is superior to time. —New York Recorder.

Chains That Bind Us.

When the protectionists of Piedmont invoked the example of the United States, Count Cavour answered: "What does that prove? It proves that these people, though Republicans, knew not how to give up private interest to public interest and that Republican forms of government are not sufficient to tear selfishness from the human heart." Tariffs have done nothing but "crib, cabin and confine" the genius of American industry. And now that a majority of the American people would snap these bonds they find that the great interests, the fearful power they have evoked, cannot so easily be destroyed. —Joseph Dana Miller.

Captain Bookhart.

The many friends of Dr. Tom W. Bookhart who removed from here to Asheville, N. C., about two years ago, will be pleased to learn of his success professionally and otherwise, in his new home. The following clipping is from a late issue of the Asheville Citizen:

Asheville's military company, the Light Infantry, last evening at its regular meeting chose a successor to Capt. White G. Smith. Dr. T. W. Bookhart is the lucky man, having been nominated from the proposition of second lieutenant, to which he was elected two weeks ago, to the highest in the company's gift. The vacancy caused by his promotion was filled by the election, by acclamation, of Arthur Rankin, who is also secretary and treasurer of the company. Capt. Bookhart has risen from the ranks within a year, and it is believed that he will prove a most worthy successor to Capt. Smith, who retires from the company with the best wishes of everyone of his men.

The newly-elected officers of the company will give an oyster supper on the evening of January 4.

Highway Strategy.

"I don't want nothin to eat, ma'am," said the tramp, "but would you mind tellin me who lives next door south?" "A family named Higgins," replied the woman of the house.

"Do you know anything about 'em?" "No; they've only lived here a little while. They came from Kansas City."

"That'll do, ma'am. Thanky."

A few moments later he appeared at the kitchen door of the Higgins mansion. "I don't suppose you want to be bothered by beggars, ma'am," he said to the woman who came to the door in response to his knock, "but I ain't no professional. I'm a pore man that's been tryin fur 10 years to make a livin in St. Louis, and I've had to give it up. The town's too dead. I'm makin my way now to Kansas City, where a man's got some chance, and if you can give me a bite of cold victuals and a kind word I'll be ever so much"—

"Why, certainly, certainly! Come right in. It won't take five minutes to fry you a slice of nice ham, and I'll put the coffeepot on right away. Ten years in St. Louis! Well, well!"—Chicago Tribune.

Dog or Snake Bite.

If you or a companion should be bitten by a dog or a snake, suck the wound as hard and as long as you can. You would not be likely to swallow the blood, but if you were to do so it would not hurt you, for such poison is serious only when injected into the veins or arteries. The life of an English king, Edward I, was once saved by his brave wife, the good Queen Eleanor, who sucked the wound made by a poisoned snake. —New York Times.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

World's Fair Medal And Diploma Awarded AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THROAT and LUNG COMPLAINTS

STOCK HOLDERS' MEETING. THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK, SUMTER, S. C., Dec. 26, 1894.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Simonds National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for consideration of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Bank Tuesday, January 8, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF THE "Bank of Sumter," Sumter, S. C. For the quarter ending December 31, 1894, published in conformity with the Act of the General Assembly.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their values.

DUKE CIGARETTES. High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE. W. Duke Sons & Co. THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY. DURHAM, N.C. U.S.A.

Claremont Lodge No. 64, A. F. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION of Claremont Lodge, No. 64, A. F. M., will be held on Thursday Evening, January 10th, at 8 p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Master's Sales.

By J. E. Jervey, Auctioneer. State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF SUMTER. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PURSUANT to the judgments and orders of the Court aforesaid, severally made in the following entitled cases, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, before the Court House in the City of Sumter, County and State aforesaid, on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY next, 1895, (being the 7th day of said month,) between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in afternoon of said day, the real estate in each case described, on the terms in each case specified.

In the case of The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, Limited, Plaintiffs, against, Harriet Rebecca Saunders, William L. Saunders, Ann Catherine Saunders, Robert C. McEddin and Marion Moise, Defendants.

I. All that plantation or tract of land, known as the "Wash Bracy Plantation," situate, lying and being in Rafting Creek Township, in the County of Sumter and State of South Carolina, containing four hundred and twenty-seven and one-half (427 1/2) acres more or less, bounded North by lands formerly of Benjamin Gerald, East by lands now or formerly of Burrell Cato and South and West by lands formerly of Marion Sanders.

II. All that plantation or tract of land, known as the "Moody Tract," situate, lying and being in Rafting Creek Township, in the County of Sumter, and State of South Carolina, containing three hundred and one acre (301) more or less, bounded on the North by lands formerly of T. H. Sanders, South by Rafting Creek and lands of Mrs. M. F. Moore, and West by lands now, or formerly W. W. Anderson and T. H. Sanders, together with the buildings and all the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale—One half cash. Balance on a credit of one year from day of sale, secured by bond of purchaser bearing interest from day of sale and a mortgage of the premises sold. Buildings on last named piece to be insured in such reasonable sum as Master may determine and policy assigned, or be made payable to him. Purchasers has option of paying the whole amount of bid in cash. Purchaser to pay for all papers, recording fees and insurance.

In the case of Thomas B. Johnston—Plaintiff, against Rosa Rosendorf, Sallie Asher, Davis Rosendorf, Marion Moise, Trustee, B. Smith, The Palmetto Brewing Company, The Atlantic Glass Company, Anthony White, jr., The Murray Drug Company, and The Simonds National Bank of Sumter, S. C.—Defendants.

First. All that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of Sumter, in the County of Sumter, and State of South Carolina, having a front on Main Street of thirty-one (31) feet, and running back westwardly, of a uniform width of thirty-one feet, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet and eight inches (125-8) be the said dimensions, a little more or less; bounded on the North by the Court House square & said City, on the East by Main Street of said City, on the South by the lot of Selina B. Walker, and on the West by a lot of Marcus G. Ryttenberg, or J. Ryttenberg & Sons.

Second. All that lot of land with the new dwelling house thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of Sumter, in the County of Sumter, and State of South Carolina, bounded on the North by lot of Mrs. Carrie H. Dick, on the South by lot of Mrs. Emma S. Mason, on the East by lot formerly of John B. Carr, (now owned by Mrs. Tribble and Mrs. Simons,) and West by Main Street of said City.

Terms of sale—One third cash. The balance on a credit of one and two years from day of sale, the credit portion to be secured by the bond or bonds of purchasers, and a mortgage of the premises sold, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale, and the buildings, to be insured in such amounts as the Master may direct and policies of insurance assigned to him. The purchasers have the option of paying more than one-third or all their bids in cash. Purchasers will pay for all papers.

W. H. INGRAM, Master for Sumter County.

NOTICE. I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these subjects. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlantic Box 322, and one will be sent you free.