

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Sumter, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. B. Bloom—Paint Your Roofs. Estate of John E. Law—Final Discharge. Jas. G. White—Vineless Yam Potato Seed. County Board of Commissioners—To Let Out.

Personal.

Miss Carrie Stuckey, of Bishopville, is visiting the family of Mr. A. B. Stuckey. Miss Maud Brock, of Oberaw, is visiting the family of Mr. W. P. Smith.

Mr. I. Sulzbacher, of Florence, was in the city Friday. Mr. R. P. Monaghan, who has been sick for several days, is out again.

Miss Minnie Young, of Remberts, is spending a few days in the city. Miss Lulu Butler, of Bishopville, is in the city visiting her sister Mrs. T. B. Stuckey.

Miss Lucy C. Singleton, of Wedgefield, is in the city visiting Miss Harriet Kershaw. Miss Jessie Moise left Saturday for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Cohen, in Charleston.

Mr. Frank M. Beckham, Jr., of Orangeburg, is in the city. Mr. Isaac Schwartz left on Tuesday evening for New York to buy goods for the spring trade.

Mrs. Marion Moise and Mrs. Agnes Bogin have returned from New Orleans, where they went to attend the Mardi Gras.

Mr. Herbert A. Moses has been elected one of the editors of The Carolinian, the South Carolina College Magazine.

Miss Luce, of Niantic, Conn., who was suddenly called home a few days since, owing to the illness of a friend has returned to Sumter.

Miss Blanch DeLorme, of Dovesville, after visiting the family of her brother, Mr. B. K. DeLorme, went to Columbia this morning where she will go to school.

Mr. E. W. A. Bultman has gone to Philadelphia. When he returns he will be accompanied by Mrs. Bultman and children, who have been spending some time in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Muller and Miss Muller, of Truckton, N. Y., after a pleasant visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKain at their home, Plain Hill, have gone to Florida to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. W. S. Christian, of Baltimore, is spending some time in the city, having come South for the benefit of his health. Mr. Christian formerly resided on the Eastern shore and was a close neighbor and friend of Mr. Thos. T. Upshur, a long time resident of this city.

The many friends of Messrs. W. E. Ziegler and W. H. Simpson are gratified to know that these popular gentlemen will continue to pull the bell cord and ply the punch on the erstwhile C. S. & N.

Mrs. E. M. Averill left for Summerville this afternoon. Mrs. Averill will not return to the city, as Mr. Averill will finish his duties in connection with winding up the affairs of the C. S. & N. Railroad on April 1st, and will remove from the city to make his home elsewhere.

Mr. John Wedenfellow, who has been a resident of Columbia for years, Tuesday bade his friends here farewell and left for Sumter, which city will be his home in the future. Mr. Wedenfellow had many friends in Columbia who will regret to see him leave, yet will wish him all possible success in his new field of labor.—The State.

When the telegraphic accounts of the wreck on the Louisville & Nashville, below Montgomery, Ala., were read a few days ago, few people here had any idea that any one that they knew was concerned in it. It is learned, however, that Mrs. Marion Moise, Mrs. Agnes Bogin and Mrs. Davis were on the first division of the train that passed just ahead of the division that was wrecked, and that their trunks were on the wrecked cars, and were, in consequence, lost, as the baggage and mail cars were burned.

The City Officials and the Board of Health are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Several of the late employees of the C. S. & N. Railroad went to Charleston Monday evening in search of employment.

Careless proof-reading made the Watchman and Southron say last week that Rev. C. C. Brown and Mr. R. L. Wright had ridden to Remberts on Sunday on their bicycles. They made the trip on Monday.

The oat crop is not all killed by any means. The fall oats are left with about three-fourths of a stand, and will fair crop with good seasons. Nearly all the young oats were killed.

Complaints are made of the condition of the sidewalks on Liberty Street, below the Catholic Church, and also just beyond the C. S. & N. Railroad. One man stepped into a ditch across the sidewalk some nights ago and did not stop rolling until he landed in the ditch.

The number of families that will move away from Sumter in consequence of the change in the railroad business will make a serious inroad in the population. One hundred and forty men represent a large number of people, and about this number of men with their families will leave the city on account of loss of situation.

The whiskey men are pursuing a plan that will surely get some of them into serious trouble. They have contraband liquor shipped with the name of some respectable person or firm, and waybilled to the blind tiger keeper. Of course the consignee of the liquor calls for it and gets it as stated on the way-bill, and man whose name is on the package may never hear that his name has been used, unless the package happens to fall into the hands of the constables.

March begins with the music of the wind whistling through the trees and over the house-tops. As a more disagreeable accompaniment the dust and sand has been flying in clouds through the air, driven here and there by the fitful gusts of wind. The day is characteristic of the month, and we would know that March had come without consulting the Almanac. It is to be hoped that the winds will soon exhaust themselves with blowing and let us slip gently down into the gentle breezes of spring.

Mr. J. C. C. Levy, of Columbia, District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the K. of P. order, of South Carolina, arrived in the city Friday morning from Elmore, S. C., where he had been to make preparation for the institution of a new K. of P. lodge. Mr. Levy is also the traveling representative of the Pythian Journal, published at Columbia. He went to Magnolia, S. C., this afternoon, but will return to Sumter to-night, and to-morrow he and Mr. E. I. Reardon, the local agent and correspondent of the Journal, will canvass the Game Cock Knights in the of interest their paper.

One night this week a gentleman was going home and met a well dressed man running at the top of his speed. Having his curiosity excited by the unusual spectacle of a well dressed and rather dignified man sprinting in the night time, he hailed the runner, asking what was the matter. As the sprinter sped on his way he called back, "I am in a big hurry to keep an engagement. It is to be hoped that he kept it, for such effort merited success.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I have used, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldrige, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

MARRIAGE.

At the residence of Mr. W. H. Gaillard, of the Fork section, Clarendon County, on last Wednesday, Mr. E. P. McLeod and Miss Susan E. Gaillard, Rev. H. M. Mood officiating. Capt. P. P. Gaillard and Miss Annie and Pauline Gaillard attended the marriage, going down Wednesday and returning on Thursday morning.

A Morning Marriage.

The marriage of Mr. W. V. Cauthen and Miss Mamie Team, was celebrated this morning at 8.30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Jane E. Team, the bride's mother, Rev. W. C. Power, performing the ceremony that made them one for life. Only a few intimate friends and relatives were present at the house, and the marriage was a very quiet affair, but none the less happy and pleasant on that account. After the ceremony, breakfast was served to the guests, and immediately Mr. and Mrs. Cauthen left for their home in Westville, Kershaw County.

DEATH.

David Frost, son of Mr. C. E. Frost, of Wedgefield, died on Friday last, at the age of twenty. The funeral services were held on Saturday.

Miss Mary S. Broun, of Wedgefield, died in Flat Rock, N. C., on Feb. 28. Her remains will be brought home for interment in the family burying ground. Funeral Saturday, Rev. John Kershaw, officiating.

Maj. P. G. Benbow, of Manning, died very suddenly last Friday night. He retired at 11 o'clock, in apparent good health, but died before morning. His death was wholly unexpected and is a shock to his entire circle of acquaintances. He was for several years a resident of this city and is well known here.

Dr. R. A. Bethune, who moved from this county to Arkansas a number of years ago, died suddenly at his home in Sarder, Ark., last week. Dr. Bethune spent several weeks in this county visiting relatives only a few months ago.

A man named Compton, who has been an inmate of the Poor House for several years, died March 1st. He leaves a wife and several children, who are inmates of the Poor House.

The Wilmington Messenger of March 2, makes the following announcement of the death of Mr. Barber who was at one time largely engaged in the lumber business in this county:

Mr. D. D. Barber, well known here as a resident of our city for many years, died yesterday morning at his home at Town Creek, Brunswick county. The remains will be brought here this morning and the funeral will be conducted at Bellevue cemetery to-day at 12 o'clock by Rev. W. C. Norman. The deceased was aged 73 years.

The telegram that follows tells of the death of a man who lived in Sumter for a number of years and has a great many friends here. Frank Morrissey, was raised in this County and lived in Sumter until about a year ago. His brother Mr. John Morrissey is still a resident of this city. The telegram announcing his death is as follows:

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 6, '95.

Geo. W. Reardon: Sumter, S. C. Frank J. Morrissey, brakeman on my division, was killed last night. In his application he gave you as reference. Can you tell me where his people live, and what shall be done with his remains. Jas. G. Andris, Supt. L. & N. R. R.

The nightly services at the Mill Street Chapel have been largely attended and are increasing in interest. The meeting will be continued every night this week, at 7.45 o'clock. Rev. T. G. Herbert is conducting the services by himself.

It is the common opinion that something ought to be done to clear the platform of loafing negro boys and others who gather at the depot at train time every afternoon. That car shed will fix it probably if we ever get it.

J. F. Matthews was committed to jail last Friday afternoon for a forgery committed last year. He fled to Georgia soon after realizing on the forgery and has but recently returned. He is from near the Kershaw line.

Chief of Police Bradford has seized the hog question, and will proceed to dispose of it in short form. He arrested one hog Saturday morning, and will arrest all others that are found at large. That is business.

The residence of Mr. A. C. Durant was the scene of a very pleasant party Friday evening. Quite a number of young people were present and the evening was one of gayety and pleasure to all who attended.

The spring-like weather has tempted a great many persons to spend as much time as possible in the open air. Horseback riding is quite popular and nearly every afternoon parties are to be seen taking an outing. The ever popular bicycle is now more popular than ever, and morning, afternoon and evening the cycling devotees are spinning through the streets.

Three new phones have recently been added to the Florence Telephone Exchange, one to the residence of E. P. Pawley number 32, one to Jerome P. Chase's residence number 9, and one to the Sash, Door and Blind Factory number 31. It is reported they will soon run a line to Sumter and from there to Augusta, Ga. They now have lines connecting Augusta and Atlanta, and expect to connect these lines with New York City. This will be very convenient for our people in the South.—Florence Times.

Fire.

The house of Mr. Charles Thames, of Oswego, was burned on Tuesday night, and a very few articles were saved. Mr. Thames himself narrowly escaped being burned to death. When he discovered the fire he was almost surrounded with flames. His face, hands and body were blistered before he could escape. He had only a small amount of insurance on the house and furniture.

The Lloyds Insurance.

The following letter is a reply to inquiries made by Mr. Horace Harby through his brother Mr. Walter Harby, now in New York, regarding the South and North American Lloyds and Chicago Lloyds, represented in Sumter by Mr. John R. Haynsworth:

New York, February 27th, 1895.

Mr. H. Harby: Sumter, S. C. On receipt of yours of the 25th inst., I went to see Mr. E. H. Luebers, who is our insurance broker and a man thoroughly posted about the reliability of insurance companies. He went into a great deal of detail with me about the origin and plan of organization of the South and North American Lloyds, which it is unnecessary for me to repeat here; suffice it for your purposes that he says that the policies of the South and North American Lloyds are freely accepted there; that they have paid large losses, have never defaulted on any loss, and that he considers them safe. I asked him this question, "would you advise my brother to insure with them if he can do so cheaper than with the local companies?" He replied, "yes I would." This is an expert opinion, so there is nothing more that I can do. WALTER I. HARRY.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I have used, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldrige, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Court of Sessions.

The Court of General Sessions convened Monday morning, Judge Witherspoon presiding. Solicitor Wilson is once more at his post of duty after a long and painful illness.

The Grand Jury was empanelled, and consists of a very intelligent and representative body of men. Mr. C. M. Hurst, Jr., was made foreman of the Grand Jury.

A number of indictments were given to the Grand Jury by Solicitor Wilson.

Judge Witherspoon then proceeded to charge the Grand Jury, and his charge was one of the finest and most explicit ever delivered from this Judicial Bench. He did not mince matters, but made his charge thorough and went into details, giving the law so plain as to be very readily understood by the jury.

He told the jury that under the law they would be required to serve for the three terms of court, or for one entire judicial year. He forcibly impressed upon them the fact that they were the representatives of the State and the people, and that they were under oath to see to it that all violations of the statutes were promptly investigated by them, individually and together. Their oath required them to let nothing which is brought to their attention in the line of their official duty go unnoticed and it was their duty to diligently enquire into all supposed and direct statute violations, whether of a criminal or civil nature, and when "they or he" found any thing wrong, it was "his or their" duty to report it to their body officially assembled, and see that it was investigated. It was also their duty to investigate if a charge is unworthy of the notice of the law, if Trial Justices are guilty of oppression or allow their personal feelings to enter into official actions, or judgment upon civil or criminal cases.

He touched upon the necessity of enquiring whether indictments were under the jurisdiction of a trial justice or the court of General Session, and in any case when an offense, was within the jurisdiction of a trial justice not to allow it to be sent to the Higher Court, thereby saving the time of the Higher Court.

He also brought to their attention their duty to investigate any possible case of oppression or corruption which the law does not sanction, and their duty as to keeping up with the standing of parties on the bonds of County officials, as he said, "It is possible that the bond of a County officer may be good at the time of which he qualifies for his office, and subsequent business changes or depression may render one or more of the bondsman disqualified to be on the bond. He said it was imperative that the jury see to it, that trial justices keep correct records of their official transactions, and that they bring their books and records to the Grand Jury for investigation and report. They should examine into the condition and records of all County offices, into the condition of County buildings, the comfort of the inmates of the Poor House, and the security of the jail.

Judge Witherspoon touched upon the uncomfortable conditions of County jails, and the hardships imposed upon many prisoners. He said, "I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, to particularly and diligently investigate the arrangements of your County jail for heating purposes." He said there was no telling how much severe suffering was endured during the past severe cold winter by prisoners in many county jails improperly heated. It is an outrage to lock a man up in a cell and nearly freeze him to death. Many men, he said, are locked up in cells who cannot give bond, and are merely kept there as security for their appearance at court. The law deems no man guilty until he has been tried by a jury of his county, and they should be reasonably comfortable, and not subjected to such inhuman treatment, perhaps to be afterwards honorably discharged, and as an innocent man, he has been outraged, his health and constitution ruined. The law, he said, contemplates no such punishment. He told them to give this heeding business their strict attention. He said that the sheriffs are not responsible for jails not being comfortably heated when there are no heating arrangements, as they have no means of providing them.

The Judge then carefully explained the law in reference to different indictments and the jury retired.

After the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury there was some preliminary business attended to and at 12 o'clock the court was adjourned until 2.30 p. m., in order to allow the Sheriff's and Master sales to proceed from the usual place on the Court House steps.

The Grand Jury is pushing the work before that body with unusual energy, and the court is proceeding with the cases at a rate that will clear the docket this term if no delay occurs.

Solicitor Wilson is performing his duties with his old time vigor, and his voice caused fear to possess the hearts of the law breakers. The case of Roy Robinson, by courtesy and custom known as Rev. Roy, was the most interesting feature of the afternoon session Monday. When the case was called, and Roy stood before the bar of justice he was the center of attraction. Roy pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a hog and besought the mercy of the court, saying that he had never been caught stealing before, that he stumped the State with Hampton in 1876, that he always had been a Democrat and stuck up to the white people, etc. When the Judge imposed the sentence—one year in the penitentiary and \$5 fine, Roy was profuse in his thanks, wishing the Judge a long life in this world and a residence in Heaven hereafter.

The cases disposed of by the Grand Jury and tried up to yesterday are as follows:

The State vs. Allan Bracy—Burglary. Not guilty.

The State vs. Leroy Robinson—Larceny of live stock. Plead guilty. One year and \$5.

The State vs. John Wilson—Burglary and larceny. True bill.

The State vs. Lot Polk—Assault and battery with intent to kill. True bill.

The State vs. Reese James—Larceny of live stock. True bill.

The State vs. Hampton Mills—Larceny of live stock. One year and \$5.

The State vs. George Smith and Wilson Montgomery—Larceny. Fifteen months and \$5 each.

The State vs. Guss Stanley—Assault with intent to kill. True bill.

The State vs. Elias Williams—Arson. True bill.

The State vs. Carolina Wilson—Larceny of live stock. True bill.

The State vs. Amos Singleton—Larceny of live stock. True bill.

The State vs. Hampton Alford, Cupid Moor—Larceny of live stock. True bill.

The State vs. Scipio Williams—Arson. No bill.

The State vs. Monroe D. Wheeler—House-breaking and larceny. True bill.

The State vs. Prince McKnight—Larceny of live stock. True bill.

There has been a slight change in the schedule of the Atlantic Coast Line. The train from Denmark gets here a little later than usual, arriving here a little after 6 o'clock. The train from Columbia does not wait for this one. A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. A. Lopez, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

COL. DARGAN SPEAKS AGAIN.

About five hundred people, among them a good proportion of whites, attended Col. Dargan's speech on the question of disfranchisement of the negro, on Monday.

Col. Dargan went up in the Court House at 12.30 o'clock, but it was found out that the seating capacity of the building could not accommodate the crowd, and he adjourned to the Court House square and delivered his address from the portico of the old, May address. Col. Dargan's speech lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was in every respect interesting and decidedly eloquent. Owing to the nearness of press time it is almost impossible to chronicle the speaking in full.

Col. Dargan began by saying: "Fellow-men, I will not address you as fellow-citizens, but as fellow-men." He said he was there to talk of an issue which was the most important that had ever presented itself to the people of this State, a question of Constitutional and Christian nature, a question of humanity above the din of politics, and even more far-reaching than patriotism. He then presented his views in favor of giving the negro the right to exercise his right of franchise. He recalled the injustice done the negro by disfranchising him in the past, and said, it was a great mistake and wrong; there never was nor is there any danger from the darkey if allowed to vote, it educated. History has proven that there is nothing to fear from the negro if he is treated kindly and taught to do that which is right. It is true that the State was once under negro rule, but the negro was led astray by white men, by carpet-baggers, when the negro was ignorant; but educate him and he will be glad to put the white man in office and keep him there, provided the white man in office treated the negro fairly and kindly. He had nothing to fear from the crowd of negroes present. He recited history and the bible to show that the negro was a brother of the white man, and it was the duty of his white brother to educate him and teach him the gospel. Jesus Christ commanded this to be done. White supremacy is not in danger, and you can educate the negro, let him vote, treat him kindly and he will follow and not try to lead or rule the white man. He paid his respects to Tillman and the News and Courier, and poured hot shot into Tillman, Irbly and Evans, and fired into the News and Courier about entering into a compromise compact to defraud the negro. He quoted history and the bible, and told some very truthful things. His speech, while strong and historical, was not bitter nor of an incendiary nature, but he confined himself to facts which are on record and can not be disputed. His remarks did not savor of social equality, nor of a nullification of white supremacy, but on the other hand he plainly told the negro what his position was, who and what he was, where he should get to, and when to stay there. His audience was attentive and respectful.

A Tobacco Warehouse. The City of Sumter is in the ring as a tobacco market and notice is now given that she will use every effort to become the tobacco center of South Carolina. By the deal Wednesday with the Atlantic Coast Line the city obtained possession of two buildings that will serve admirably as tobacco warehouses, and that could not be more advantageously located. It will be only necessary to secure some live business man to undertake the management of the warehouses and properly advertise the market to build up a large and profitable trade in this city. Tobacco has come to stay as a crop in South Carolina, and the live and progressive towns will be the ones to begin with the beginning to handle the crop and make the profits that most otherwise go to other states.

The city made a good trade with the railroad when all the facts are considered, and if the matter is pushed with energy, coupled with good judgment, the town may realize a great deal more from the trade than it would have been possible to have obtained had the council insisted that the railroad pay the full market value of the property. If the trade be the means of building up a successful tobacco market here, Sumter should consider herself lucky. When the experience of Darlington with the C. S. & N. R. R., is compared with Sumter's no one can help feeling that Sumter is indeed lucky. Darlington paid out \$80,000 and gets nothing for it, while Sumter paid out \$1,800 and takes the trade of the shop hands and employees of the road for about six years, one thousand dollars in cash and two large buildings that will be used as tobacco warehouses.

The bottling up of Sumter by the Coast Line and the abandonment of the shops and general offices are pretty bad for the city, but the city comes out much better than might have been expected. And besides, it is said that the Coast Line will, at no very distant day, re-open the shops here for the purpose of repairing engines and coaches used on this end of their lines. It is to be hoped that this rumor has some foundation.

Supervisor of Registration, W. S. James, was in his office Monday for registration of all qualified voters. There was a big rush for registration certificates for the Constitutional Convention election. The large number of darkies present is a criterion of the correctness of Ostendorf's assertion that "the republicans are organizing for registration." The Supervisor will be at his office in the Court House building for ten consecutive days, (Sunday excepted), beginning Monday, for registration of all qualified voters, and every democrat should go and look after his registration certificate, and also try and see to it that every other democrat does the same.

Supervisor James has been kept busy registering voters all day. There has been a crowd of negroes packed around the door of his office from the time he opened, and but very few white people have presented themselves for registration. This is an indication of one of two things. Either the white people take little interest in the matter or few of them are without registration certificates. Those who are without certificates are making a serious mistake in not making application for registration at once, for the rush will be greater, as the time for registration draws to an end. Without doubt the last few days that the Supervisor has his nooks open will find a much larger and more eager crowd than at present, and those who postpone registration until then may find themselves crowded out.

The water has been pumped out of the Graded School cellar and the school exercises under the supervision of the teachers were resumed in the building this morning. The regular exercises will be resumed next Monday the 11th instant. The school had holiday Tuesday on account of removing from the houses on Sumter Street where the school has been conducted during the past two weeks.

The stockholders of the Sumter Track and Park Association will meet in the office of A. C. Phelps Co. to-morrow, for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year.

The dinner at Schwartz Bros' old stand, on Main Street Monday, given by the Sisters of Mercy, assisted by their lady friends, was a success, and the net proceeds amounted to over one hundred dollars. There was enough food not needed to enable the ladies to give a lunch Tuesday, which of course, netted the proceeds. The Sisters of Mercy will reserve their success and the patron will do well to show their appreciation of these kind and worthy Christian ladies by a liberal patronage.

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Railroad Notes.

President W. G. Elliott, of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and General Manager J. Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, arrived in the city last Wednesday in General Manager Kenly's private car. They came on business connected with the transfer of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad to the Coast Line and remained in the city until next day. These gentlemen were seen by a representative of this paper, but they had no information that they cared to give out for publication.

General Manager Kenly and Col. W. G. Elliott met City Council and a committee of citizens in the Mayor's office Wednesday morning and discussed the question of the city's title to the land upon which the C. S. & N. shops and depots are situated. Col. Elliott made a statement in relation to the attitude of the Atlantic Coast Line towards the City of Sumter, and explained that it was the intention of the system to do everything in its power to build up the city as it was to the interest of the road to do so, having a great deal of property here.

In regard to the land at the C. S. & N. depot he asked that the city give the land to the company without condition, except that the road will permit the city to have the use of the warehouses at a nominal sum, and that the warehouses could be used as a tobacco warehouse by the citizens who desire to establish a tobacco market here.

No action was taken on this request, but the Mayor appointed the following committee of citizens to meet with council and the railroad officials at 3 o'clock. When the matter should be taken up and disposed of. At the conference at 3.30 o'clock Geo. E. W. Moise, as chairman of the committee of citizens, reviewed the conditions upon which the city purchased the tract of land for \$1880 and decided it to the C. S. & N. R. R.

He emphasized the fact that the C. S. & N. had not complied with the conditions of the deed, and that the Coast Line by abandoning the repair shops and general offices would not only violate the conditions of the deed, but also injure the city to the extent of \$100,000 per year, as the C. S. & N. had paid out that amount in wages to hands employed in the city. Should the land be forfeited to the city the road would not have even the right of way into the city.

Therefore the committee had come to the conclusion that it would be a just and equitable settlement of the matter for the road to pay the city \$1,000 and the use of the warehouses that the road will not need. He also called attention to the fact that the Council could not give away the land for which \$1,800 had been paid seven years ago, as it was the property of the people of the city and did not belong to the Council.

After consultation Messrs. Elliot and Kenly accepted the proposition of the committee and council.

Three more A. C. L. locomotives have arrived for service on the C. S. & N. This makes six new engines that have been received.

A number of A. C. L. coaches and a material train are also on the yard and will be put into service at once. All the engines and rolling stock that were leased by the C. S. & N. have been side tracked in the yard so as to be out of the way and ready for delivery to the company owning them when called for. The engines have been "killed" and will be hauled away and a freight mileage of 20 cents per mile will be charged.

The Coast Line is having a telephone station put up at the junction of the main line with the C. S. & N. track, and the conductors of all trains on the latter road will be required to telephone to the depot, the arrival of his train at the junction and wait for orders before proceeding to the depot. Messrs. Telephones will be used at the signal stations.

The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad is now a thing of the past and even the name is to be used no longer. The shops were closed Thursday night and within a few days all the workmen, who have been employed in the shops will leave for other places. General Manager Kenly has informed the men that the A. C. L., will issue them passes to any point that the system reaches if they apply for them.

The one hundred and thirty-eight men discharged from the C. S. & N. R. R., were paid off Friday morning, by Mr. C. L. Martin. The men went in groups of two or three to receive their money, and it was not the most cheerful countenances that they wore, nor is it to be wondered at that they were not. To be thrown out of employment at this time is not a very elevating incident, and is not conducive to an exuberance of spirits.

Passenger Conductors W. E. Ziegler and W. H. Simpson, freight conductors W. D. Polk and J. B. Gregory, and engineers P. P. Polk and Witt House and John Wolf have been assigned by the Coast Line to serve on the C. S. & N. branch.

The friends of Mr. B. K. DeLorme will hear with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that he has been transferred to Bennettsville by the Atlantic Coast Line, and will have charge of the depot at that point, which is the most important station on the line of the C. S. & N., since the depots here and in Darlington have been discontinued. His friends will be glad to know that his abilities have been recognized by the Coast Line officials, but they will regret that he will be forced to remove from Sumter.

The new schedule on the C. S. & N. went into effect Friday morning and trains composed of A. C. L. rolling stock went out for the first time. The Passenger train leaves Pregals at 8.30 a. m., arrives Sumter 10.32 a. m., leaves Sumter 10.35; arrives Hamlet 1.40 p. m. Returning, leaves Hamlet 2.10 p. m., arrives Sumter, 5.08 p. m., arrives Pregals 7.21 p. m.

Mr. Eugene Hogan, who together with his entire family, was poisoned about ten days ago from eating biscuits, has recovered sufficiently to be out at his place of business since Monday. He looks pretty weak yet, and suffered a great deal. Mrs. Hogan is still quite ill, also the children; but all are out of danger. Mr. Hogan says it has been discovered that Roush on Rats was the poison used, and that the poison was put into the lard that was used to mix the dough, and the lard that was used to mix the dough was what was first supposed. He says that about a box of Roush on Rats was put into about six pounds of lard, and that fortunately there was not enough of the lard used to contain enough of the poison to kill them. He said, if as first supposed, the flour had been poisoned that it is quite likely that all would have died; of course the large amount of flour used would have materially increased the quantity of poison.

Scrofula, salt rheum, and all disease of the blood, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, and catarrh, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Specimen Cases. S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his