

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1897.

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.

The State Fair is the feature of the week for South Carolina. Thousands will spend their annual holiday in Columbia, and it will be their own fault if they do not have a good time. The fair itself will be as good, if not better than last year, while the supplementary attractions are of a superior order. The military feature alone should be the means of increasing the attendance several thousand; the foot ball game is a drawing card and the entries for the races are more numerous than for several years. The indications are all in favor of a great fair and a great crowd—If the weather will but do its part.

The Charaw Fair is being extensively advertised and there are evidences that it is to be a success, second only to the State Fair. We have received premium lists and advertising matter of attractive character from Mr. F. B. Jones, General Manager, who has been hustling for several months to make the fair a success. The fair opens on Nov. 22d and closes Nov. 26th. As Thanksgiving Day falls on the 26th there will doubtless be a crowd in attendance that day equal to one of the big days at the State Fair. On Tuesday, Nov. 23d, Senator Tillman will deliver an address, and there are many other attractions to draw crowds and entertain them after they arrive. The horse and bicycle races are leading features of the exhibition, and handsome purses are offered to the winners of every event. One thousand dollars will be given away in premiums.

To Reduce Cotton Acreage.

Jackson, Nov. 1.—The farmers of this section have been preparing to organize a union, or alliance, for the purpose of reducing the acreage of cotton.

It is more aggressive than the Cotton Planters' Protective association, and has come strong and very binding provisions to it.

The following are some of the provisions of the plan:

1. Every land owner or farm laborer is eligible.
2. No member will be allowed to plant more than one acre to every three in cultivation.
3. The whole union will be composed of the cotton-growing States. Each State will have a union, and each county and each district a union.
4. It will be an out-bound organization, but not necessarily a secret society. The penalties for violating any of the rules are very severe and will cause the average to be reduced in fact. For instance, each district will have a surveyor who will measure all the crops after planting is done, and a man who has planted more than allowed by the society will forfeit two bales to the acre for every excessive acre he has planted, to go into the treasury of the association. No member will employ a laborer except for wages, who is not a member, and no member will work a man's land whose owner is not a member. They will not patronize a merchant or a railroad that deals with men who are not members. They mean to reduce the cotton crop or die in the attempt. The president of the county union will be authorized to employ the county surveyor to investigate every suspicious case. After he has compared the digest stock returns with the average of the returns of the union's surveyor, the unions' surveyor would forfeit all his compensation for any mistake he had made.

The increased acreage in grain crops would prevent millions of dollars from leaving the cotton States. The system would improve the lands 100 per cent in 10 years. The improvement in cattle and stock would be immense. The increase of home made manure would save more than the farmers clear on their crops now. There are hundreds of other advantages too numerous to mention.

There should be a convention called at once and the plan of organization discussed.

**Johnson's
Chill and
Fever
Tonic
Cures Fever
In One Day.**

Henry George's Theory.

The New Orleans Picayune has a very good and brief summary of the George system. It says:

Henry George's political economy is based on the assumption that all human beings are entitled to an equal share in the enjoyment of this world and all that is in it. No individual should be allowed to have any more of the earth and its products than is necessary for his personal maintenance, and the land or substance of our globe should be free for all. As a consequence, any large ownership, or any ownership of land at all, is a wrong upon those who have none. In this view of the matter the great land owners, whether in cities or in the country, are outraging the natural rights of their less successful fellows.

But since this private ownership of the substance of the earth has been allowed to exist for so many ages, it cannot be broken up without a bloody revolution, and Mr. George's remedy is to lay such a tax upon all lands as will absorb all the profits, and barely leave to the owner enough to pay him for the care of the property. This would virtually be the assuming of ownership by the government of all lands and the renting of them to the owners, who would be really tenants.

The George policy proposes to raise all the money required for the uses of government from a tax on the lands alone, so that there would be no tariff or any other restraints or tributes laid upon the business of the people. But it is easy to see that the assumption by the government of ownership over all the real estate in the country would fall far short of satisfying the people. There would still be vast accumulations of wealth, just as there are now. The lands are only a portion of the accumulated riches.

The rich men would be able to rent from the government as much land as might be needed for their uses, while the poor who to-day cannot buy land would not then be able to rent it. Therefore this land socialism would entirely fail of its avowed object, which is to establish an equal distribution of wealth.

But the only difficulty would be in taking the first step. Be that the assumption by the government of the ownership of all lands, or all railways and other private corporations, the movement would ultimately aim at the seizure and distribution of all property, or its administration by the government for the common use.

It is not intended here to do more than present a mere outline of Henry George's political philosophy, and certainly not to discuss it in detail. But the candid observer must see that Mr. George, in his effort to solve the problem of the equal distribution of wealth among mankind, has lost sight of the extraordinary inequalities in the personal endowments of individuals, through the exercise of which some have discovered, developed, created or collected vast wealth, while others have done nothing in that direction.

If all adult men were equal in physical, mental and moral qualities, there would be some assurance that wealth once divided would remain so, and be properly used. But when the actual differences in men are considered, such a distribution could not be maintained for even a short period, for very soon some would have all, and others would have nothing of their newly acquired possessions.

But there is no desire here to disparage either the ability or the philanthropic designs of Henry. He was filled with pity for the distress in the world, and he devoted his great mind to the devising of some means for its wholesale amelioration. All such attempts heretofore made have failed, and it appears from the very nature of man that only divine wisdom can ever right the evils which George, in a spirit of the highest benevolence, has attempted to remedy.

CHARGE OF HEROES ON THE TREASURY.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the secretary of the interior was made to-day.

There were added to the rolls during the year 50,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3,971 pensioners who had been previously dropped, a total of 54,072.

Losses were 31,960 by death, 1,704 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,143 by legal limitation (minors), 2,683 for failure to claim pensions for three years and 3,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122.

The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution, though it has been anticipated by my predecessors in office that such would be the fact. Seven widows of Revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of Revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls.

The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was \$139,799,242.12, and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was \$150,475.23, a total of \$139,949,717. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of \$1,584,480.

Make it clear as sunlight that, when you demand some article advertised in this paper, you want precisely that article, and nothing else.

O. P. Knocking Out the Dispensary Profits.

OCT., 1897, OVER \$43,000 BEHIND OCT. 1896.

The original package competition throughout the State is steadily eating a very large hole in the sales of the dispensaries. Month by month the effect becomes more marked, until now the volume of dispensary sales has been reduced by at least a third, as compared with last year's record, when there was no competition and when the dispensary people had absolute sway and could fix whatever prices they chose.

Commissioner Vance's report to the State board of control at their last meeting showed a falling off in sales for September of \$37,355.90, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

At the board's meeting next week Commissioner Vance will report that the slump for October, 1897, as compared with October, 1896, is \$43,166.15.

In spite of all this, however, Commissioner Vance is making a business success of the institution, as the records will show, and he now stands ready to pay the first money to the state treasurer for the public school fund that has been paid for this purpose since the dispensary has been in operation. He has \$20,000 on hand, ready to be turned into this fund, and will so report to the board, which fully verifies his prediction publicly made a month ago.

He further stated to a Register reporter yesterday that in December he would have \$25,000 for the same fund, and the first of January he would "come again with an equal amount, o p 's or no o p 's."

As to Mr. Vance's success with the business, it is due him to state that the records show that just previous to the time he assumed charge of the institution the board required eighteen months within which to turn in \$100,000 of profits, while during the time has been at the helm, since last May, the profits have amounted \$112,000, inclusive of the \$20,000 he will turn in next week.

In his report next week Commissioner Vance will submit the following significant statement:

Cash received Oct., 1896,	\$135,063.88
Cash received Oct., 1897,	91,889.15
Difference	\$43,166.15

I attribute this large difference somewhat to the competition of the original package shops, and blind tigers, but principally to the low price of cotton, and the general depressed financial condition of the county.

If affords me pleasure to inform you that notwithstanding this large difference in cash received, that we have met promptly every obligation of the state dispensary when presented, and that I now have \$20,000 ready to pay to the free school fund.—The Register

**Take JOHNSON'S
CHILL & FEVER
TONIC.**

POLICEMAN KILLED AND BIG LIQUOR MEN ARRESTED FOR CRIME

Atlanta, Nov. 8.—Patrolman J. T. Ponder was killed here to night at 7 o'clock while he was shadowing a supposed burglar who had entered the wholesale whiskey house of L. Steinar. The officer saw a man enter the building and he followed him. When the officer struck a match to light his way, he was fired upon five times by an assassin. He died in a few minutes.

Early this morning the business of Steinar was placed in the hands of a receiver and Officer Ponder knew the house had been closed by the sheriff when he saw the man enter the building. The police intimate that some member of the firm, endeavoring to secure money from the vault, entered and finding himself discovered, killed the only eye witness, who was Officer Ponder. Steinar was immediately placed under arrest and is now being subjected to a critical examination. Other members of the firm are under arrest and the investigation has created a tremendous sensation in the city.

When the receiver left the building this afternoon, he locked the big vault and turned the combination. After the assassination, the vault was found unlocked and a bunch of keys were picked up near the vault. All who are under arrest deny knowing anything about the tragedy.

The Anti-Football Bill.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8.—Representative Cole's football bill prohibiting match of prize games of football or games of football where admission fees are charged, came up in the house to-day with a favorable report from the general judiciary committee, with an amendment striking out "games of like character." This was adopted and the bill passed without discussion by a vote of 91 to 3.

Master's Sale.

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER, 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 December, next, 1897, (being the 6th day of said month) between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the real estate in each case described, on the terms in each case specified:

Robert C. McFaddin, plaintiff, against John R. Cousar and others, Executors, W. F. B. Haynsworth and B. P. Barron, Executors, and M. E. Muldrow, defendants.

That tract of land devised by T. Rees English by the 3d clause of his will to A. F. Cousar and T. B. Cousar as three hundred and twenty acres of land, lying near Pudding Swamp, once known as the Hancock land and bounded by lands of H. Harby, Theo. Tomlinson and Mrs. Nestitt.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year with interest thereon from the date of sale, until fully paid, secured by the bond of the purchaser and his mortgage of the premises sold. Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and recording.

Mark Reynolds, plaintiff against Martha Keith, Kate Douglas, Malinda Brown, Rebecca Sanders, Sarah Geddis, Wm. Singleton, William Singleton, Jr., Thomas Singleton, Kate Pinckney, Ophelia Brown, Caesar Singleton, Jeff Singleton, Edward Singleton, Scipio Singleton, Henry Singleton, Benj. Singleton, Agnes Singleton, Rebecca Singleton, (the last 12 named being children of Clarissa Singleton deceased), Elizabeth Keith, Hannah Keith, Eliza Keith and Nollie Keith, (the last 4 named being children of Jefferson Keith, Jr. deceased), heirs at-law and distributees of Jefferson Keith, the elder, deceased.

All that parcel or tract of land with the buildings thereon, situate in the County and State aforesaid, containing twenty-five acres; bounded on Southwest by Cane Savannah Road; on North by land of Estate of Marcus Sumter, and East by land of Estate of Dr. M. Reynolds, and South by land of Essex Taylor; being the same tract conveyed to me by Dr. M. Reynolds by deed, recorded with plat, in R. M. C. office, book "U U" page 494. Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for necessary papers.

Robt. M. Jenkins and John W. McCoy, co-partners as Jenkins & McCoy, plaintiffs, against J. M. Reid, defendant.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate at Gregg's Roads, County aforesaid, measuring and containing (7) seven acres, be the same more or less, and butting and bounding North on the public road known as the Camden road, East on the public road leading to Mayesville, South on land of H. D. Corbett, and West on land late of J. M. Reid, now of R. M. Plowden. Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for necessary papers.

Robt. C. McFaddin, assignee, plaintiff, against Thos. E. Richardson, A. M. Richardson and others, defendants.

All that lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Sumter and State aforesaid and known as "Sherwood," containing seventy acres and bounded North by lands of James Caldwell, East by lands of Dr. M. S. Moore (the Charleston and Camden road dividing the same from the tract herein conveyed), South by lands now or formerly of D. B. McLaurin and West by lands of McLaurin and West by lands of McLaurin & Caldwell.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, payable annually till paid, secured by mortgage of the premises sold, with privilege to purchaser to pay more than one-third, or the whole of the purchase money in cash as he may elect.

Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and recording.

W. H. INGRAM, Master of Sumter County.

Nov. 9.

Estate of Wm. W. Boykin, Dec'd.

I WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County, on December 10th, 1897, for a final Discharge as Admr. of aforesaid Estate.

W. D. SCARBOROUGH, Admr.

Nov. 10—4t.

ARE YOU NEEDING AN IRON SAFE?

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the Alpine Fire and Burglar Proof Safe Company. I am prepared to offer liberal terms to those who are in need of a good safe. For prices and terms address

J. A. RENNO, Sumter, S. C.

Feb 24.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED BY TAKING "OUR NATIVE HERBS,"

the Great Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator.

200 DAY'S TREATMENT \$1.00. Containing a Registered Guarantee. 32 page Book and Testimonials, FREE Sent by mail, postage paid. Sold only by Agents for

ALONZO O. BLISS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 3—4t.

NOTICE.

Under Insolvent Debtor's Act.

JOHN GRANT HAVING FILED HIS Petition for Discharge Under the Insolvent Debtor's Act, in the Court of Common Pleas for Sumter County, Now Therefore, It is Ordered, That the Petitioner be brought before the Court, and also all creditors at whose suit such persons stand charged, as well as all other Creditors to whom he shall be indebted, be hereby summoned to be and appear before me, the undersigned, in my office, at Sumter Court House, on the 21th day of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SHEPARD NASH, C. C. C. P. & G. S.

Nov. 2, 1897—3t.

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, Dec. 2d, at 7 1/2 p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.



Winter is Coming

and is now on the way from the frozen noses, and possibly "toes" of our Klondyke friends. So the ladies should be prepared to give her a warm reception by encasing the "toes" of the school children and her own dainty foot in a pair of our handsome, strong comfortable and durable shoes. Our Ladies' and Men's shoes, and our handsome Shoes for children's wear, combine the best points of merit.

Large Line of Trunks and Valises. BULTMAN & BRO.

Nov 3—v



Exact reproduction of our \$8 Suits when worn.

DON'T BUY A CHEAP SUIT.

Buy a good suit as cheap as possible. This you can do from

D. J. CHANDLER,
THE CLOTHIER.

Our Suits at \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22 are undoubtedly the best values ever offered by any reliable house. Our stock is large and you will hardly have any trouble in getting suited.

Sep 2—3m

**CATTLE
WANTED.
H. Harby.**

Sumter, S. C., November 5, 1897.

BEATING A GOOD HORSE, if you have one of your own, is easy when you have such a light running gear, light weight buggy and one made strong as steel, such as you will find in our superior stock. Lightness, fine springs, superior woodwork and workmanship is combined with beauty and low price in our buggies, runabouts, surreys, carts, &c.

See our \$20 farm one horse wagon.

H. HARBY.

