

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.

The Sumter Watchman 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.

When the prosecutions of dispensers who are short in their accounts begins there will be another wall. They will pray for deliverance from the hands of their friends.

Bryan is making the greatest campaign on record and his success is so striking that some Democrats, who prefer either Palmer or McKinley want him to stop speaking.

Tillman has been howled down in Pennsylvania. How the recollections of 1890 must have crowded into his memory!

The Republicans in this State are re-organizing for the campaign, and they will make an effort to elect congressmen in several districts. If they have an opportunity they will cooperate with the goldbug democrats.

The General Assembly has the power to investigate the dispensary scandal and an investigation that does investigate should be held under legislative sanction. The investigation yesterday was a tiresome subterfuge.

The papers that supported Evans for the Senate are protesting against further remarks concerning his Excellency, since he is down. This is high ground and is very well taken, but how would have these identical papers treated Judge Earle had he been the one to go down? That's the question.

Messrs. W. R. Davie, W. W. Ball and Frank Evans, the representative gold standard democrats of South Carolina, have issued an address to the people of South Carolina. The key note of the address is, "Make no mistake, fellow Democrats; Bryanism is but Tillmanism on a national scale." The address will have but little effect in this State, or outside of it. The attempt to convince the masses that the election of Bryan means anarchy and worse evils will be as futile as was the attempt to convince the majority of the voters of this State that the triumph of Tillmanism would ruin the State. The people are filled with unrest, the result of conditions that deprive them of the just rewards of honest toil, and they are convinced that relief can be obtained only through a change in the financial system and an expansion of the currency. There is no use attempting to stem the tide; the contest is between the producing classes and the class that lives on the tribute exacted by the power of entrenched capital. The address condemns Bryan for appealing to class feeling, passion and prejudice, and yet the address appeals to the feeling against Tillmanism, and the effort throughout is to establish the assertion that Tillmanism and Bryanism are one and the same, and that anarchy and communism will be the inevitable result of the triumph of democracy under the leadership of Bryan.

We do not understand what the action of Council on the tax license petition may indicate. Postponing action until the City Clerk can prepare a report exhibiting the amount of taxes paid by the signers of the petition may mean that Council will not grant the request unless the petition represents those who pay at least one half of the taxes received by the city. If this surmise be correct, Council has established a precedent of attaching a value to a man's vote proportionate to the number of dollars he represents. If Council does not intend taking this view of the matter it seems that instead of calling for a report as to the amount of taxes paid by the petitioners the call would have been for a report showing whether a majority of the taxpayers of the city had signed the petition.

The determination of George W. Murray and his associates to carry the election law of the State into the courts creates no surprise. This course has been anticipated for some time and the result is not looked forward to with any uneasiness. The law itself is beyond the reach of the

courts, and unless a case can be established that the law has been unfairly and illegally enforced to the injury of a particular class of citizens the action to be instituted by Murray and coadjutors will fall flat. And it is more than apt to fall.

The nomination of Col. R. M. Wallace for Governor by the regular Republicans is consistent with their professions. He is a regular, old line Republican and has been identified with the party since the reconstruction era. So with the nomination of Dr. Samps Pope by the Lily White faction. Dr. Pope has a varied political record. Within the past six years he has been a rabid Reformer, a reformed Reformer, an independent and now a Republican. The faction he represents at present is made up of a motley aggregation of recruits from all political parties and factions, and they are not second to any organization on the face of the earth in the intense eagerness for office and spoils that urges it forward to the contest in the political arena. Both organizations are living and laboring in hope of the election of McKinley, and the nomination of a State ticket is but a preliminary skirmish to the battle that will rage over the division of the spoils in the event of the election of the Republican ticket. Then the fun for onlookers will begin in earnest and the way the black and tan and lily white fur will fly will be a most amusing and delectable spectacle.

The gold standard advocates are fond of quoting the great bankers of the world in support of the assertion that a currency system based on gold is much more stable than one based on gold and silver.

It is noticeable, however, that they do not quote the opinion of Baron Rothschild, the greatest banker in the world. In 1887, Hon. Edward S. Pierrepont, the American minister to England, asked Baron Rothschild "if a single gold currency was really more stable than one composed of gold and silver?" The Baron replied "that the contrary was the fact, and cited England and France in confirmation of his statement, that where there was but a single standard the fluctuation was larger; that when gold was drawn from England to the continent for any cause all the solicitude concentrated upon the single gold standard; gold being the sole legal tender and so one knowing to what extent it would be drawn away, all the panic and alarm fell upon it, but with a double currency like France, if gold was drawn to England it caused no panic in France, because she had a large reserve of legal tender silver upon which she could fall back, and which of course would not be drawn to a gold country; and he repeated that a bimetallic currency was more stable than a single currency."

Mr. Pierrepont published a resume of his interview with Baron Rothschild in the North American Review in February, 1889; therefore the Baron's opinion is a matter of record and the gold advocates have no excuse for ignoring it.

THE DISPENSARY INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the dispensary scandal by the State Board of Control was held last week. The report of the investigation would fill more than twelve columns, and it all amounts to exactly nothing. Gov. Evans, Commissioner Mixson, Secretary of State Trappin, S. W. Scraggs, B. B. Evans, J. W. Mixson and W. T. Mixson were examined. No new facts were brought out, and the matter now stands in the same shape that it did immediately subsequent to the publication of the Evans and Mixson letters.

The Board did not render a decision, postponing action until the next meeting. All of the witnesses confined themselves to explaining what had already been told and made no new revelations.

The investigation has been productive of nothing and it may as well have not been held.

Neuralgia and Nervous Prostration. Charleston, S. C., Sept. 2, 1896—I suffered with neuralgia and nervous prostration, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me. Ida L. H. Bright, 16 Water St.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

The celebrated Jackson Square Cigars for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

KING COTTON'S SLAVES.

Mr. Wallace P. Reed, for many years a leading member of the staff of the Atlanta Constitution, recently contributed an article under the above caption to the New York Independent, which, while not a libel in toto on the South, conveys a most enormous and misleading idea of the industrial condition in this section and will tend to discourage those who contemplate removing from the North and West to the South. He draws the most gloomy picture of the financial condition of the average cotton planter and predicts that those who come to the South from other sections will ultimately and inevitably fall into a bondage of debt and misery from which there is no escape. He says: "The farmer from New England or the Northwest, who settles in the cotton belt on an average farm, with cash enough to run him for the first year, will probably find himself in debt at the end of ten years; and worse than all, he will be some country merchants slave, doomed to toil without hope of reward for the remainder of his life. * * * They will be lucky indeed if they save enough out of the wreck to carry them back to their old homes."

The motive or animus of the writer cannot be conceived. It is true that many cotton farmers have been brought into the deplorable condition he describes by an unreasoning adherence to the single crop idea, planting cotton only and buying everything else they require, but fortunately this class of farmers has steadily decreased year by year during the last ten years, and to-day there are many farmers, who were, ten years ago, struggling beneath what appeared to be a hopeless burden of debt, independent and free of debt, producing provisions in abundance living at home and selling their cotton as a surplus money crop. What has been accomplished by these men against such great disadvantages can be achieved also by others who labor industriously and intelligently and live economically.

Fortunately for the South the biased and jaundiced views of Mr. Reed have not been permitted to pass unchallenged to her detriment at a time when thousands of Northern and Western farmers, the very class of settlers most to be desired and most welcome in the South, are turning their eyes southward with the serious intention of making their homes here. Several influential and widely circulated journals have controverted his statements with an array of convincing and irrefutable facts. Several prominent and able men who are known from one end of the country to the other and whose words carry weight and conviction with them have prepared and published articles demonstrating the one sidedness of Mr. Reed's statements and the unsoundness of his conclusions. Of these articles that from the pen of Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Southern States Magazine is the most comprehensible and convincing. It covers the ground fully, and leaves Mr. Reed a convicted pessimist of the worst type and false prophet of the section for which he assumes to speak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Neb.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

"For five weeks I lived on cold water, so to speak," writes a man who suffered terribly from indigestion. He could hardly keep anything on his stomach. What stayed, wasn't properly digested and gave him terrible pain. This is not an uncommon case. Dyspeptics don't get enough nourishment. They are generally thin and weak. They may eat enough, but they don't digest enough. Much of what they eat turns into poison. If this keeps on there's no telling what disease they may get next. That's why it is best to take Shaker Digestive Cordial, as soon as symptoms of indigestion appear. It cures all the evils of indigestion, and prevents the evils which indigestion causes. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines sold on easy terms, and exchanged for old ones at the Sumter Music House, in Masonic Temple.

A choice selection of high grade five and ten cent cigars for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co. Ball players supplied at catalogue prices by I. G. Osteen & Co. Buy from them and save money.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof. Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts. GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 30, 1893. Paris Medicole Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—we sold last year 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

SOLD—No Cure, No Pay, by A. J. China J. P. W. DeLorme, J. S. Highson & Co.

State of South Carolina

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, HENRY A. SCURRY, has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, of the Estate of and effects of JAMES T. SCURRY, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said James T. Scurry, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and do appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter, S. C., on October 8, 1896, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1896. THOS. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, MRS. M. E. REMBERT, (Widow) has made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of THOMAS H. REMBERT, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said THOMAS H. REMBERT, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and do appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter, S. C., on October 8, 1896, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1896. THOS. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS of A. F. Cousar, deceased, will receive propositions for the purchase of the various tracts of land of his Estate, in and near Bishopville, in whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. Good titles will be made, the attorneys of mortgages consenting. JAMES E. COUSAR, JOHN R. COUSAR, JOHN R. COUSAR, Qualified Executors. Bishopville, Sep. 10, 1896 9-23-96.

Notice!

AFTER an experience of twenty-eight years in the Cabinet shop of Mr. J. D. Craig, the undersigned have gone into the business of repairing and cleaning furniture, on their own account, and being confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction, respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Sumter and vicinity. The preparing and dressing of dead bodies for burial will be promptly and carefully attended to. Shop opposite the Episcopal church. PETERSON & CUTBERT. Sept. 1st, 1896. Sumter, S. C.

A Terrible Collision.

Hard Times Struck Low Prices.



There has been an awful smash-up among manufacturers,

And importers lately, who, finding themselves suddenly in a tight squeeze, have been compelled to let go the lever of prices and jump for a place of safety. Some of them have landed right on our premises and have begged us so hard to help them out of their difficulty, allowing us to name our figures, that we haven't been able to resist.

We have bought as much as we needed that escaped injury and we now offer the same to our patrons from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other houses ask for the same goods.

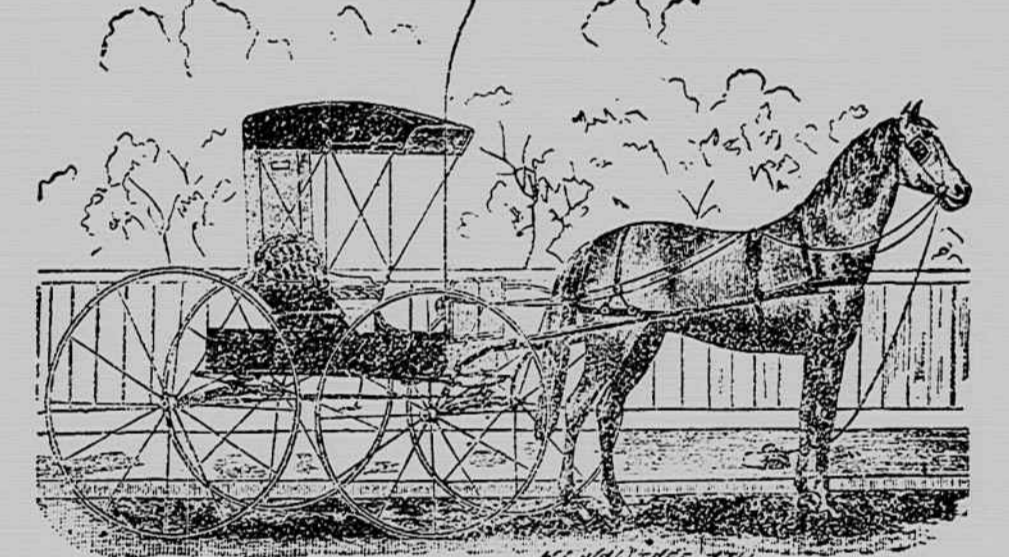
There may never be such a collision again. Avail yourself of these Low Prices.

You are cordially invited to call whether for the purpose of purchasing or not, and get posted on the Cloak and Cape, Blanket and Carpet, House Furnishing and Domestic Stock.

The Sumter Dry Goods Co.,

Corner Main and Liberty Streets. Sept 23

"WHAT IS THIS?"



"It is a cut of a Horse and Buggy."

"Where can you best buy horses and buggies?" "From a party who says he is selling them lower than ever before." "How do you know this is so?" "Well, he says words don't count much, but come around and see. He says he buys for cash, discounts his bills and takes advantage of everything which will enable him to buy cheaply, and is therefore in a position to meet and compass competition. His name is

H. HARBY.

September 21. Sumter, S. C.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF SUMTER.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C. Paid up Capital \$75,000.00 Surplus and Profits 14,500.00 Additional Liability of Stockholders in excess of their stock \$75,000.00 Total protection to Depositors \$164,500.00 Transacts a General Banking Business. Careful attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October. R. M. WALLACE, President. L. S. Cannon, Cashier. Aug. 7.

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AFTER an experience of twenty-eight years in the Cabinet shop of Mr. J. D. Craig, the undersigned have gone into the business of repairing and cleaning furniture, on their own account, and being confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction, respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Sumter and vicinity. The preparing and dressing of dead bodies for burial will be promptly and carefully attended to. Shop opposite the Episcopal church. PETERSON & CUTBERT. Sept. 1st, 1896. Sumter, S. C.

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

8,000 Merchants sell Hawkes' Spectacles successfully. Half of them handle other Spectacles without success. Showing the Great Popularity of HAWKES' GLASSES over all others. These Famous Glasses are fitted to the eye Dr. A. J. China's Drug Store, Sumter, S. C. Dec. 11-96.

