THE WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON.

The Watchman and Southron.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

J. A. MOOD. M. D. } EDITORS.
D. B. ANDERSON, }

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,122,121 bales against 2,978,352 bales last year.

McLean, the would-be-assassin of the Queen, is 27 years old, and the doctors pronounce him sane.

Hazael won the walking match in New York, having made 600 miles in six days, the greatest score on record.

Jim Richardson, a native African, 82 years of age, was found dead in the road near Manning on the 27th ult.

Mr. Evins has been selected to represent South Carolina on the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

The monument erected by Queen Victoria to her late faithful subject and friend Beaconsfield, has just been completed.

Thirty-nine business failures occurred in the Southern States during the past week; the total throughout the country was 137.

Arthur has announced that the term of official mourning has ended, and that he will give a dinner next week at the White House to certain friends in the Congress.

Gen. Hancock described to a reporter the effects of the floods as seen in his recent visit to the Southwest; hundreds of square miles of the country are desolate; the distress in the flooded regions is beyond description; he urges Northern and Western people to come to the rescue and send help at once.

Thirty-eight miles of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad in Arkansas is under water. At Helena the overflow is two inches higher. In the neighborhood of Little Rock the country is under water for miles and boats are the only means of transportation. On Red River the distress is very great.

The Senate has declined an invitation to send a committee to New Orleans to participate in the celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river. It very properly considers that the Senators had better be at Washington attending to their business, instead of going on junketing tours.

A New York lady, who was traveling in Ohio, gave a baby her gold watch to play with, and the baby gulped it down and cried for more. What they can't swallow in that State must be over a foot in width.

A little girl was fatally poisoned in Brooklyn last week by eating molasses candy, and a companion was made quite sick from the same cause. It is thought the candy was made in a copper kettle not thoroughly cleaned, and thereby was contaminated with deadly copper compounds.

Ten Nihilists, one of whom is a woman have been sentenced to be hanged, and the others on trial have been condemned to indefinite penal servitude. After sentence was pronouned last Friday one of the condemned men struck a fellow-convict in the face for having given the information by which the conviction of the prisoners was secured.

Hessy Helfmann, who because of being enciente was respited from the execution of capital sentence for complicity in the assassination of the late Czar, died last week in childbirth. She was attended by the first accoucheur of St. Petersburg The fatal result was due to structural malformation. Her child was sent to a foundling hospital.

New information is all the time coming to light on the subject of hell. The latest is from the Rev. Chauncey Giles, of Philadelphia, who chose "Hell" for the topic of a lecture. Mr. Giles gives it as his incontrovertible opinion, based on long study of solid facts, that hell is a society of wicked men and women, divided into two distinct bodies, known as the satans and the devils. It is the deliberate conviction of the reverend gentleman that the satans worry the devils and that the devils in return worry the satans, each set to the utmost extent of its ability.

The law of Mississippi requires a license from a county clerk for every marriage. Miss Strayhorn's name appeared in two licenses issued on the same day at Longtown, and the question of the legality of the second paper brought the case into notice. Being asked if she had authorized any persons to apply for licenses, she said yes, and explained that, being undecided which of two admirers to choose, she had taken the refusal of both, agreeing to decide between them on the day set for the wedding.

A very sad accident occurred at the turpentine camp of A. B. Reid, near King's Cross Roads, in Alligator Township, Chesterfield County, S. C. During the night of February 28 a very heavy rain cloud came up. A number of hands, all colored, were in camp in the woods under a straw shelter; all were probably asleep except two. During the storm a stroke of lightning ran down four pines near by, against one of which the poles of the shelter were resting, and three men were killed instantly, viz: John Smotherman, Benj. Campbell and Sandy Pervis. The remaining four were wounded. Their axes, buckets, &c., were near the shelter, and may probably have attracted the electricity.

Senator Sawyer is one of the wealthiest men in Congress. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates that he called his two daughters to him and said: 'My children, you know that I am a rich man now, but you also know that riches are apt to take wings to themselves and fly away, so I would feel much happier about your future if I felt certain that you could take care of yourselves if I should lose my money and be unable to provide for you. Now to please me, won't you learn to make your own clothes and to cook a good dinner?" Not long afterward they invited their parents and a few friends to an elaborate dinner which they had cooked unaided, and on that occasion they wore dresses of their own making. The delighted father gave each girl a check for $25,000.

A servant girl at Stargard, in Germany, had in course of several years saved a handsome sum of money, which she deposited in a savings bank. One day a few weeks ago, she drew the money and took the train for the town of Schneidemul, a few miles from home. She visited an old acquaintance, a butcher, and told him in course of the conversation of the money she had in her pocket. The butcher advised her to wrap up the money and fasten it on her head, buried in the hair. The girl followed his advice and left for home, the way taking her over a deserted heath. Meeting a policeman, she begged him to accompany her on account of her money. The policeman complied, and accompanied her the greater part of the way. Hardly, however, had he left her and turned back when he heard a piercing shriek. Hastening back, he found the girl lying dead in the street without her head, which had been carried off. As the girl had told the policeman of the butcher whom she had visited, his suspicions were at once aroused, and he hastened to the butcher's house. After waiting half an hour the butcher came in with a bag under his arm. To the question, what was in it he replied that it was a sheep's head and threw it under the bed. The policeman left, and returned in a few minutes with some colleagues. The sack was demanded, and on being opened was found to contain the murdered girl's head.

The Attempted Assassination of the Queen of England.

The startling news was cabled to America on Thursday evening last, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Queen Victoria. She had just returned from a drawing-room reception, given at London, and was entering her carriage from the railway platform at Windsor, when she was fired upon with a pistol by a man calling himself Radwick McLean. He was miserably clad, and the general opinion is that he is a lunatic. He was taken into High street, and thence to the police station in a cab, followed by a large crowd of people. He attempted to fire a second time, but was seized by the police and bystanders, but not before he had succeded in revolving the cylinder so as to bring a fresh cartridge under the hammer. The report of the pistol is described as sharp, but not loud. The Queen who was probably not aware of what had happened, was immediately driven to the castle where a large number of people awaited her. She immediately ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. It is supposed that she sustained no shock from the occurence, inasmuch as she held her dinner party at night as usual. The attempted crime is not attributed to political motives, inasmuch as it has been ascertained that McLean was formerly in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, and only discharge in September last.

It is reported that he bears himself cheerfully, sings in his cell and gives other evidence of lunacy.

The following telegram was sent by Secretary Fulinghuysen to Minister Lowell:

LOWEL, Minister at London: The President and people of the United States congratulate her Majesty on having been providentially protected from an assassin. Remembering the sympathy of her majesty and the British people in our recent national bereavement, the feeling of indignation at the act and thankfulness for the Queen's safety is deep and universal.

The British press expresses much gratification at the manifestation of feeling by American papers and people of all shades of politics, which fulfills the anticipations expressed here in the first comments of the attempt upon the Queen's life. Gen. Sir Frederick Ponsonby replied to Minister Lowell's personal telegram as follows: 'The Queen is much touched by your congratulations and desires to express her thanks.' The Empress of Austria will visit Winsor on Monday to personally congratulate the Queen.

There have been four previous attempts upon the life of the Queen. The first was on June 10, 1840, when a potboy named Edward Oxford, fired a pistol at the Queen as she was riding on Constitution Hill with Prince Albert. The carriage horses were startled by the shot and ran, and the Queen exclaimed. "How foolish to make such a noise to frighten the horses!" Oxford was said to be of unsound mind, and to have fired blank cartridges, but it was said also that he had accomplices in his attempt of the Queen's life.

On May 20, 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert were returning to the palace in an open barouche when a man named John Francis fired at the Queen. This was about the point where Oxford attempted to kill the Queen. Francis, who was 20 years old, and the son of a scene shifter in a theatre, was seized and locked in Newgate. The Queen preserved her pesence of mind. Parliament adjourned upon receipt of the news of her danger and the town was much excited. Francis was sentenced to be hanged, but the Queen commuted his sentence to transportation for life.

But a few hours after this act of the Queen's clemency on July 3 1842, a deformed man named J. W. Bean attempted to fire upon the Queen as she was returning in an open carriage from the Chapel Royal. He was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

The last attempt to kill the Queen was on Feb. 29, 1872. The Queen was entering the court yard of Buckingham Palace after a dinner, when Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, 18 years old, sprang over the wall rushed up to the carriage, and struck the Queen on the breast with a pistol. At the same time he presented to her a petition for amnesty for the Fenians, crying 'Sign or die.' Prince Albert, who was in the carriage knocked the young man down and he was then seized and locked up. The Queen, as on every former occasion of the sort, was very cool in her bearing. The event was announced in Parliament and there was great excitement throughout England. The pistol was discovered to be unloaded.

A young woman in a New Jersey village who in consequence of some petty scandal left the place, resolved to revenge herself for the annoyance. Her brother having become stricken with small pox in New York, she brought him to a vacant house in the village, said nothing to any one of his sickness and with her mother went freely among the people of the village. From this source, and the hack with which she brought her brother to the house, the disease has been spread among the village—almost creating an epidemic. They still talk about her but in somewhat different style.

Hon. M. C. Butler and Education in South Carolina.

In this age of fierce political competition, our progress is often supposed to depend entirely upon the administration of a particular party. Any indication of financial or moral improvement is immediately referred to the influence of the governing power, and ingeniously proportioned to the favor which that power may have in the mind of the observer. The administration is held responsible for every social phenomenon and the intelligence, industry, and economy of the people are usually left out of the question. While a wise and honest government is conducive to progress, extended observation will show that other and more important factors are required to insure it. The State is a collection of individuals, and its advancement will depend upon the advancement of each individual. As the gravity of a body is but the aggregated gravity of each atom, so the progress of a State is but the sum of the progress of each integral part—each citizen. Morality, intelligence and industry, are as essential to national prosperity, as they are to individual success, while the different shades of political complexions in the governing power are decidedly more uncertain in their effects. The statesman who spends his energy to maintain one party, or overthrow another, *may be* a public benefactor, but his value will depend upon the results which his party achieves, a fact which requires years to determine; but the man who patiently and faithfully endeavors to promote intelligence and morals is unquestionably entitled to public appreciation.

Among the representative men of South Carolina who have interested themselves in promoting her educational interest is Hon. M. C. Butler. Ever since his election as Senator he has been indefatigable in his efforts in this direction. We take the following from the telegram to the associated press:

WASHINGTON. March 3.—Mr. Butler presented, read at length and explained a memorial from the bench, bar, executive officers, commercial boards, professors of colleges, journalists and others, numbering in all 1,200 citizens of South Carolina, for National aid for the education of the youth of that State, and in support of his bill on the subject he said the State had the framework of as good a free school system as any in the Union, but the great difficulty in the way of realizing all that was desired from that system was the want of money, and it would be a great hardship to tax the people for school purposes more than they were now taxed. He denied that the assessments from taxation in South Carolina were less than were warranted by the value of property, and briefly advocated the necessity of the desired legislation.

How to Use Your Napkin.

The law of the napkin is but vaguely understood. One of our esteemed metropolitan contemporaries informs an eager inquirer that it is bad form to fold the napkin after dinner; that the proper thing is to throw it with negligent disregard on the table beside the plate, as to fold it would be a reflection on the host and imply a familiarity that would not befit an invited guest. But the thoughtful reader will agree with us that this studied disorder is likely to be a good deal more trying to a fastidious hostess than an unstudied replacing of the napkin in good order beside the visitor's plate. The proper thing is to fold the fabric with unostentatious care and lay it on the left of the plate far from the liquids, liquors and coffee, and thus testify to the hostess that her care in preparing the table has been appreciated.

The napkin has played famous parts in the fortunes of men and women. It was one of the points admired in Marie Stuart that, thanks to her exquisite breeding in the court of Marie de Medici, her table was more imposing than the full court of her great rival and executioner, Elizabeth. At the table of the latter the rudest forms were maintained, the dishes were served on the table, and the great Queen helped herself to the platter without fork or spoon, a page standing behind her with a silver ewer to bathe her fingers when the flesh had been torn from the roasts. At the court of the late empire, Eugenie was excessively fastidious. The use of the napkin and the maner of eating an egg made or ruined the career of a guest. The great critic, Sainte Beuve, was disgraced and left off the visiting list because, at a breakfast with the Emperor and Empress, at Tuileries, he carelessly opened his napkin and spread it over his two knees and cut his egg in the middle. The court etiquette prescribed that the half-folded napkin should lie on the left knee, to be used in the least obtrusive manner in touching the lips, and the eggs were to be merely broken on the larger end with the edge of the spoon and drained with its tip. The truth is luxury and invention rush table appliances so far that few can be expected to know the particular convention that may be considered good form in any diversified society. The way for a young fellow to do is to keep his eyes open—which, unless he is in love, he can do—and note what others do—*Philadelphia Press.*

A man was once before the late Judge Kent of Maine on the charge of having burglariously entered a lumberman's camp and stolen clothing and money. The witness for the Government testified that he saw the prisoner's head, right arm, and shoulder thrust through an opening he had made in the cabin. and that the stolen articles disappeared with them. Here the prosecution rested. Whereupon the prisoner's counsel went to the jury gravely protesting that there was no case; that to make out a case of burglary the prosecution must show an entrance of the whole man—at least the larger part of him; the feet as well as the head must have been within the cabin. Judge Kent instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty to the extent which the evidence would warrant. After a brief absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner as to his right arm, right shoulder, and head, and the Judge sentenced the arm, shoulder, and head to the State prison for two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body as he pleased.

[For the Watchman and Southron.]

TEXAS, AS VIEWED BY A THIRTY YEARS RESIDENT.

A private letter, but published because it would interest many others besides the friends to whom it was addressed.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
January 15, 1882.

Mr. J. T Cummings, Mayesville, S. C.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Cousin E, I write you a description of this State. Now to think of writing up a country as large as South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Tennessee. North Carolina and Florida, in a letter, describing particularly the advantages, climate, soil, products, society, laws, customs, habits and peculiarities of this great country, is simply impossible, when men who visit this country can't look at and hear all that is, or can be, said of such a country.

I have been here nearly thirty years, and the recuperative powers of this country and its developments are truly wonderful to me. Crops are made with less labor that in any country on earth; our garden, as I look through the window, is full of green vegetables, and knee high in Mustard, Lettuce, Turnips, Cabbages, Collards, and Radishes just as nice and fine as when Cousin E. left here. Wheat and small grain are very fine all over the country; grass, all green on the prairies. Last winter, it was very cold, and every thing was frozen for six weeks, a very bitter winter. This winter, so far, we have had only a few white frosts. Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, grasses, vegetables, peaches, plums, all grow to great perfection. Corn, 30 to 60 bushels per acre; cotton, half to one bale per acre; wheat, 15 to 30 bushels; oats, 40 to 80 bushels; barley, 50 to 90 bushels; rye, 40 to 50 bushels; millet, 3 to 4 tons per acre, all without manure, and are common crops.

The soil is of all kinds and varieties. East Texas takes the sandy and all timber lands, with much malarial fever and malarial diseases; yet it is a good average country in products. The prairie country has black, waxy lands, sandy, loam, red land, gray land, chocolate, and in fact, all kinds of soil, all of which bring fine crops of all kinds; and has less malarial influence.

West of this country is the great cattle country, with a great many 'Cattle Kings' or very rich men, who, 15 or 20 years ago were very poor, and who are now worth from $50,000 to $200,000 each, all by diligence, close care, good trading and sound judgment in cattle.

If you can raise one or two thousand dollars, and invest it in cattle, and go a little west, you can soon have a fine competency. You can then feed, winter and summer, on the native grasses—and your children grow up with them. If I was turned loose to-day with little or nothing to begin on, I would strike out at once for the West and take my chance in that country. It is harder to get an easy hold is this part of Texas, because the whole country is fenced up and under cultivation or in large pastures. These lands now sell at 20 to 25 dollars per acre. The same lands, 10 or 15 years ago, could have been bought for 1 to 3 dollars per acre. Mr. Joe Nugent, of this county, sold his farm of 200 acres for $5,000 cash, which a few years ago cost him $240. 'Tis true he improved it, but this was a large gain; yet I consider he sold it very cheap.

Lands, 40 to 100 miles West of this, sell at one to two dollars per acre now; West of that another 100 miles, at 50 to 75 cents per acre; and by the great development of that whole country, it will enchance rapidly until it reaches the prices asked here. Railroads are rapidly extending in all directions over the great West and Pan-handle of Texas. Situated as you are, and wishing to take my children to a growing, prosperous, and expanding country, I should certainly go West not for me to grow with country, but f them to do so: and if they try, they can soon accumlate a nice competency, and that with ease.

You need not expect to sit in your chair in South Carolina, and plan out channels, trenches and streams by which you will make this country move. If you do, and come here, you will lose all you have. But you must simply fall into the channels and take with the current of money transaction of the country as they exist and have been made by the natural surroundings Then you will be sure to succeed in getting your share of the rich spoils as they drift down stream.

E. wrote that you desired a position of clerk or book keeper. Well, to tell you honestly, this country in the great central point of attraction for men who have obtained their education in the finest commercial colleges of the world; and they are so numerous that but few get employment. They dug a channel for Texas business, but the water never turned into it. There is not business enough in all Texas to supply the clerks and book-keepers now making application. Thousands of them are good men and fine business men. But the way to do is to be your own clerk and bookkeeper; attend yourself to your business, and I will assure you success. If you have two or three thousand dollars, you can begin a nice, good business, that will pay you handsomely, and make you a good living; but you must handle it with care, prudence and economy. Nobody ever starved here in this country who tried to live with care, and inside of their income.

There are thousands of things here to do if people will take hold of them and do them, and don't feel too proud to have a small business. All of our best people here had nothing to begin with, and are now in fine condition and many of them rich. They are here, and can be seen every day, and I know they had nothing to begin with. Everybody does well who is economical, industrious and honorable. Yours truly.

A. J. CHAMBERS.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

If you want the best and cheapest young folks' paper in the United States, subscribe for the "The Young folks Circle," an eight-page illustrated paper, published at Cleveland, O.; only 35 cents a year, and you get a present of two pictures, one of which is worth more than the price of the paper for a year. The paper is published by an old and reliable Cleveland firm and you are sure to be fairly dealt with. If you send the names and addresses of 10 children under 13 years of age they will send you a fine picture of President Garfield and family, the house where he was born and home at Mentor. Sample Copy Free. Address

THE YOUNG FOLKS CIRCLE,
Cleveland, O.

"Certainty of Relief."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feby. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I know from personal experience that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a great medicine, and I believe all who are afflicted can take it with a certainty of relief and cure. R. HARMAN.

The *London World* thus describes girls before and after they are betrothed: "The Young Unengaged Bird. She is slight, light, and bright; fond of the society of the Cousin Bird: chatters a good deal at feeding time: is addicted to meaningless interrogations, round games, bon-bons, fragments of the slang-berry, and semi-plucked Undergraduate Birds, upon which she feeds voraciously. She is frequently found chirruping with others of her tribe at the pluming or 'come-to-my-room-and-brush-your-hair' hour. The Engaged Bird.—Generally seen flitting mysteriously around the trousseau tree. In the evening prefers sitting out on a branch and watching the Flappers; has been known to smile on the Best Man Bird and cause much irritation thereby. As a rule, feeds with one claw concealed, and is invariably lost at a picnic, to the amusement of the Matron Birds and envy of the Flappers. The flesh is white and soft."

The wife of a West End man was recently correcting a little son at the table. "It isn't nice to say 'lasses,' darling," said the mother, "you must say 'molasses.'" "And if you want it right bad, my son," suggested the father, eating his turnip greens with his knife, "you must say 'morelasses.'"

The thing that "takes" best now is genuine vaccine matter.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say that they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

The Usual Result.

It is not to be denied that a good sewing machine is one of the most important appurtenances of the modern household.

We thought we had a good machine in our household until one day the agent of the *New Home* presented himself at our door and proceeded to deliver an oration upon its characteristic merits.

"But," we answered, "our machine serves us nicely and suits us well, and we do not care for another."

The agent however, was persistent, and finally begged the privilege of leaving one of his machines with us, "for the ladies to try."

The request was not unreasonable, so we granted it—but more to oblige the agent than anything else; for we really did not want the machine, and had not the remotest idea of buying it.

The machine once in the house, it was natural that the ladies should look it over. They did so, and as a consequence fell in love with it. They say that without the slighest wish to decry or disparage any other machine, this, all things considered, is, in their opinion, the most desirable one to be had.

The upshot of the whole matter was that the old machine was disposed of, and the "Light Running New Home" installed in our household—a very fair and satisfactory arrangement being made with the agent.

It is pronounced a genuine beauty and a real comfort and "our folks" wanted us to tell other folks about it.

This unrivalled machine is manufactured by Johnson, Clark & Co., 30 Union Square, New York, who wish us to say that all who will send for their new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page,) will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, &c.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., March 6, 1882.

COTTON—About 50 bales have been sold during the week ending March 6th. Market closed steady. We quote: Stained 5¼@8¾; Tinged 9¾@10; Inferior 5¾@7½; Ordinary 7½@9; Good Ordinary 9⅝@9⅞; Low Middling 10¼@10⅜; Middling 10⅝@10¾; Good Middling 10⅞@11.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4, 1882.

COTTON.—Market firm. Sales about 1,000 bales. Quotations are: Tinged 10⅞@11; Ordinary 9½@10; Good Ordinary, 10⅝; Low Middling, 11⅜; Middling, 11⅝; Good Middling 11⅞@12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6, 1882.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm, at 49 cents. No sales reported.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 90 for Strained and $1.95 for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.25 for Hard, $3.50 for Soft and $2 80 for Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary 8 11-16, Good Ordinary 10 1-16, Low Middling 10 15-16, Middling 11⅜, Good Middling 11¾.

MOLASSES, CORN, FLOUR, &c.

486 HHDS., 56 TIERCES NEW CROP MOLASSES,
10,000 Bu. White and Mixed CORN,
500 Bbls. FLOUR,
100 Boxes D. S. SIDES,
200 Bags COFFEE,
100 Bbls. SUGAR.
At lowest prices,

WORTH & WORTH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 7

C. M. HURST,

Notary Public,
SUMTER, S. C.

OFFERS his services for Probating Deeds and other papers, taking Renunciation of Dower, &c. Also, to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Liens, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

Feb 28

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

AFTER THIRTY DAYS, the undersigned will apply to W. H. Cuttino, Esq., Clerk of Court for Sumter County, for an act of incorporation for Concord Grange, No 39, P. of H., of South Carolina,

February 9th, 1882,

W. J. PRINGLE,
J. J. BRUNSON,
J. D. WILDER,
J. C. DuRANT,
E. B. SHAW.
R. H. TISDALE,
J. W. BRUNSON,
W. J. DuRANT,
S. J. NEWMAN,
R. M. MONTGOMERY,
H. M. REAMS,
L. W. GORDON.

Feb 14 4t

BLANKS

LIENS,
TITLES,
MORTGAGES,
BILLS OF SALE,
[illegible]ONDS,

And Other Blanks [illegible] Variety,
FOR SA[illegible]E
AT THIS OFFICE.

SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL R. R.

THE FOLLOWING DAILY SCHEDULE will be run on this Road, from Monday, March 6th, 1881, until further notice:

Leave Sumter	9 30 a m
Leave Manning	10 30 a m
Arrive at Lanes	12 00 m
Leave Lanes	12 30 p m
Arrive at Manning	2 00 p m
Arrive at Sumter	3 00 p m

H. T. PEAKE, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sumter and Wateree Rail Road.

THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed Commissioners under the late Act of the General Assembly to Charter, the Sumter and Wateree Railroad Company, give notice that they will receive Subscriptions to the Stock of said Company at the store of D. J. Auld, in Sumter, on Thursday, 9th March, instant from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock P. M., and on each consecutive day thereafter until sufficient Stock is subscribed for organization under the Charter.

Terms of subscription may be known by application to either Corporators or Commissioners.

C. M. HURST,
D. J. AULD,
E. M. BURCH,
Commissioners.

Sumter, S. C. March 4, 1882.

THERE IS BUT ONE GOOD
DOLLAR SHIRT.
ITS NAME IS
THE DIAMOND.
SOLD BY THE CHARLESTON STORE,
HENRY A. LOWRY.

Won the First Prize at the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, and only last week took a Medal and First Prize Diploma at the Agricultural Fair in Charleston.

Pretty Advertising Pictures Given Away.
All Goods at Charleston Prices.

H. A. LOWRY,
Corner of Main and Republican Streets.

March 7 3

GUANO! GUANO!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Agent for the sale of the Celebrated

EUREKA
—AND—
ORIENT
FERTILIZERS,

Either for cash on delivery or cash payable 15th of October next, with cotton option upon the basis of 15 cents per lb. ior Middling.

Put in your orders at once.

D. J. AULD.

March 7

Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
SUMTER COUNTY.
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A. Furstenburg. Plaintiff Against Gabriel Wright—Foreclosure.

BY VIRTUE of a decretal order, made in the above stated case, dated February 13th, 1882, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Monday, April 3d, 1882, before the Court House of said County, within the legal hours of sale, the following premises:

"All that certain tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, situated in the County of Sumter and State aforesaid, being lot No. 2, of the Graham tract as described in the conveyance made to the said Gabriel Wright by the State of South Carolina, through R. M. Sims, Secretary of State, dated the 4th day of November, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance for Sumter County, in Book W W. Page 653."

Terms of sale—Cash. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON,
March. 6, 1882. Master.

Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF SUMTER.
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James A. Parker and Augustus S. Trumbo, Copartners, trading as J. H. Parker & Co., Plaintiffs, Against William H. Epperson and Mary A. Epperson, Defendants—Foreclosure.

BY VIRTUE of a decretal order made in the above stated case, dated February 13th, 1882, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Monday, April 3d, 1882, before the Court House of said County, during the legal hours of sale, the following premises:

First.—"Lot No. 1—All that lot situate in the Town of Sumter in said County and State, bounded on the North by Lot of —— Barnett, Trustee, East by the Lot whereon the Store house of G. W. Reardon is situated, and South by a street of said Town, known as Liberty Street, and West by a lot of J. Cohen Wilson"—being the Store and Lot recently occupied by W. H. Epperson.

Second.—"Lot No. 2—All that Lot of land situate in said Town of Sumter, containing one acre, more or less, bounded on the North by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, on the East by lands belonging now or formerly to the Estate of A. Hauser, South by lands, now or formerly, of C. E. Stubbs and West by lands of Eliza Stuart, and by other lands of the said William H. Epperson."

Third.—"Lot No. 3—All that lot of land situate in the Town of Sumter, in said County and State, containing one acre, more or less, bounded by land of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, and by lands now or formerly of the Estate of Freeman Hoyt."

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON,
March 6. Master.

State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF SUMTER.
COURT OF PROBATE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Edmund Scarborough,

Ex-parte Wilson D. Scarborough, Wm S. Scarborough, Newel B. Scarborough.—Summons for Relief.

To Alfred Scarborough, Hardy Scarborough, Hubbard R. Scarborough, Sophronia Joy, Maria Josey, Franklin J. Scarborough, Hubbard H. Scarborough, H. Augustus Scarborough, Edward R. Scarborough, Lemuel B. Scarborough, Frances D. Josey, Simeon Scarborough, William A. Barnes, Hubbard R. Barnes, Simeon Scarborough Barnes, Frances Elmore, Thomas L. Barnes, Mary Bramlett, Ellen Holland, Henry G. Scarborough, Orlando C. Scarborough, Lawrence W. Scarborough, Della Harris, Mary Andrews, George P. Scarborough, Eliza Witherspoon, R. H. Scarborough, Joretta Young, Sarah Davis, Manly T. Mixon, E. H. Bateman, M. E. Bateman, A. J. Bateman, J. Scarborough Bateman, Frances Scarborough, and the children, whose names are unknown, of Henry Scarborough, deceased, and the children, whose names are unknown, of Mary Bateman, deceased.

You are hereby Summoned and required to answer the petition herein, which was filed on the 14th day of November, 1881, in the Court of Probate, for said County, and the amended Petition herein, which was filed on the 3d day of February, 1882, in the said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said petitions on the subscribers at their office in the town of Sumter, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the petitions within the time aforesaid, the petitioners in this matter will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petitions.

Witness, the Honorable Thomas V. Walsh, Judge of the Court of Probate for Sumter County, at Sumter, in the said County and State, the third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two

HAYNSWORTHS & COOPER,
DARGAN & WILSON,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

T. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.
[L. S.] March. 7.—6t

Music Hall,

SUMTER, S. C.

ONE EVENING ONLY.
Wednesday, March 8th.

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COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT COMEDY-DRAMA,
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Nearly 1,500 Consecutive Representations Throughout the United States.
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HAZEL KIRKE
GOES HOME TO EVERY HEART.

Seats can be secured at D. J. Auld's Drug Store.

Reserved Seats, $1.00; Admission, 75 cts.

Feb. 21. 3t.

Sale of Mortgaged Personal Property.

Henry W. Mackey, to Jas. W. Tufts.

BY VIRTUE of authority in me vested under the above stated Mortgage I will sell at Sumter C. H., S. C., on the 29th day of March 1882, within the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for cash,

One Soda Water Apparatus and Outfit, seized and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Mackey under his mortgage to James W. Tufts.

R. W. DURANT,
Feb 28. Agent.

Estate of Newton Peterson, Dc'd.

I WILL APPLY TO THE JUDGE OF PROBATE for Sumter County on the 28th day of March 1882, for a Final Discharge as Executor of aforesaid Estate.

THOS. B. JOHNSTON,
Feb 28—4t. Executor.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

THE FINEST LEATHER ON HAND Ready to be worked up at the lowest living figures.

HARNESS of the latest style and of my own workmanship, at my shop to sell.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Jobs in my line of business. All Orders received will be promptly attended to, and with the greatest care.

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READY-MADE HARNESS,
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COLLARS, MARTINGALES, and
EVERYTHING ELSE
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COVERING and REPAIRING Old TRUNKS
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All WORK in my line GUARANTEED to give SATISFACTION.

T. O. WROTEN,
Corner of Main and Republican Streets
March 15, 1881. 1y.

J. F. W. DeLORME,

Agent.
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TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
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Sumter, S. C., Jan. 20, 1881. 3m.

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W. B. CHISOLM, Superintendent.

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Special Brands manufactured to order.

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J. B. E. SLOAN,
Treasurer and General Agent.
At Office of J. B. E. Sloan & Son.

Jan 10

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MONEY EARNED.

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Want to get the most goods for the least money to
GIVE ME A CALL.

It will cost you nothing when you come to town to drop in at my store and take a look around.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
SCHWERIN'S,
ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CHINA'S DRUG STORE.
You will find always in stock
Family and Fancy Groceries,
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A Full Line of School Books,
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Sept 13

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JOSEPH HARDIE, Selma, Alabama.
Feb 7 2m

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Jan 24